



Law enforcement obstacles to traffic violations through electronic tips (Etle) in Surakarta

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ABSTRACT

Industrial Revolution 4.0. The factor of technological change known as digitization technology is transitioning from analog to digital technology and delivering information from analog to binary format. The rapid development of technology and information has encouraged the Police of the Republic of Indonesia to develop an information system supported by a network or website-based software that enables the dissemination of information to every member of the police in real-time. Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) is a sophisticated camera system that can detect traffic violations on the highway. This research aims to discover the obstacles in Enforcing Traffic Violations through Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE). To determine the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Related to Pass Traffic Violations through Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) or Electronic Tickets. The method used in this study uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative method is a method that focuses on in-depth observation by producing a more comprehensive analysis of a phenomenon. Applying ETLE fines and manual ticketing by the police, in this case, Satlantas, is a form of effort to reduce violations. The data obtained in 2022 shows that violations are increasing. This is because the existence of ETLE tickets can be seen for violators. After all, they are recorded with the ETLE camera recorder, and it is also hoped that it will make it easier for violators to resolve the legal problems they face with effective bureaucratic reform and legal certainty regarding fines obtained from fines. By the violator, but this does not rule out the possibility of the traffic police being constrained by something when showing evidence of a ticket to the violator. And other obstacles, both the facilities and infrastructure for the ETLE ticket

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1. INTRODUCTION

Law is the most important system in carrying out a series of powers. Based on the form of abuse of power in the political, economic, and social fields in various ways, and acts as the main intermediary of a social relationship between communities against criminalization in criminal law. According to Utrecht, the law is a set of rules (rules and prohibitions) that manage the order of a society and therefore must be obeyed by the community (Raharjo, 2005). The characteristic of law

is coercion accompanied by threats and sanctions. But the law is not forced to justify wrong issues or coerce those powerless, for the rules of social life to be truly obeyed and adhered to so that they become the rule of law, these social regulations must be equipped with an element of coercion. Thus, the law regulates and forces everyone to comply with an order in society and provides strict sanctions (in the form of punishment) to anyone who does not want to comply (Suharto & Efendi, 2010).

At present, life is progressing very rapidly, and progress is taking place in various sectors of life in society. This progress certainly goes hand in hand with the increasing movement and movement of people from one place to another. Of course, fast, safe, and practical transportation is needed to facilitate the move. Traffic and road transportation is part of the dynamics of people's lives which have an essential role in advancing the welfare of society. Traffic is a process that occurs on the highway, where its existence has a crucial role in the center of people's lives, so its existence cannot be denied. Budiarto defines transportation as the transfer of people, animals or goods from one place to another using a vehicle driven by humans and machines (Arif & Mahmudah, 2007).

Transportation is used to facilitate humans in carrying out daily activities. The emergence of transportation is based on the problem; First, the human need for goods, services, and information in life. Second, goods, services, and information are in multiple units with their place of residence. These two main things cause the flow of people, goods, and information from a zone of origin to a spot of destination through various infrastructures to meet the needs of human life.

In simple terms, Road Traffic and Transportation is a unified system consisting of Traffic, Road transportation, Traffic Network and Road Transportation, Road Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure, Drivers, Road Users, and their management. Means of transportation aim to help humans to meet derivative needs, while basic human needs are the fulfillment of the needs of human life in the form of goods and services. The need for transportation infrastructure is increasing, and the high number of vehicles on the highway is increasingly congested. This will cause complex problems on the road, such as the number of traffic jams, accidents, and traffic violations that occur every day. So, to overcome increasingly complicated issues, one of the most effective forms of prevention and handling is forming legislation and law enforcement in traffic.

W.J Poerwagamminto defines "A violation is an act (case) violating a lighter crime than a crime. Violation, in another sense, can be interpreted as an act that contravenes something and is related to the law, which means nothing other than an unlawful act. (Poerwagamminto, 1989) From this explanation, it can be concluded that a traffic violation is a person's neglect of traffic rules by motorized vehicle users, which results in traffic accidents for other road users, both loss of life and injury.

Lack of public awareness about driving is one of the high rates of accidents in driving traffic. Many things, for example, drivers overtake each other without regard to the safety of themselves and others, need mental readiness when driving or driving when they are tired, sleepy, and so on. Conditions like this endanger the safety of other road users. In addition to the causes of the accidents described above, the occurrence of traffic accidents can also be influenced by the age factor of the driver himself and the fact that we often encounter every day is that many drivers need to be more mentally prepared. Traffic accidents can be avoided if road users behave disciplined, politely, and respectfully when driving.

Currently, the rapid development of technology and information encourages the Police of the Republic of Indonesia to develop an information system supported by a network-based software or website that enables the dissemination of information to every member of the police in real-time. The software in question is an application program that can store information on every traffic rule violation committed by the public in a database. When the same person repeats the offense, this application program or information system will review violations that were committed previously. The data violations displayed again (review) will be the basis for further prosecution so that violators do not get sanctions at the same level but can be prosecuted at a higher level. Of course, this will have a deterrent effect on violators (Setiyanto, 2017).

Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation regulates and implements stricter sanctions. For light offenders, sanctions are imposed with imprisonment or

relatively weaker fines. However, serious violations with an intent element are subject to much heavier criminal sanctions. This is intended to deter perpetrators of violations by not burdening the community too much. Traffic law enforcement in the repressive field includes prosecuting violations and investigating traffic accidents. In contrast, the tasks of prosecution of traffic law violations include prosecution in an educative manner, namely acting against traffic violations sympathetically by giving warnings or warnings against traffic violations. In contrast, juridical prosecution can be interpreted as legally prosecuting traffic violations, including using a ticket (Sadjijono, 2013).

Electronic ticketing, commonly called E-ticketing (ETLE), is the digitization of the ticketing process. By utilizing information technology, the entire ticketing process will become an innovation to assist the police in prosecution management and Payment of Traffic Violation Fines. The application of ETLE is a good step taken by the police in making public services more effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable. Prioritizing professional services to increase public trust in Polri agencies and increase community participation in law enforcement, especially in the prosecution of traffic violations where the public is the legal subject of a violation on the highway.

The current jurisdiction of the Surakarta Police is called (fifty-fifty) or balanced in the application of ETLE and manual tickets depending on the level of violation because there are several advantages and disadvantages between the two, ETLE is considered to make it easier for violators to resolve legal problems they face with bureaucratic reform effectiveness as well as legal certainty for ticket fines obtained by violators, but this does not rule out the possibility of Traffic Traffic Force itself being constrained by something when showing evidence of a ticket to the violators.

Based on data from the Traffic Unit of the Surakarta Police, Central Java, throughout 2020, there were 19,520 cases of traffic violations in the city of Surakarta. In 2021 there were 5,715 warnings and as many as 13,325 cases of traffic violations. Then, the spike in 2022 recorded as many as 21,445 Violations of 12 Priority Traffic Units of the Surakarta Police Traffic Unit. Among them were 8,392 violators going against the flow, 5,036 not wearing helmets, and 8,017 violating technical road-worthiness requirements, then 6,545 motorists received warnings. This data is combined between Manual and Electronic Tickets or ETLE, but the author only reviewed it in 2022.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of empirical legal research, where research seeks to describe, interpret, and describe or explain objects, events, or events that were taking place at the time the research was conducted and under the actual situation. The author's technique, namely data collection, is the most strategic step in research because researchers' main goal is to obtain data, which is done through various backgrounds, sources, and various ways. The data collection location in this study was at the Surakarta Police, through interviews, observation, and documentation or a combination of the three.

Interviews were conducted with Bamin Urtulang Traffic Unit of the Surakarta Police, Bripka Agus Giyono, to complete the data and other information on the Effectiveness of Traffic Violation Law Enforcement through ETLE in Surakarta. Observation is the observation and recording carried out at the place where an event occurs or takes place. Using this documentation technique, researchers can obtain information from various written sources or documents available to informants. The documentation method is a data collection technique by collecting and analyzing related documents, whether written documents, images, or electronic. Documentation studies are necessary for researchers to corroborate the data obtained through interviews and observations. According to Nasution, documentation has the advantage that materials are always available and ready to use. Then the researcher will strengthen the data by using photo documentation from interviews with informants and respondents (Moleong, 2008). Qualitative data is collected in various ways, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. For that reason, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive analysis technique.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Overview of Law Enforcement

a. Definition of Law Enforcement

Law enforcement attempts to realize the ideas of justice, legal certainty, and social benefits into reality. Law enforcement is essentially a process of embodiment of ideas. Law enforcement is the process of carrying out efforts to uphold or function legal norms in a real way as a guide for actors in traffic or legal relations in the life of society and the state. Law enforcement attempts to realize legal ideas and concepts that people expect to become a reality. Law enforcement is a process that involves many things (Shant, 1988). Criminal law enforcement is defined as law implementation by law enforcement officials and everyone interested in their respective authorities according to the applicable legal rules. Satjipto Rahardjo defines law enforcement as the process of realizing the will of the law (i.e., legislators' thoughts outlined in legal regulations) to become real. The law enforcement process sometimes follows a predetermined procedure. Some aspects affect the law enforcement process during its implementation (Shandy, 2021).

Based on Satjipto Rahardjo's opinion above, what is meant by the will of law in this context is the ideas for forming laws formulated in legal rules. This discussion of law enforcement also applies to making laws (Jainah, 2012).

Law enforcement can also be interpreted in the administration of law-by-law enforcement officials and everyone who has an interest and according to their respective authorities according to the applicable legal rules. Thus, law enforcement is a system that involves harmonizing, among other things, human behavior and regulations. These principles become guidelines or benchmarks for behavior or actions deemed appropriate or appropriate. The behavior or attitude of the activity aims to create, maintain, and maintain peace. Law enforcement is an effort to realize the ideas of legal certainty, social benefits, and justice into reality. The process of embodiment of these three ideas is the essence of law enforcement (Rahardjo, 1983). Conceptually, Soerjono Soekanto states that law enforcement is an activity that aims to bring together the relationship between values contained in laws and behavior as a series of value translations at the end of the process. Establish, develop, and maintain a peaceful social life (Soekanto, 2021).

According to Jimmly Asshadique, law enforcement tries to uphold or function legal norms as guidelines for behavior in traffic or legal relations in society and the state. In other words, law enforcement is the functionalization of criminal law intended to tackle crime through rational criminal law enforcement to fulfill a sense of justice and efficiency. Enforcing criminal law must go through several stages, seen as reasonable efforts or processes deliberately planned to achieve a specific goal, a chain of activities that do not include originating from values and leading to crime and punishment. Law enforcement is a system that involves harmonization, among others, of rules and real human behavior. The rules then work as a standard or benchmark for appropriate or desired behavior or action, with the behavior or attitude of the action aimed at creating, maintaining, and maintaining peace. Law enforcement aims to realize the concept of legal certainty, social benefit, and justice. Law enforcement embodies these three concepts (Qamar, 2011).

Law enforcement is trying to uphold or function legal norms as a guideline for behavior in traffic or legal relations in society and the state. Viewed from the point of view of the subject, a broad subject can carry out law enforcement and can also be interpreted as an effort to enforce the law by the subject in a limited or narrow sense. In a broad sense, law enforcement involves all legal subjects in every legal relationship. Anyone who carries out normative rules or does something or does not do something based on the norms of the applicable law means he is carrying out or enforcing the rule of law. In a narrow sense, in terms of the subject, law enforcement is only interpreted as an effort by certain law enforcement officials to guarantee and ensure that the rule of law operates as it should. In upholding the law, law enforcement officials are permitted to use force if necessary.

The definition of law enforcement can also be viewed from the object's point of view, namely, from a legal perspective. In this case, the meaning also includes broad and narrow definitions. Generally, law enforcement also consists of the values of justice in the sound of formal

rules and the importance of justice in society. However, in a narrow sense, law enforcement only concerns enforcing legal and written regulations. Therefore, translating the word 'law enforcement' into Indonesian uses the word 'law enforcement' broadly, and the term 'enforcement of rules' can also be used in a narrow sense. This distinction between the formality of written legal rules and the range of justice values they contain even arises in English itself with the development of the term 'the rule of law' versus 'the rule of just law' or in terms of 'the rule of law and not of man.' versus the term 'the rule by law' which means 'the rule of man by law.' The term 'the rule of law' contains the meaning of government by law, but not in a formal sense, but also includes the values of justice contained therein. Therefore, the term 'the rule of just law' is used. In terms of 'the rule of law and not of man,' it is intended to emphasize that, in essence, the governance of a modern legal state is carried out by law, not by people. The opposite term is 'the rule by law,' which is intended as a government by people who use the law only as a power tool.

According to the author, criminal law is a law that includes all legal rules that contain criminal threats. A Criminal is a consequence given to someone who has caused the cause or crime itself. Reasons come from various ways that cause harm to some people, so the ruler can cause the cause to accept the consequences that have been done (punishment).

b. Stages of Law Enforcement

Enforcement of criminal law through several specific purposes. Several stages are reasonable efforts or processes deliberately planned to achieve a particular goal. These stages are: a) Formulation Stage, the stage of enforcing criminal law is abstracted by the legislature which carries out activities to select those under the current and future circumstances and situations, then formulate them in the form of the best laws and regulations in the sense that they meet the requirements of justice and efficiency. This stage is called the legislative policy stage. b) Application Stage, the stage of criminal law enforcement (the stage of applying criminal law) by law enforcement officials, from the police to the courts. Thus law enforcement officials are tasked with enforcing and implementing criminal laws and regulations that legislators have made. In carrying out this task, law enforcement officials must adhere to the values of justice and use. This stage is referred to as the judicial stage. c) Execution Phase, the stage of enforcement of law enforcement as well as concretely by criminal implementing apparatus. At this stage, the criminal executing device is tasked with enforcing the laws and regulations that legislators have made by applying criminal penalties implemented in court decisions. Thus the process of executing punishment stipulated in court and the apparatus implementing the crime in carrying out their duties must be guided by the criminal laws and regulations made by the legislators and the law on efficiency (Muladi & Nanawi, 1984).

The three stages of criminal law enforcement are seen as a reasonable effort or process deliberately planned to achieve a specific goal. There must be an interwoven chain of disconnected activities originating from values and leading to punishment and punishment.

c. Law Enforcement Obstacle Factors

Disruption to law enforcement may occur if there is a mismatch between values, rules, and behavior patterns. The disturbance arises when a mismatch between paired values manifests in confusing regulations and behavior patterns that are not directed, disturbing the peace of social life. Soerjono Soekanto stated that there were several inhibiting factors in law enforcement, namely (Rahardjo, 1983) : a) Legislative Factors. Several principles in the law aim to make the law have a positive impact. That is so that the law achieves its goals effectively in people's lives. b) Law enforcement factors Law enforcers have positions and roles. Law enforcers are essential pillars in the law enforcement process, often carrying out actions contrary to legal provisions, causing various problems. c) Factors of facilities or facilities that support law enforcement are only possible to run smoothly with the existence of facilities or facilities. These facilities include, among others, educated and skilled human resources, good organization, adequate equipment, and adequate finances. d) Community factors Law enforcement comes from the community. It aims to achieve peace in society. Therefore, from a certain point of view, society can influence law enforcement. Cultural factors Community legal culture is a process of internalizing values to

understand the law and apply it correctly for the common good. Culture includes the values that underlie applicable rules, which are abstract conceptions of good and bad (Soekanto, 1983).

Hans Kelsen argues that the effectiveness of a law is whether people follow the method to avoid sanctions imposed by legal norms or not and whether these sanctions are properly implemented if all conditions are met or not met (Mursalim, 2017).

Review of Criminal Acts

a. Definition of Crime

Crime comes from a term known in Dutch criminal law: *Strafbaar feit*. *Strafbaar feit* consists of three words, namely *straf*, *baar* and *feit*. *Straf* translated by criminal and law. *Baar* translated can or may. *Feit* is translated acts, events, violations, and deeds.

According to Moeljatno, a criminal act is an act that is prohibited by the rule of law, and the prohibition is accompanied by threats (sanctions) in the form of certain crimes for anyone who violates the prohibition. (Gunadi & Jonaedi, 2014) Crime is a basic understanding of criminal law (normative juridical). Crime or evil deeds can be interpreted juridically or criminologically. In a normative juridical sense, a crime or an evil act is manifested in abstracto in the criminal law (Chazawi, 2007).

A criminal act or delict can be interpreted as violating criminal regulations, being punishable by law, and is committed by someone guilty, which must be held accountable (Bola, 2004).

b. Elements of a Criminal Act

The elements of a crime are one of the most important things to describe in formulating an indictment. The description of the features of a crime is an absolute must because it will affect the clarity or suitability of a crime committed with the formulation of a crime regulated in the criminal law: a) Some actions match the formulation of criminal acts (criminal laws and regulations), b) Is unlawful, c) There is no justification.

An act can be regarded as a crime and must meet several elements. The elements of a crime given by several figures are different, but in principle, the essence is the same. The elements of a crime can be divided into 2 (two) aspects, namely: a) Subjective elements, namely things that are attached to the doer or related to the doer, the most important thing is related to his mind. The subjective aspects of a crime include: intentional (*dolus*) or negligence (*culpa*), intention or purpose in all its forms, whether or not there is planning. b) Objective elements are matters related to external circumstances, namely under what circumstances the crime was committed and outside the perpetrator's mind: fulfill the formulation of the law, unlawful nature, quality of the perpetrator, causality, namely the relationship between the cause of action and its consequences.

The elements of a crime cannot be separated from two factors, namely factors that exist within the perpetrator himself and factors that arise from outside the perpetrator or environmental factors (Moeljatno, 2009): Overview of Traffic Violations, definition of Traffic Violation.

According to (Prodjodikoro, 2003) the meaning of violation is "overtrading," or violation means an act that violates something and is related to the law, which means nothing other than an unlawful act. Understanding traffic about road traffic, Ramdlon Naning explained that what is meant by a road traffic violation is an act or action that is contrary to the provisions of traffic laws and regulations. The violations referred to above are violations as regulated in Article 105 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation which reads naning: Behave in an orderly manner, and, prevent things that can hinder or endanger the security and safety of road traffic and transportation or that can cause road damage.

From the various meanings above, it can be interpreted that a violation is an act or action contrary to the provisions of laws and regulations. Actions or actions contrary to this law's provisions are usually actions that, in fulfillment of legal consequences, are subject to sanctions in the form of administrative sanctions, fines, or imprisonment.

c. Factors Causing Traffic Violations

According to Wirjono Prodjodikoro, the notion of violation is "overtredingen," or violation means an act that violates something and is related to the law, meaning nothing other than an act against the law (Prodjodikoro, 2003).

Understanding traffic to road traffic, Ramdlon Naning explained that what is meant by a road traffic violation is an act or action that is contrary to the provisions of traffic laws and regulations (Naning, 1983). According to (Soekamto, 1976), the factors that cause traffic violations are as follows: a) Human Factor, it is usually caused by road users who lack discipline and pay attention to legal awareness, both as drivers, vehicle owners, pedestrians, and breadwinners (drivers). b) Road Facility Factor, road facilities cause road traffic violations, and accidents are caused, among others, by dug pipes. These dug pipes can be like digging electric lines, drinking water pipes, and so on, all of which can cause traffic jams. c) Vehicle Factor, as one of the factors causing traffic violations, vehicles are closely related to the rapid development of vehicle types and developments in vehicle manufacturing technology so that various types and numbers of vehicles can be produced relatively quickly. d) Natural State Factor, traffic violations caused by natural or environmental factors usually occur in unexpected circumstances.

d. Overview of Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE)

Tickets stand for proof of violation, while electronic ticketing is the newest system. Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) application based on digital data through camera recording with intelligence software makes face-to-face contact between Polri members and violators less and less to prevent corrupt behavior by Polri members and traffic violations. In line with the direction of national legal development, the development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is currently causing the industrial revolution 4.0. The factor of technological change known as digitalization technology is a transition method from analog to digital technology and the delivery of information from analog to binary format. This has allowed all forms of information (voice, data, and video) to be conveyed across different types of networks (Budhijanto, 2014).

Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation shows the legal basis for this electronic ticket. As stated, the Law which explains that Law Number 14 of 1992 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation is no longer suitable for conditions, changes in the strategic environment, and the current needs for the implementation of Road Traffic and Transportation, so it needs to be replaced with a Law Invite a new one. So that the current law concerning road traffic and transportation has been replaced with Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation (Abdullah & Windiyastuti, 2002).

e. Traffic Violations at the Surakarta Police in 2020-2022

According to Bripka Agus Giyono, ten traffic violations will be followed up in ETLE, namely: Traffic Light Violation, violation of Road Markings, odd-Even Violation, against Current Violation, violation of Using a Cell Phone While Driving, violation of not wearing a helmet, violation of three-pill motorbikes, violation of the validity of STNK, violation of Not Using a Seat Belt, violation of Restrictions on Certain Types of Vehicles.

The data combines manual and electronic tickets or ETLE Polresta Surakarta Bamin Uartilang Satlantas Surakarta Police. Against the Current Violations in 2022, in January, there were 602 violators and increased to 933 violators, then decreased in March by 689 violators, and jumped in April to 1337 violators, reduced again in May to 358 violators, and soared again in June there were 1292 violators, in July there were 1081 violators, then reduced in August to 758 violators, in September 666 violators, and in October as many as 676 violators, then in November to December back there were 0 violators due to no prosecution due to restrictions on police prosecution. So that the number of Countercurrent violations in 2022 was recorded at 8,392 violators.

Violations Not Using Helmets in January 2022, there were 613 violators, February reduced to 454 violators, March 322 violators, increased in April to as many as 545 violators, and decreased again in May to 114 violators. In June, as many as 293 violators, then jumped in July to 1216 violators, decreased again in August to 524 violators, in September 424 violators, in October 376

violators and in November to 117, then in December it decreased again to 38 violators. So that in 2022 there were 5,036 violators not wearing helmets.

Violations of Road Worthy Technical Requirements in 2022 in January have recorded as many as 475 violators and experienced a surge of 1176 violators in February, then reduced in March to 699 violators, increased again by 1028 violators in April, reduced in May by 238 violators, in June there were 735 violators, then jumped again in July as many as 1253 violators, and continued to decrease to 723 violators in August, in September there were 630 violators, in October there were 653 violators. In November, there were 318 violators, then in December, reduced again, as many as 87 violators were recorded so that in 2022 violations of Roadworthy Technical Requirements were recorded as many as 8,017 violators.

In 2022 the total number of violators from January to December has recorded as many as 21,445, 12 Prioritas Satlantas Surakarta Police, with fines from January to December reaching Rp. 1,680,725,000 - Police Commissioner Iwan Saktiadi,¹ The Head of the Surakarta Police, said that the emphasis on ETLE in Surakarta had decreased significantly or a lot ETLE was a Substitute for the National Police on the street. In the future, the hope of the police with ETLE would be a breakthrough where in the end, it will be all electronic. Nothing else will be done manually because there are many limitations, one of which is the need for more personnel in the field who have to be on standby 24 hours, while sometimes other activities must be carried out.

f. Obstacles to Traffic Violation Law Enforcement Through ETLE

The legal area of the Surakarta Police is currently called (fifty-fifty) or balanced in the application of ETLE and manual tickets depending on the level of violation because there are several advantages and disadvantages between the two. ETLE is considered to make it easier for violators to solve legal problems they face with bureaucratic reform effectiveness as well as legal certainty for ticket fines obtained by violators, but this does not rule out the possibility of Traffic Traffic Force itself being constrained by something when showing evidence of a ticket to the violators. Some of the constraints in the current implementation of ETLE include the following: a) Limited availability and capacity of ETLE cameras from Korlantas, b) Disintegration of ETLE camera recording data from Korlantas, Polda, and other agencies, c) ERI, RTMC, BPKB, SIM, STNK, e-Tilang, TAR, transportation services, prosecutors, courts, and banks data connectivity, d) Variations in the availability of each Polda's budget for the procurement of cameras used in ETLE operations, e) ETLE is more focused on vehicle number plates, so the person confirmed to have committed an offense is the vehicle owner. Meanwhile, the perpetrators of traffic violations are not always the vehicle owners, f) Measuring the achievement of the Precision program in the field of traffic tends to focus on ETLE, so implicitly, there are difficulties in conventional law enforcement. At the same time, the technology and infrastructure of ETLE are not yet sufficient. This makes it difficult for law enforcement to carry out several violations, for example, noisy exhausts, speeding, fake number plates, g) Discrepancies in regulatory provisions regarding manual ticketing and electronic ticketing, both from the mechanical aspect and the number of fines for fines, h) The partiality of ETLE implementation, so that there are variations in ETLE between Polda and Polres, i) Programs and understanding of ETLE are built partially, so data integration tends to be less used for operationalizing ETLE.

4. CONCLUSION

Applying ETLE fines and manual ticketing by the police, in this case, Satlantas, is a form of effort to reduce violations. The data obtained in 2022 shows that violations are increasing. This is because the existence of ETLE tickets can be seen for violators. After all, they are recorded with the ETLE camera recorder, and it is also hoped that it will make it easier for violators to resolve the legal problems they face with effective bureaucratic reform and legal certainty regarding fines obtained from fines. By the violator, but this does not rule out the possibility of the traffic police being constrained by something when showing evidence of a ticket to the violator. And other obstacles, both the facilities and infrastructure for the ETLE ticket. Law enforcement through ETLE still has several obstacles in its implementation as implicitly there are difficulties in conventional law

enforcement, while the technology and infrastructure of ETLE are inadequate. Besides that, it is also less effective for two-wheeled vehicles whose violations are visible, for example not being able to fine the Brong exhaust or non-SNI exhaust, so that manual fines are still being issued today for violations in the city of Surakarta.

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