

Implementation of Mobile Etle in Handling Traffic Violations by Two Wheeler Riders in Blitar City Police Office

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Abstract

Currently, traffic problems in the Blitar City Police area are still ongoing. One of the problems faced is traffic violations committed by two-wheeled drivers, the most frequent violations each year. Law enforcement efforts by implementing electronic ticketing using *ETLE Mobile* are still not optimal in handling traffic violations by two-wheeled drivers. This study aims to describe the implementation, influencing factors, and optimization of *ETLE Mobile* in handling traffic violations by two-wheeled drivers at Polres Blitar City. The concepts used include optimization, traffic violations, and *ETLE Mobile*. The theories used include management theory, SWOT analysis, and legal effectiveness. This is a qualitative study with a *field research type* that takes data through interviews with several sources, observations, and document studies. The study results show that implementing *ETLE Mobile* at the Police Blitar City is one of the ticketing methods carried out by the Blitar City Police Traffic Unit. Various factors influence *ETLE Mobile* at the Blitar City Police that support and hinder its implementation, starting from the law that is the basis for implementation, law enforcement personnel who have undergone training, adequate infrastructure but still lacking in it, and the community and culture that tend to be conducive. Some of the obstacles in the implementation of *ETLE Mobile* are in the form of implementation planning that has not been well organized, minimal knowledge from the community about *ETLE Mobile*, and facilities that need to be improved to support the implementation of *ETLE Mobile*.

Keywords: Optimization, Traffic Violations, Two Wheel Riders, *ETLE Mobile*, Gakkum Unit

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INTRODUCTION

Currently, traffic problems in the Blitar City Police area are still on going. One of the problems faced is traffic violations committed by two-wheeled drivers, the most frequent violations each year. One of the innovations that has been put forward in the field of traffic units regarding enforcing traffic laws that have been violated is *ETLE*. *ETLE*, or Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement, is an electronic technology that monitors and tracks traffic. With its capabilities, this system can detect vehicle speed, take photos or videos of violations, and provide automatic evidence for further handling. According to (Pardede Nita, & Setyabudi: 2022)

Every traffic violation should be followed up so that it does not happen again and maintain the safety of road users

However, law enforcement efforts to implement electronic ticketing using ETLE Mobile are still not optimal in handling traffic violations by two-wheeled drivers. Based on these data, the number of violations that have occurred in the Blitar City Police area has decreased from 2020, with 11,224 violators, to 5,889 violators in 2021. However, traffic violations increased again to 6,628 violators in 2022. In mid-2023, there were 1,576 violators. Traffic violations by two-wheeled drivers remain the most frequent violations before and after ETLE Mobile's implementation at the Blitar City Police. Two-wheeler, as a cheap and convenient mode of transportation, is an integral part of the transportation system (Qian & Jing Shi, 2024)

THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. Optimization

Optimization is maximizing results and minimizing losses in an activity or job.

2. Traffic Violation

Traffic violations are the behavior of road users that violate traffic regulations, road transportation laws and regulations, road laws, and others, and endanger the safety of people, lives, and property on the road. Traffic violation refers to deviation from practices prescribed to make the road safe for user (Mmahi et al, 2021) Another study conducted by P.S. Reddy et al. suggested an automated traffic violation detection system that can accurately identify signal violations in real-time using computer vision techniques, providing efficient monitoring and enforcement of traffic regulations, surpassing the limitations of human capacity, and enabling simultaneous detection of multiple violations (Elfahim.et.al., 2023) (Nadimi.et.al., 2021)

3. ETLE Mobile

ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) Mobile is a type of ETLE or electronic ticketing that has been implemented Police. The ETLE policy aims to improve the security, order, and smoothness of road users and to avoid police officers with the community or violators so that an optimum does not perform his duties by SOPs and the occurrence of extortio (Putri,

2024) With the development of science and technology, the Indonesian National Police presents the Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement or ETLE to solve the problem of enforcing traffic violations. (Savitri. Et.al.,2022) (Gazali. et.al.,2022)

4. Management

According to George R. Terry (2009), management is an essential process for achieving common goals. Management functions are certain activities of managers consisting of Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling.

5. SWOT Analysis

SWOT refers to S (Strength), W (Weakness), O (Opportunity), and T (Threats). Hence, SWOT analysis is widely used to explore alternative strategies by considering perspective opportunities and challenges in many research areas (Zulfahmi et al, 2021) . SWOT is a policy analysis based on strengths, namely looking at reliable capital advantages, and weaknesses, namely looking at things considered weaknesses, so that priorities can be formulated.

6. Effectiveness of Law

Legal effectiveness refers to indicators of effectiveness in achieving predetermined goals or targets and measures the extent to which these goals are achieved according to plan. According to Galih (2022), based on this theory, 5 factors determine the effectiveness of a law, namely the law itself, law enforcers, facilities and infrastructure, society, and culture.

METHODS

Approach

This research uses a qualitative approach, where the researcher is directly involved and observes the research object in depth. Qualitative research in the field of applied linguistics plays a pivotal role in uncovering the intricacies of language use, acquisition, and pedagogy (Awan et al, 2023). This article articulates the principles and practices that underlie methodological integrity to demonstrate how they can be applied to support critical qualitative research (Levitt at al, 2021). The writers of this study employed a qualitative methodology. A technique whose focus is to gather diverse data regarding current occurrences

by comprehending the phenomenon under investigation is known as a qualitative approach (Azahra.et.al. 2024)

Types of research

The author uses the Field Research method in his research.

Research Focus

Optimization of ETLE Mobile by Blitar City Police Traffic Unit for handling traffic law violations committed by two-wheeled vehicle users.

Research Location

The author researched ETLE Mobile in the jurisdiction of the Blitar City Police.

Data source

1. Primary Data

Interview with sources:

The Chief of Police of Blitar City, Senior Commissioner of Police Danang Setiyo Pambudi Sukarno, SH, SIK

Head of Traffic Police of Blitar City Police, AKP M. Taufik Nabila P., STK, SIK, MH

Head of the Traffic Law Enforcement Unit of the Blitar City Police, IPDA Bagus Prabowo, SH

Members of the Blitar City Police Traffic Unit's Gakkum Unit

Traffic Violators

Observation

The author conducted observations at the Blitar City Police and the Blitar City Police Traffic Unit to determine the organizational structure of the Blitar Police.

City.

Secondary Data

Secondary data sources in this study were obtained from library studies, literature, file reports by the Blitar City Police Traffic Unit, and other documents related to the implementation of ETLE Mobile in handling traffic laws violated by two-wheeled vehicle users at the Blitar City Police.

Data collection technique

1. Interview

2. Observation
3. Document Study

Data Validity

The form of data validity owned, the author uses triangulation techniques, which are valuable tools for testing data validity in qualitative research. Using this technique, researchers can increase confidence in their findings and gain a deeper understanding of the phenomena studied.

Data Analysis Techniques

1. Data Reduction
2. Data Presentation
3. Conclusion and Verification

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of Mobile ETLE in Handling Traffic Violations by Two-Wheeled Drivers at the Blitar City Police Department
The implementation of Mobile ETLE at the Blitar City Police Department can be identified with the Management theory in the form of the POAC method which consists of:

Planning (Planning)

In addition to setting the objectives implemented by the Indonesian National Police Traffic Corps, the Blitar City Police Traffic Unit has prepared various equipment and facilities that will be used to implement ETLE. Furthermore, the implementation of ETLE Mobile requires a warrant for personnel who carry it out based on Article 4 of the Regulation of the Head of the Traffic Corps Number 1 of 2022 concerning Standard Operating Procedures for Handling Traffic and Road Transportation Violations Using Electronic Equipment explaining that officers who take action against LLAJ violations with electronic equipment are based on a Warrant. However, the warrant issued by the Blitar City Police Traffic Unit is a Hunting System warrant, not the implementation of ETLE Mobile. Furthermore, in implementing violation enforcement with ETLE Mobile, the author did not find a concrete target or achievement to be achieved. This causes the implementation of violation enforcement sometimes not to use the ETLE Mobile method. Officers sometimes prioritize the Hunting system and

Static ETLE.

Organizing (Organizing)

In the division of tasks for implementing ETLE Mobile, which is carried out based on information from the Head of Gakkum Polres Blitar City with the issuance of a Letter of Command in the form of Hunting activities used as the basis for implementing activities, including the implementation of ETLE Mobile. In addition, in developing the capabilities of each personnel, AIPDA Munir as a Member of the Gakkum Unit of Polres Blitar City stated that "special training was held for several personnel to develop themselves including operating ETLE Mobile"

Actuating (Implementation)

ETLE Mobile used by the Gakkum Satlantas Polres Blitar City unit is a car equipped with ETLE equipment called the INCAR car. ETLE Mobile has a systematic implementation similar to Static ETLE. The violations that have been captured will be sent to the Back Office computer at the Blitar City Police and will be followed up by officers to reconfirm the violations found before the violation letter is sent to the violating driver according to the violator's address obtained from the identification of the vehicle's police number. The violation letter will include photo evidence obtained by the officer.

Controlling (Supervision)

ETLE Mobile supervision is implemented by the Head of the Gakkum Unit and the Head of the Traffic Unit of the Blitar City Police. The role of the Head of the Gakkum Unit is to carry out operational supervision simultaneously with the implementation of ETLE Mobile. Furthermore, the head of the traffic unit will monitor activities based on activity result reports sent via WhatsApp. Furthermore, to provide an evaluation of all activities implemented by members of the Blitar City Police Traffic Unit, the Head of the Traffic Unit, as the highest leader in the Traffic Unit, provides formal analysis and evaluation at the Head of Traffic Unit assembly and informally to the Traffic Unit members on duty.

2. Factors that Influence the Implementation of Mobile ETLE in Handling of Traffic Violations by Motorcyclists

Two At Blitar City Police A. The Legal Factor Itself

In the police who use the ETLE Mobile program in handling violations by traffic violators, all violations are stated in Law Number 22 of 2009, and the method of action and handling must also be by these provisions unless something undesirable happens.

Law Enforcement Factors

Traffic Police Officers of Blitar City Police found that there were still various obstacles in the implementation of administrative sanctions against traffic violators, especially in the process of filtering violations carried out in the Back Office, which was still not optimal because it was carried out by one computer and one operator and accompanied by the entry of many violations so that the filtering was not said to be carried out effectively.

Facilities and Infrastructure Factors: Infrastructure provided to support the implementation of ETLE has been completed successfully.

Community Factors

Some people do not yet know about the good ETLE program. This is still proven by the large number of violators who ask for instructions from officers in handling the traffic tickets that the violators receive.

Cultural Factors

The number of traffic violations by two-wheeled vehicle users has increased and decreased inconsistently. The application of technology takes time to be accepted by the community so that ETLE Mobile can run effectively according to the results of interviews with previous violators.

Optimization of Mobile ETLE in Handling Traffic Violations by

Two-Wheeled Vehicle Riders at Blitar City Police A. Strengths (S)

Fulfillment of standard facilities to implement the ETLE Mobile program, the presence of trained personnel

Weaknesses (W)

Cameras and ETL E programs often catch the wrong violations. Examples include pedestrians standing close to motorcycles, often caught for not wearing helmets, violators who are counted more than once for the same violation, and parked vehicles caught violating the flow of traffic. The ETL E camera in the INCAR car cannot capture high-speed violators.

Opportunity (O)

Blitar City society tends to be conducive. The violators are aware of the violations they have committed and are ready to atone for their mistakes. The technology makes it easier for officers to take action against violations and violators to carry out or implement sanctions by paying fines through the BRIMO BRI application or M-Banking application to pay the specified fines.

D. Threat (T)

From the results of observations conducted by the author every day, motorized vehicles are increasingly daring to commit traffic violations due to the lack of supervision from the police and firm direct action. Efforts were found by violators to avoid being caught by ETL E Mobile by covering the police number so that the ETL E Mobile program could not identify it. Other obstacles include weather conditions that must remain good so that the images captured by the ETL E camera in the INCAR car can be received well and analyzed correctly.

CONCLUSION

The Blitar City Police Traffic Unit has made efforts to reduce traffic violations with preemptive and preventive actions and legal action in the form of fines for traffic violators. In its implementation, the Blitar City Police Mobile ETL E can be identified with the Management theory in the POAC method consisting of Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling. The preparation of the plan is in the form of preparing all the necessary facilities and infrastructure, organizing by dividing the tasks of the officers according to the issued order, implementation in the form of taking action against violations according to Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 2 of 2021 concerning SOTK at the Resort Police and Sector Police Levels in Article 41 Paragraph (1), supervision in the form of operational supervision and evaluation issued through online reports sent to

superiors. Factors influencing the implementation of ETL E Mobile are studied using the theory of legal effectiveness by Soerjono Soekanto with five factors, namely the existence of clear laws that regulate and underlie activities, members of the Blitar City Police Traffic Unit have worked well even though there are several obstacles, all facilities have been sufficient even though there are deficiencies and obstacles, the community tends to be cooperative but does not yet have extensive knowledge about ETL E Mobile, and can accept forms of modernization even though it takes time to adapt.

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