



JLPH: Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities

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E-ISSN: 2962-2816
P-ISSN: 2747-1985

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v5i4>
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The Effectiveness of the Application of Electronic Ticketing Criminal Sanctions Against Traffic Violators in the Denpasar

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Abstract: The Bali traffic police implemented the Electronic Ticket System as an effort in law enforcement in terms of traffic violations. Electronic ticketing is an effort by traffic police officers to impose sanctions on traffic violators based on information technology. Denpasar City is used as an example in the implementation of the Electronic Ticket System by the Bali Police Traffic Directorate. However, in its implementation, there is a gap between the Bali Police Traffic Directorate and the people of Denpasar City regarding the wrong delivery address for electronic ticket confirmation letters that do not match the data of traffic violators that have been validated by traffic police officers in charge of the Back Office System. This research is an empirical legal research using a statutory approach and a factual approach. This research uses the basis of Lawrance M. Friedman's Legal System Theory. Data collection techniques are by conducting interviews and documentation studies. This research was conducted at the Bali Regional Police Traffic Directorate Unit. The mechanism for implementing this electronic ticketing system is to automatically snap traffic violators and then the results of the traffic violator snapshots are adjusted to the vehicle ownership data based on the vehicle number used when violating traffic. If it is valid, an electronic ticket confirmation letter will be issued which will be sent directly to the address of the traffic violator by the Bali Police traffic police.

Keyword: Electronic Ticket, Traffic Violator.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

The Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law No. 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation regulate traffic violations, commonly known as "tilang." These violations, such as disobeying traffic signs, not wearing seatbelts, and breaking road markings, contribute to accidents and congestion. Law enforcement, particularly the police, use preventive and repressive measures, including ticketing, to ensure road safety.

To improve efficiency and transparency, Indonesia introduced the Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) system, which uses cameras to capture traffic violations and issues electronic tickets. This system aims to enhance road safety and reduce manual interventions.

However, challenges remain, such as a lack of public awareness, administrative issues with vehicle ownership records, and gaps in law enforcement.

In Bali, Denpasar City was chosen as a pilot location for electronic ticketing. The Bali Police recorded over 66,000 violations, with many related to seatbelt usage. Despite the system's advantages, some motorists ignore electronic tickets due to unfamiliarity with the process, and errors occur when tickets are sent to outdated vehicle owners. Addressing these issues is crucial for the system's effectiveness.

Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the above problems, the problem formulation in this study is as follows:

1. How is the implementation mechanism of the Electronic Ticket system in the process of handling traffic violators in the Denpasar City area?
2. How are the efforts of the police in dealing with obstacles or obstacles during the implementation of the Electronic Ticket system in the Denpasar City area?

METHOD

Research Methods

The type of research used is empirical legal research, namely by conducting research directly into the field. In this study, the location of the research site is Ditlantas Polda Bali. The types of approaches used are statutory approaches and factual approaches. The data sources used in this research are laws related to this research as well as several literatures such as journals and books related to the issues to be discussed in this paper. the data collection techniques used are in the form of documentation studies and interviews with sources. The analysis technique used is qualitative descriptive analysis technique

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

The implementation of highway patrols and prosecution of violations and handling of traffic accidents in the context of law enforcement, as well as ensuring the security, safety, order, smoothness of traffic on the highway; Security and rescue of road users (Sadjijono & Santoso, 2017, p. 112).Based on the results of interviews with AKP I Gusti Ngurah Sutarka said that the Bali Police traffic police routinely conduct highway patrols around Denpasar City to maintain security, safety, order and smoothness of traffic in the Denpasar City area. The Bali Police traffic police also carry out joint operations to conduct checks on driving standards in accordance with the provisions in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation.

A traffic violator is someone who violates the rules that have been set for road users. All activities on the highway are regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Based on the results of an interview with Briptu Icha Elvarosa as a member of the Ditlantas Polda Bali on November 22, 2023 who said that the types of traffic violations that can be subject to tickets are violating the speed limit, ignoring traffic signs, using cellphones while driving, not using seat belts, violating traffic light rules, driving in the wrong lane. Traffic violations can have serious consequences, such as fines, points deducted from your license, or even license suspension. In , these violations can increase the risk of accidents and jeopardize the safety of other road users. , it is important to always follow traffic rules and drive responsibly.

There are still people in Denpasar City who commit traffic violations. Ms. Laksmi Dewi, who gave information during an interview on November 21, 2023, said that Ms. Laksmi Dewi had committed a traffic violation by going against the flow of traffic on Sesetan Street, so she

was given a conventional ticket by the police who were on duty at the intersection of Sesetan Street.

Based on an interview with one of the people of Denpasar City named Dhita Darma Yanti on November 20, 2023 who said that Dhita Darma Yanti had been ticketed in the Renon area because the violation that Ditha Darma Yanti committed was that at that time the Police were conducting a curbing operation, but at that time Ditha Darma Yanti did not yet have a SIM (Driving License), as is known in Article 77 paragraph. (1) Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, namely, every person driving a motor vehicle on the road must have and carry a Driver's License (SIM) in accordance with the vehicle being driven. In Article 81, to obtain a driving license that must meet several requirements, one of which is a minimum age limit of 17 years for SIM A, C and D, a minimum age of 20 years for SIM B and 21 years for SIM B II.

Based on an interview with Ni Putu Damayanthi who is student domiciled in Denpasar City on November 20, 2023 said that Ni Putu Damayanthi had committed a traffic violation by not wearing a seatbelt while driving a car at Tohpati Intersection. Damayanthi's violation was captured by the ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) camera which then a few days after committing the offense Damayanthi was sent an Electronic Ticket Confirmation Letter by the Bali Police Ditlantas Unit. The classification of criminal offenses based on the Criminal Code (KUHP) is divided into 2 (two), namely crimes regulated in Book II of the Criminal Code and offenses regulated in Book III of the Criminal Code. Crimes have sanction criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment. While violations do not recognize the sanction of imprisonment, but are subject to fines.

The type of sanction given to traffic violators is to impose a fine. Each offense committed the amount of fines that must be paid is also different. The largest fine that must be paid by traffic violators is Rp. 500,000 according to Article 287 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, the fine is paid for violators who violate traffic signs or road markings. The lowest fine is Rp. 250,000 for violations of not wearing a helmet or not using a seat belt.

The investigation and prosecution of traffic and road transportation violations are regulated in CHAPTER XIX of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Based on the results of an interview with Ni Putu Damayanthi on November 20, 2023 said that Ni Putu Damayanthi paid a fine due to a traffic violation that Ni Putu Damayanthi committed as much as Rp.250,000.00 (two hundred and fifty thousand rupiah) for a traffic violation of not wearing a seatbelt while driving a car caught by an ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) camera.

Law enforcement in the field of traffic and road transportation such as checking the completeness of motorized vehicles and traffic rules as road users as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. As a result of the implementation of the inspection, if a violation is found, a ticket will be given in the form of a fine. Sudikno Mertokusumo states that sanctions are nothing but reactions, consequences or consequences of violations of social rules. A person who violates the rules or regulations that have been set will be given sanctions in the form of a ticket or better known as "Tilang". On the proof of traffic violations sheet, the results of ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) camera shots are clearly visible showing a person who has violated traffic along with the number and type of vehicle. In the regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010, it is stated that one of the police functions in the field of traffic is the implementation of police operations in the field of traffic in the context of law enforcement and security, safety, order, smoothness of traffic.

Based on the results of an interview with Briptu Icha Elvarosa who said that currently the Indonesian National Police follows the development and progress of the times in law enforcement efforts in the field of traffic by implementing electronic tickets. Based on the

results of an interview with AKP I Gusti Ngurah Sutarka as Kasi Gar Ditlantas Polda Bali said that electronic ticketing is a law enforcement system in the field of traffic based on information technology using electronic devices the form of cameras that can detect traffic violations and motor vehicle data automatically (Automatic Number Plate Recognition). Based on the results of an interview with AKP I Gusti Ngurah Sutarka who said that there are already 3 (points) ETLE camera locations in Denpasar City, including Tohpati Intersection, Sekar Sari Intersection, and Buagan Intersection.

Based on the results of an interview with Briptu Icha Elvarosa on November 22, 2023 at the Violation Unit of the Ditlantas Polda Bali, it is explained that there are 2 (two) types of electronic tickets, namely Mobile Electronic Tickets and Static Electronic Tickets. The Mobile Electronic Ticket uses a mobile device that is directly connected to the electronic ticket server itself. Meanwhile, the Static Electronic Ticket is a camera that is on a pole on certain roads. The way it works, the electronic ticket camera automatically captures road users and automatically detects traffic violators.

The data will enter the system in the Back Office, where the Back Office will validate whether the traffic violator is correct and matches the identity of the violator and the vehicle used. After it is deemed valid, the proof of violation will be printed and sent to the address of the violator based on the vehicle number of the traffic violator. The Electronic Ticket Confirmation Letter is sent via the post office by Ditlantas Polda Bali to the address of the traffic violator.

After the traffic violator gets the electronic ticket confirmation letter, the traffic violator must immediately confirm the ticket online by scanning the barcode that has been printed on the letter sheet or confirm it offline by coming directly to the Bali Police Electronic Ticket Service Post located at Jalan WR. Supratman No. 7, Denpasar, Bali. After confirming the electronic ticket, you will be given a BRIVA number to make a fine payment through BRI Bank. The time limit for confirmation of the electronic ticket is 7 (seven) days, if it exceeds the specified time limit, the vehicle number will be blocked. To unblock the block, traffic violators must confirm directly to the Bali Police Traffic Directorate.

The implementation of the electronic ticketing system based on the results of interviews with AKP I Gusti Ngurah Sutarka as Kasi Gar Ditlantas Polda Bali aims to realize the effectiveness of law enforcement, guarantee the principle of transparency, and legal certainty which is scientifically proven based on recorded evidence of violations, as a form of government contribution in realizing Indonesia as a smart city and in line with bureaucratic reforms, improving culture.

Public order in traffic which is a deterrence effect of the electronic ticket system, becomes a trigger support for government programs to reduce congestion, electronic tickets have an impact on the orderly administration of motor vehicle ownership.

Number of Traffic Violations in Denpasar City Area

Year	Number of Violations
2021	19.654
2022	21.726
2023	24.444

Source: Ditlantas Polda Bali

Based on data obtained from the Bali Police Traffic Directorate regarding the number of traffic violations in the Denpasar city area, it was recorded that in 2021 there were 19,654 violators per year. Meanwhile, after the implementation of Electronic Tilang from 2022 until now the amount of data entered has increased. This is because in 2021 the Bali Police Traffic Directorate only implemented Conventional Tickets in the Denpasar City Region.

Conventional ticketing is carried out when police officers carry out enforcement operations or when police officers are at the police post at every intersection. This makes not many traffic violators subject to tickets compared to the following years, namely 2022 and 2023 to date where the electronic ticketing system has begun to be implemented. The electronic ticketing system that works 24 hours automatically captures traffic violators. This has increased the number of traffic violators.

The types of violations in electronic ticketing are not wearing a helmet, sharing a motorcycle with more than one person, using a cell phone while driving, not wearing a seat belt. The most common violation is not wearing a helmet, which is 2,165 violators in 2021, 2,966 violators in 2021, and 2,966 violators in 2021 violators in 2022, 6,233 violators in 2023 based on the anatomical data of the Bali Police's monthly Ditlantas report.

Therefore, this research was conducted in order to find out and analyze the mechanism of the electronic ticketing system and the sanctions given to people who commit traffic violations.

Implementation Mechanism of Electronic Ticket System in Handling Traffic Violators in Denpasar City Area

To answer all the problem formulations in this study, researchers analyzed them using the Legal System Theory presented by Lawrence M. Friedman. According to Friedman, the legal system has 3 (three) elements (Three Elements Of Legal System), all of which are not only related to each other, but also each other (Khozim, 2015, p. 25). The three legal systems are - legal substance (Legal Substance), legal structure (Legal Structure), legal culture (Legal Culture).

The substance of law is as rules, norms, and patterns of real human behavior within the system. In other words, the legal substance is intended as a real result published by a legal system. The legal structure can be interpreted as a framework or frame, a part that gives a kind of shape and limits to the whole in other words, the legal structure here is the parts of the legal system that move in a mechanism, which is included in the legal structure here are institutions such as lawmaking institutions, police, prosecutors, and courts.

Legal culture is a human attitude towards law, beliefs, values, thoughts and expectations, it can also be said to be the entire tangle of social values related to law and attitudes that influence action.

a. Aspects of Legal Substance

The legal basis for electronic ticketing is stated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Article 272 of the Law Number 22 of 2009 which states that electronic equipment can be used to support the enforcement of traffic and road transportation violations, and the results can be used as evidence in court.

Electronic tickets are also regulated in Government Regulation (PP) Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Checking Motor Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Road Traffic and Transportation based on the findings in the process of checking motor vehicles on the road, reports, and/or electronic equipment recordings.

The electronic equipment in question is equipment that can be used as a recorder of an event which can then store information. Article 251 of Law No. 22 of 2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation states that communication systems and information on road traffic and transportation can also be used in enforcing the law such as investigations and inquiries into criminal offenses of road traffic and transportation violations and even other crimes, handling actions regarding traffic congestion violations and traffic accidents carried out by police officers including obstructions, pursuits, and actions carried out by perpetrators or people involved in crimes or traffic violations.

According to Article 267 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, it is stated that to carry out the action, every violation committed in the field of

road traffic and transportation that is examined based on a rapid examination procedure can be subject to a fine according to a court decision.

Along with the implementation of the electronic ticketing system, the Supreme Court has also issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 12 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Settlement of Traffic Violation Cases. The regulation explains the procedure for resolving cases of new traffic ticket hearings, namely traffic case hearings without the need to come to court. This is stated in CHAPTER I General Provisions Article 1 paragraph (2) which states that electronic traffic violation case settlement is a judicial process for traffic violation cases that is held electronically integrated electronic-based through the support of information systems and technology.

In Supreme Court Regulation No. 12/2016 mentioned in CHAPTER II Article 4 which contains traffic offense cases decided by the court can be carried out without the presence of the violator. This is intended in accordance with the initial objective so as not to accumulate the files of the examination process of traffic violation cases that have been handled by the district court. With the intention that the process of resolving traffic offense cases will run effectively and efficiently. This Supreme Court Regulation changes the ticket hearing mechanism to make the settlement process easier, faster, and simpler.

Violators who cannot attend can deposit the fine with a bank that is determined or appointed by the government. Meanwhile, the amount of the fine paid to the bank is the maximum fine imposed for each traffic and road transportation violation. Proof of payment of the fine must be attached to the evidence file of the offense. Article 268 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation explains that if the court decision determines that the fine is smaller than the fine paid to the bank, the remaining fine money must be notified to the violator to be collected by the violator.

If the remaining fine money is not taken within one year of the court decision, it will be deposited into the state treasury. This is a separate obstacle in terms of legal substance, namely in terms of the laws and regulations, because if there is money left over, the tendency is for the community to ignore and let the rest of the money be taken by the state.

This is caused by violators or people who do not want to deal with longer and take up a lot of their time. So that there is often a discrepancy between the contents of Article 268 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation and the reality that occurs in society. Besides that, Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, hereinafter referred to as the ITE Law, has clearly regulated electronic documents or electronic systems as legal evidence.

Article 1 number 1 of the ITE Law states that: "Electronic information is one or a set of electronic data, including but not limited to writings, sounds, images, maps, designs, photographs, electronic data interchange, electronic mail, telegram, telex, telecopy or the like, letters, signs, numbers, access codes, symbols, or perforations that have been processed that have meaning, or can be understood by people who are capable of understanding them."

According to Roscoe Pound's teaching on the function of law as a societal engineering or as a means of controlling society, moreover, the legal system has advanced with the creation and development of professionally designed laws in this case using technological assistance to enforce the law in the field of traffic violations that these legal products can affect and even change every part of people's lives (Fuady, 2020, p. 174).

This, based on the explanation above, the basis for electronic ticketing regulations is clearly contained in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation is appropriate if it is associated with or used as the current electronic ticketing regulations, as has been mentioned regarding other articles and laws that the basis for ticketing regulations through ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law enforcement) cameras has a clear basis with the same core between the regulations or legal basis.

b. Legal Structure Aspects

Legal structure is a pattern that shows how the law is carried out according to its formal provisions. This structure can see how law enforcement patterns such as how the police as law enforcers run properly.

When viewed based on the legal structure, namely the police, prosecutor's office, and court as law enforcers in the settlement of traffic violation cases are institutions that are authorized to carry out the process of traffic violation cases in accordance with Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law and Law Number 22 of 2009 calm Road Traffic and Transportation and other related regulations.

In addition to The Bank also acts as a recipient of ticket fines in accordance with Article 267, paragraph 2.(3) Law Number 22 Year 2009 which states that violators who are unable to attend as referred to in paragraph (2) may deposit the fine with a bank appointed by the government. In this case, the bank in question is BRI Bank.

The implementation of electronic ticketing in Denpasar City is carried out by the Bali Police Traffic Directorate unit and its ranks. The application utilizes technology in the form of ETLE cameras as a supervisor of traffic violators.

Based on the results of an interview with Briptu Icha Elvarosa on November 22, 2023 at the Violation Unit of the Ditlantas Polda Bali said that the implementation of this electronic ticket is carried out every day from Monday to Sunday.

There is a picket schedule for officers in the back office who are in charge of monitoring and validating traffic violations. Ditlantas Polda Bali applies 2 (two) types of tickets, namely conventional tickets and electronic tickets.

Conventional tickets are carried out manually as traffic police officers who are on duty at several traffic police posts on the highway who see traffic violations that endanger themselves and others will be immediately dealt with on the spot and a manual ticket will be made.

Based on the results of interviews with AKP I Gusti Ngurah Sutarka as Kasi Gar Dilantas Polda Bali and Briptu Icha Elvarosa, it is said that the traffic police of Ditlantas Polda Bali often conduct socialization to schools and other educational institutions, conduct podcasts on the radio to disseminate information related to the existence of electronic tickets implemented in Bali Province, especially in Denpasar City.

However, in the implementation of electronic tickets, there are obstacles regarding the delivery of Electronic Ticket Confirmation Letters by Ditlantas Polda Bali. The letter is sent to an address that does not match the validated traffic violator data.

This is based on Briptu Icha Elvarosa, who said that this might happen because the vehicle owner has not changed the name after buying the vehicle from the first owner. In reality, Ditlantas Polda Bali personnel are less consistent in sanctioning traffic violators, this uncertainty can reduce the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Based on the results of an interview with Briptu Icha Elvarosa, the limitations of personnel and patrol vehicles make it difficult for Ditlantas Polda Bali to effectively handle all violations. Budget constraints may limit investment in technology and necessary training.

c. Aspects of Legal Culture

Legal culture is the conformity of people's behavior with the will of the law. If people's behavior does not follow the law, it will be difficult to create justice. Some traffic violations are caused by a lack of awareness and legal compliance with the rules governing traffic and road transportation.

Based on the results of research with several people who live in the community In Denpasar City, the legal culture of the Denpasar City community in traffic can still be said to be unfavorable. This is caused by the tendency of people to neglect safety and completeness when driving, especially driving in a short distance, for example traveling to a supermarket or market close to home, people choose not to wear a helmet because it is close to home. In

addition, worship or religious activities are still an excuse for them to ignore their safety by not wearing helmets.

For example, Hindus who want to go to the temple wearing traditional clothes or Muslims who go to the mosque do not wear helmets because they are wearing traditional clothes to pray.

If you look at the problems above, then the implementation of Electronic Tickets has not succeeded in changing the culture of the community. This is because they assume that if they travel a short distance will not pass the police station then they will neglect their safety.

In addition, when practicing worship, people assume traffic police officers will not take action against traffic violations when going to pray. This is certainly a wrong culture that has developed in Denpasar City. The purpose of wearing or paying attention to driving equipment is to avoid being ticketed by police officers, not for their safety.

Police Efforts in Handling Obstacles or Obstacles When Implementing the Electronic Ticket System in the Denpasar City Area

The police as an institution that has the responsibility and authority to enforce the law and become the spearhead in tackling criminal acts. In matters relating to traffic violations, the Indonesian National Police formed a special unit to handle matters relating to traffic violations or often called the violation unit. The unit was formed to assist the traffic unit in handling traffic problems, especially traffic violations. If we look at the obstacles or constraints related to the implementation of Electronic Tickets in Denpasar City, the efforts currently being made by the Bali Police Ditlantas Unit are with on-site appeals. In accordance with the direction of the National Police Chief and Kapolda, the Polres and Polsek ranks discipline motorcyclists on-the-spot appeals. With on-the-spot appeals, it is hoped that motorists can order traffic. These persuasive methods are used to reduce the number of traffic violations.

The Chief of Police ordered the ranks of the Police Traffic Corps (KORLANTAS) based on Telegram Letter Number ST/3133 / XII / 2016 dated December 30, 2016 concerning Tilang and Implementation of Electronic Tickets and Dakgar must use blue stamps. The Chief of Police ordered the ranks of the Korlantas to maximize enforcement through electronic tickets both statically and mobile. Traffic police use electronic tickets statically and mobile by giving warnings to traffic violators. In law enforcement carried out by the police, in accordance with Article 260 paragraph (1) Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, related to the authority of the traffic police, the preventive efforts, repressive efforts, and persuasive efforts that can be made include the following:

a. Preventive Measures

Preventive efforts are efforts by the police to prevent criminal acts (Mufidah & Jannah, 2020, p. 98). Preventive efforts are integrated police efforts in crime prevention. So every unit has the same task, namely making efforts to prevent criminal acts, including by the traffic accident unit which makes preventive efforts prevent accidents in traffic. Conducting socialization related to traffic violations and electronic ticketing systems, coordinating with the samsat office regarding issues registering motor vehicle ownership.

Conducting socialization to schools and conducting podcasts on the radio regarding the electronic ticketing system and traffic violations. Providing an understanding to the public regarding traffic violations and the mechanism of the electronic ticketing system enforced by the Bali Police Traffic Directorate, especially in the Denpasar City area.

Ditlantas Polda Bali personnel routinely carry out patrol activities on the highway to maintain security, safety and public order as road users. Ditlantas Polda Bali conducts regular monitoring of the performance of the electronic ticketing system. Based on the results of an interview with Briptu Icha Elvarosa said that Ditlantas Polda Bali personnel routinely conduct regular evaluations to identify potential improvements and overcome problems that arise during the implementation of the electronic ticketing system.

The Bali Police Ditlantas Polda cooperates with Ditreskrim (Directorate of General Criminal Investigation), and Bali Police Intelligence in finding traffic violators who are exposed to ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) camera shots where the vehicles used do not use vehicle numbers. This is based on an interview with AKP I Gusti Ngurah Sutarka as Kasi Gar Ditlantas Polda Bali. According to AKP I Gusti Ngurah Sutarka, if you find traffic violators who do not use vehicle numbers, it is necessary to investigate further to find out whether there are elements of crime related to this or not.

Another effort made by Ditlantas Polda Bali is to conduct joint operations in an effort to control and improve the discipline of road users. This is necessary to increase the sense of legal awareness and this is expected to reduce the number of traffic violations. Through efforts This preventive measure is expected to reduce obstacles in the implementation of the electronic ticketing system and create a safer traffic environment.

b. Repressive Measures

Repressive efforts are efforts made by the police to overcome the occurrence of criminal acts, especially in this case the crime of traffic violations (Romadhon, 2021, p. 76). This repressive effort is carried out after the criminal offense occurs, so this effort is carried out. The police in this case determine the appropriate legal rules to avoid misapplication of articles in criminal traffic violations so that the imposition of the law will be in accordance and balanced with the actions. In the implementation of repressive efforts carried out by the police is the type of treatment regarding the application of criminal sanctions, while punishment is not the authority of the police. Another repressive measure is to increase monitoring of the electronic ticketing system to identify patterns of violations and follow up with appropriate action. Take firm action against motorists who repeatedly violate traffic rules, even after receiving a previous electronic ticket.

c. Persuasive Efforts

Persuasive efforts are a technique of influencing humans by utilizing or using psychological and sociological data and facts from the communicants to be influenced (Marshaal, 2016, p. 112). According to Deddy Mulyana, persuasive communication is a communication process in which there is an attempt to convince others so that the general public acts and behaves as expected by the communicator by persuading without forcing it. Meanwhile, according to K. Anderson, persuasive communication is defined as communication behavior that has the aim of changing the beliefs, attitudes, or behavior of other individuals or groups through the transmission of several messages. According to this definition, it is clear that persuasiveness is an activity to influence someone, both verbally and nonverbally so that they act in accordance with what the communicator expects. Some of the methods usually used by Ditlantas Polda Bali include offline and online methods.

Based on the results of an interview with AKP I Gusti Ngurah Sutarka as Kasi Gar Ditlantas Polda Bali said that the efforts of Ditlantas Polda Bali personnel in dealing with obstacles that occurred during the implementation of the electronic ticketing system were to hold an education campaign that provided an in-depth understanding of the purpose, benefits, and workings of the electronic ticketing system.

Offline media used by Ditlantas Polda Bali in making persuasive efforts is targeted at props. This is done so that the delivery of messages can be easily accepted by the target. In addition to using verbal language or face-to-face directly, the team uses props in the form of pictures related to traffic such as traffic lights, road pictures, pictures of traffic drivers, helmets, mirrors, and things related to traffic.

This is considered to provide knowledge to the target about the pictures shown. In addition to face-to-face meetings and the use of offline media, Ditlantas Polda Bali also utilizes online media to provide an overview of traffic activities in Denpasar City. The online media used by Ditlantas Polda Bali in increasing traffic awareness are social networks such as tiktok and Instagram. This is done to invite the public, especially students, who are mostly the largest

users of social networks to care about discipline and realize the importance of implementing good and correct traffic ethics. Therefore, through posts and statuses shared on social networks, it is hoped that it can increase the awareness and concern of other students to obey and obey the rules set by the Bali Police Traffic Directorate. By combining these persuasive efforts, it is hoped that the public will be more open and fully support the implementation of the electronic ticketing system and pay more attention to safety when driving and obeying traffic rules.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion conducted by the author, conclusions can be drawn, namely:

1. The mechanism for implementing the electronic ticketing system in the Denpasar City area is that the ETLE camera automatically captures traffic violators and then the results of the snapshot enter the system at the Bali Police Back Office. The Bali Police traffic police in charge of the Back Office will adjust the ownership data of vehicles detected to have committed violations adjusted based on vehicle number. If the data is valid, Ditlantas Polda Bali will send a confirmation letter of the electronic ticket to the address of validated traffic violator. Traffic violators who have received an electronic ticket confirmation letter are required to confirm the violation committed online by scanning the barcode listed on the electronic ticket confirmation letter or confirming directly to the electronic ticket service post of the Bali Police. After confirming the traffic violation committed, the traffic violator will be given a BRIVA number to make a fine payment. The amount of the fine to be paid adjusts to the type of traffic violation committed. If the traffic violator does not confirm more than the specified time limit, the violator's vehicle number will be blocked by Ditlantas Polda Bali.
2. The efforts made by Ditlantas Polda Bali in dealing with obstacles in the implementation of the electronic ticketing system in the Denpasar City area are carrying out joint operations to carry out periodic vehicle checks to ensure that the vehicle has met safety standard such as the use of helmets and the use of seatbelts, as these are still often violated by road users who are captured by ETLE cameras, as well as working with other institutions regarding the smooth implementation of the electronic ticketing system, applying sanctions contained in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation against traffic violators. Ditlantas Polda Bali provides an invitation to the public to order traffic. Ditlantas Polda Bali also conducts reprimands or non-justiciable efforts against traffic violators. However, the lack of public awareness and those who tend to ignore driving safety make these efforts not work as desired.

Based on the conclusions of the study, the researcher makes suggestions for the people of Denpasar City as road users, considering that traffic safety is very important and the number of deaths due to traffic accidents caused by traffic violations. The public is expected to be aware of road safety and orderly in traffic. This is not only to avoid sanctions from police officers but for the safety of themselves and other fellow road users. Although currently the Bali Police Traffic Directorate has implemented an Electronic Ticket System, if it is not balanced with the behavior and culture of an orderly traffic society, of course the Electronic Ticket System will not run optimally

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