

Causes of Motor Vehicle Traffic Violations by Minors and Prevention Strategies (Case Study at Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS 2023)

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Article history

Received : 2023-03-20

Accepted : 2023-07-26

Published : 2023-08-31

Keywords:

Motor Vehicle Traffic Violations, Minors, Prevention Strategies

Abstract: This research aims to determine the factors causing motor vehicle traffic violations by minors, as well as the strategies carried out by the Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS to overcome them. The research respondents were BAUR, Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS ticket, Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS CAMSEL KANIT, Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS ticket BAMIN, as well as ten minors who violated traffic regulations. Data collection techniques used observation, interviews, documentation studies, literature studies, and qualitative analysis. The research results show that the causes of traffic violations by minors include human, vehicle, road and environmental factors. The strategy for dealing with traffic violations carried out by the Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS is through efforts (1). Pre-emptive, namely carrying out socialization of good and correct traffic in schools and industry through lectures and counseling, (2). Preventive means installing ETL (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) on every traffic sign or vehicle driven by the police to eliminate the opportunity to commit traffic violations, (3). Repressive, namely carrying out law enforcement, if the police find that a minor does not have a driver's license driving a motorized vehicle, the police will issue a ticket, detain the motor vehicle, and summon the parents. Even though these three strategies have been implemented, they have not been completely successful in reducing the number of traffic violations by minors in Semarang Regency.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor penyebab pelanggaran lalu lintas kendaraan bermotor oleh anak di bawah umur, serta strategi yang dilakukan oleh SATLANTAS Polres Semarang untuk mengatasinya. Responden penelitian adalah BAUR, tiket POLRES SATLANTAS Semarang, Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS CAMSEL KANIT, Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS tiket BAMIN, serta sepuluh anak di bawah umur yang melanggar peraturan lalu lintas. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, wawancara, studi dokumentasi, studi pustaka, dan analisis kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyebab pelanggaran lalu lintas oleh anak di bawah umur meliputi faktor manusia, kendaraan, jalan dan lingkungan. Strategi penanganan pelanggaran lalu lintas yang dilakukan oleh SATLANTAS Polres Semarang adalah melalui upaya (1). Pre-emptive, yaitu melaksanakan sosialisasi lalu lintas yang baik dan benar di sekolah dan industri melalui ceramah dan penyuluhan, (2). Preventif berarti memasang ETL (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) pada setiap rambu lalu lintas atau kendaraan yang dikendarai polisi untuk menghilangkan peluang melakukan pelanggaran lalu lintas, (3). Represif, yaitu melakukan penegakan hukum, jika polisi menemukan anak di bawah umur tidak memiliki SIM yang mengemudikan kendaraan bermotor, polisi akan mengeluarkan surat tilang, menahan kendaraan bermotor, dan memanggil orang tua. Meskipun ketiga strategi tersebut telah diterapkan, namun belum sepenuhnya



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INTRODUCTION

According to article 1 of Law 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation, traffic is the movement or movement of vehicles for humans, animals or objects on the road from one place to another using the help of mobility equipment. Meanwhile, a road is everything that is the main support for land transportation which includes all parts of the road. What is included in the road section includes buildings or equipment provided for traffic on the ground surface, above the ground surface, below the ground or water surface, as well as above water level. Roads are a very important factor for society because roads function to connect one area to another, apart from that, roads also function to facilitate daily activities and the economy of the surrounding community. Road traffic can be influenced by population density in an area. If an area has a very high population density, it will affect heavy traffic activities in that area. Paragraph writing is in the form of one column aligned to the left and right margins, except that every time you start the first line of the paragraph, it must indent within 5 letters of the left margin. Reference writing cannot be a direct quote and must follow the description of the previous statement.

Traffic congestion is something that is familiar to road users in cities and districts in industrial areas, especially in Semarang Regency. This condition can be seen on the Bawen to Ungaran road section. Congestion usually occurs during peak hours, such as when going to work, during breaks or coming home from work. This can disturb the comfort of other road users and can result in accidents due to several factors such as rushing to get to work, not being careful when using a vehicle, violating traffic, or being impatient in driving a vehicle because it is too late. The occurrence of accidents on the highway is due to a lack of public awareness, various vehicles that take place on the highway, and also on other roads, many do not obey the law in driving vehicles safely, and usually start with traffic violations (Cecil, 2011: 23). A traffic accident is an incident

where a motor vehicle collides with another object and causes damage, whether small or large. Sometimes accidents can result in injuries or death to humans or animals. Traffic accidents are something that is very difficult to predict when and where an accident will occur (Abadi Dwi Saputra, 2017: 8). These traffic accidents can be caused by people violating traffic rules or because someone is careless when driving a motorized vehicle.

Traffic violations are violations of the rules that apply to traffic, especially on highways. According to (Nurfauziah, 2021: 75-85) traffic violations are actions committed by someone who is driving a public vehicle or motorized vehicle as well as a pedestrian which is contrary to applicable laws and regulations. This can occur due to several factors, for example drivers and road users who do not care about the rules set by the government, poor road construction, unclear traffic signs (Anindito & Maerani, 2018: 183-192) in this case according to (Fauzi, 2020: 148-163) legislation must be implemented that regulates traffic and road transportation issues because it has a very important goal, namely creating peace for the community in traffic. In the legal realm, traffic violations are included in the criminal law section regulated in Law Number 14 of 1992. The effectiveness of law enforcement can be seen from the application of sanctions or the sanction system itself. Examples include violations of using a helmet when driving and possession of a driving license (Soekanto, 1983: 6). According to (Soekanto, 1983: 6) traffic violations are acts or actions that are contrary to the provisions of laws and regulations. As a country of law, of course every Indonesian citizen must obey and comply with existing laws and regulations. In this case, if someone does not comply with the regulations that have been made, it can be interpreted that the person concerned has committed a violation.

The following are forms of traffic violations regulated in Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning traffic and road transportation, including: a). Carrying out actions that result in disruption of the function of traffic lights, markings, etc. (Article 275), b). Driving a public motorized vehicle on a route without stopping at the terminal (Article 276), c). Driving a motorized vehicle that is not equipped with equipment such as a spare tire, first aid in case of an accident, etc. (Article 278). The forms of traffic violations above are violations that are easy to prove and difficult for the offender to deny so that they can be easily resolved by simple and fast justice. Simple and fast justice is suitable for traffic violations because when a traffic violation occurs, both the violator, the evidence and the investigator are already at the scene of the crime, so the investigator can immediately impose sanctions in accordance with the articles contained in the statutory regulations. . Traffic violations committed intentionally or unintentionally are required to be held accountable for their actions because intentionally or unintentionally is an element of error contained in Article 31 paragraph (1) of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation.

According to (Wulandari, 2015: 52) the factors that cause traffic violations consist of: a). Human factors, humans as road users have an important role in maintaining traffic order, b). Vehicle factor, a vehicle is a means of movement that is controlled by humans. Vehicles are more dominant on the road and create a traffic situation or climate. So it can be said that the quantity of vehicles increases every year which results in traffic flow problems. It is also important to pay attention to the quality of the vehicle, such as maintaining the function of the engine, brakes, rear view mirrors and other equipment to ensure driver safety and security which is a major factor in traffic, c). Road factors, roads are factors that can influence traffic compliance. Roads that are operational are equipped with road infrastructure, d).

Environmental factors, the environment has an important role in shaping driver behavior to comply with traffic. The environment is also a source of information for drivers in forming a culture of orderly traffic. Meanwhile, according to (Raharjo, 2014 : 61) the causes of low awareness of complying with traffic regulations consist of: a). minimal knowledge of traffic regulations, b). only obey traffic when police officers are present, c). not thinking about the safety of yourself and others, d). can be peaceful when ticketed.

Explicit strategy, namely an effort to find out the natural resources and human resources they have by finding out what people need in their daily life environment to gain an advantage in competing so that they can differentiate the company in order to meet the needs of the community as consumers, which is the company's goal. . Strategies of course change over time according to environmental conditions, but to remain competitive, companies create strategies that focus on basic competencies, develop synergies and create value for customers (Daft, 2010: 249). Meanwhile, according to (David, 2011: 18-19) strategy is a suggestion together with long-term goals to be achieved. According to (Alam, 2010: 79) the strategy for dealing with traffic violations consists of three parts, namely: a). Pre-emptive is an initial effort made by the police to prevent criminal acts from occurring, b). Preventive is a follow-up action to pre-emptive efforts. In preventive efforts, the emphasis is on eliminating opportunities to commit crimes in the form of violations, c). Repression is carried out when a criminal act or violation occurs, the action is in the form of law enforcement by imposing penalties in the form of tickets and fines and confiscating vehicles. In connection with the data that there are still many minors in Semarang Regency who commit traffic violations, it is necessary to conduct research on the causal factors and strategies carried out by the Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS to

overcome or overcome traffic violations by minors.

METHODS

This research uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach. According to (Gunawan, 2015: 82) qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words or speech from people and behavior that can be observed and directed at settings and individuals or organizations into variables or hypotheses, but viewed as part from a whole. (Sugiyono, 2016: 6) states that qualitative research is a scientific activity to collect data systematically, sort it according to certain categories, describe and interpret data obtained from interviews or casual conversations, observation and documentation. The data usually takes the form of words, images, photos, meeting notes and so on. Meanwhile, according to (Manab, 2015:4) the qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism which is used to examine natural conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument in the data collection technique which is carried out triangulated or combined, the data analysis is qualitative, and the results Qualitative research emphasizes meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative descriptive research has the aim of describing, illustrating, explaining and answering in more detail the problems to be studied by studying as closely as possible an individual, a group or an event. In descriptive qualitative research, humans are the research instrument and the research results are in the form of words or statements that correspond to the actual situation. This research aims to describe the causes of motor vehicle traffic violations by minors, and strategies for dealing with them.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forms and Number of Traffic Violations Committed by Minors in Semarang Regency

The results of this data analysis based on the number of violators, level of education, type of vehicle, and types of traffic violations committed by minors in Semarang Regency

can be seen in the following table: Simple research data is simply narrated in the form of complete and clear sentences, while complex data is presented in the form of tables and or pictures as needed.

Table 1. Number of traffic violations committed by minors in Semarang Regency from September 2022 to March 2023

Months							Jumlah Pelanggar
Sep 2022	Okt 2022	Nov 2022	Des 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	
1.022	1.190	125	150	185	425	367	2.672

Source: Data from the Monthly Report on Enforcement of Violations from the Semarang Police for September 2022-2023

Based on the data on the number of traffic violations above, it can be stated that traffic violations committed by minors in Semarang Regency from month to month are increasing and decreasing, and overall the number of traffic violations by minors for 7 months from September 2022 to March 2023 there were 2,672 violators.

Table 2. Number of Traffic Violators by Minors in Semarang Regency Based on Vehicle Type from 2022 September to 2023 March.

Months						
Sep 2022	Okt 2022	Nov 2022	Des 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023
1.022	1.190	125	150	185	425	367

Source: Semarang Police Monthly Report on Violations for September 2022 to March 2023.

From the data above, traffic violations based on vehicle type are motorbike riders, because motorbikes are the motorized vehicles most often or commonly used by elementary, middle school, high school/vocational school children. The number of traffic violators in Semarang based on the type of violation from 2022 September to 2023 March can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Number of Traffic Violations by Minors in Semarang Regency Based on Violation Type September-December 2022

Source: Semarang Police Monthly Report on Violations for September 2022 to March 2023.

From the data above, traffic violations for minors in Semarang Regency, based on the types of violations committed by motorized vehicle drivers, the most frequently violated are not wearing an SNI helmet and not having a driver's license. Because traffic violators are still minors so they don't have a driver's license and they still ignore using SNI helmets which have been designated for safety when driving.

Factors Causing Traffic Violations by Minors in Semarang Regency

Semarang Regency has an area of 950.2 km2 and the large population means that traffic violations by minors cannot be avoided. There are several causes of traffic violations by minors in Semarang Regency, namely:

1. The human factor is the main factor causing traffic violations by minors in Semarang Regency, because many people or children ignore good and correct traffic rules. This human factor is influenced by a person's mentality and behavior, generally children under 17 years of age in Semarang Regency are still emotionally unstable when driving a motorized vehicle without prioritizing the safety of themselves or others on the road. Knowledge about the importance of orderly traffic by minors in Semarang Regency is still lacking and some don't even know. In fact, many children in Semarang Regency go to school using motorized vehicles without having a driver's license. Based on direct observation on Jalan MT. Haryono, Ahmad Yani, Moh. Yamin, from 06.45 WIB to 08.00 WIB there were 15 children who committed traffic violations because they didn't have a driver's license, didn't wear SNI helmets, and violated traffic signs because they were in a rush to get to school.

2. Vehicle factors are very often the cause of traffic violations by minors in Semarang Regency. Many underage children in Semarang Regency modify their vehicles for the reason of making them look cool and keeping up with the times, but the modifications made do not comply with established motor vehicle standards. Because they modify it at a cheap price, the important thing is that it looks cool and keeps up with the times. They not only modify motorized vehicles, there are even vehicles that are no

longer roadworthy and are still used in Semarang Regency. Vehicles that are no longer roadworthy, the quality of the brakes, engine and other equipment usually no longer function properly even if they have been properly maintained. This is because the vehicle has aged. Motorized vehicles require maintenance of the function of the brakes, engine, mirrors and other equipment so that there are no disturbances or problems with motorized vehicles when driving on the highway.

3. Road factors also greatly influence traffic compliance in Semarang Regency. Many minors drive their own motorized vehicles to school because the road to school is far away, and there is no public transportation or public transportation in their area. Along Semarang Regency roads, traffic signs have been installed that can be seen easily by motor vehicle drivers. SATLANTAS also installed ETL (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) to reduce traffic violations committed intentionally or unintentionally, so that the people of Semarang Regency comply with traffic and minimize traffic violations.

4. Environmental factors are also very important factors because a good environment and compliant traffic will create an orderly and safe environment. In Semarang Regency, minors who drive motorized vehicles are not only middle school and high school/vocational school children, even elementary school children can drive motorized vehicles. This happens because in their environment most elementary school children can already drive motorized vehicles. They want to be able to drive their own motorized vehicle because their friends followed suit and were taught by their families, because most parents in Semarang Regency work in factories and their parents' school start times and work start times are

NO	Type of Violation	Months						
		Sep 2022	Okt 2022	Nov 2022	Des 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023
1.	Kecepatan	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Marka Rambu	0	0	0	0	0	80	15
3.	SIM	420	450	85	68	48	62	175
4.	STNK	150	258	32	27	43	78	86
5.	Helm SNI	442	482	8	55	94	205	91
JUMLAH		1.022	1.190	125	150	185	425	367

different. This is the reason why parents in Semarang Regency teach their children to drive motorized vehicles so that they can easily go to school, and parents even facilitate their own motorized vehicles. However, the police will continue to take firm action against traffic violators on the highway by minors in Semarang Regency without accepting any reason and without regard to law enforcement officers or officials, so that traffic violators feel deterred and do not repeat it again.

Strategy for Handling Traffic Violations by Minors Carried Out by the Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS

With the large number of traffic violations by minors in Semarang district, the Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS has created a strategy for dealing with traffic violations by minors, namely by pre-emptive means as an initial effort to prevent traffic violations from occurring. This prevention effort is carried out through outreach to schools in Semarang Regency, such as what was done at SMP IP Assalamah Ungaran. In this socialization, material about good and correct traffic was delivered to students. However, because the area is very large and there are many schools in Semarang Regency, the police cannot carry out socialization evenly in one year in each school, because there are limited personnel to carry out socialization from PAUD to university level. Schools that cannot be reached or have not been visited by the Semarang POLRES SATLANTAS, socializing appeals to the public regarding traffic order can be carried out or implemented by members of the police at the sub-district level, namely POLSEK. The police have even formed children's friendly police and are embracing school organizations such as the OSIS to take part in socializing good and correct traffic methods to school residents. When carrying out socialization, of course there are those who are interested in the material presented by the police and there are those who are not interested, but the police do not run out of ways to make appeals for good and correct traffic compliance, namely by spreading appeals for traffic compliance on social media by a modern way to attract the attention of today's children and install billboards in strategic places so that they are easy to read

by motor vehicle drivers or parents so that their children do not ride motor vehicles before the time and the age limit that has been set in accordance with the regulations. Apart from conducting outreach to schools, the police also collaborate with the local education department to provide education about good and correct traffic methods. It is hoped that material on good and correct traffic methods can be included in the Pancasila and Citizenship Education subject curriculum, so that it can help the police to educate children on good and correct traffic methods from an early age.

Apart from pre-emptive methods, the Semarang Regency police also carry out preventive measures to eliminate opportunities to commit violations. Preventive efforts are carried out through raids and installing ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) to tackle traffic violations by minors. Because the ratio of accidents between two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles is greater than that of two-wheeled drivers, the police are focusing on conducting raids on two-wheeled drivers. Raids are usually centralized, i.e. compliance operations. Apart from carrying out direct raids, the police have now installed several ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) cameras at several points on Semarang Regency roads to make it easier for the police to carry out their duties in handling traffic violations, and to summon traffic violators, the police send letters. ticket to the violator's house. In the ETLE ticket there is evidence of the vehicle number, who was driving the vehicle, the location of the violation, and the time of the violation. So in the ETLE ticket there is valid data on who committed the violation. The last method is a repressive effort through law enforcement actions, namely imposing punishment in the form of a ticket, confiscating the STNK, summoning parents to collect the STNK and educating parents so that children do not violate traffic regulations, as well as confiscating motor vehicles so that the child is deterred. The new regulation that has really shocked the residents of Semarang Regency, namely that they are required to wear shoes when driving a motorized vehicle, is not correct, because this regulation is an advisory. Because driving a motorized vehicle is safer and more

comfortable wearing shoes than sandals. The police will arrest motor vehicle drivers who ride motorbikes wearing sandals and this only reminds them not to be ticketed because the police really prioritize rider safety.

Based on the research results, it shows that the level of traffic violations by minors has not completely decreased, because the level of traffic violations by minors per month has fallen and some has increased drastically from the previous month, this can be seen in the monthly enforcement data report. Semarang POLRES violations from September 2022 to March 2023. The main reason for the decline and increase in the level of traffic violations by minors in Semarang Regency is parents who facilitate motorized vehicles for their children who are still underage and teach them to drive motorized vehicles for no reason. can take you to school because you work or because of inadequate access to public transportation to school, this is what makes the strategy for dealing with traffic violations by minors carried out by the SEMARANG POLRES SATLANTAS not completely successful in reducing the number of traffic violations by minors. .

Apart from that, there are also limited personnel in carrying out outreach to schools due to the large area and the large number of schools in Semarang Regency. Therefore, there is a need for good cooperation with related parties (parents, schools, education services) to be able to realize the objectives of the strategy for dealing with traffic violations by minors, namely a culture of safety in traffic. Collaborate with parents so that they do not facilitate motorized vehicles for their underage children. Parents must also educate their underage children not to drive motorized vehicles on the road to maintain the safety of themselves and others. Collaborate with schools to not allow students who do not have a driver's license to drive motorized vehicles to school. As well as collaboration with the education department to educate children who are underage and do not yet have a driver's license not to drive motorized vehicles through traffic order learning materials which are included in the Pancasila and Citizenship Education (PPKn) subjects to assist the police in educating students who do not have a driver's license to be orderly in traffic.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion it can be concluded:

1. The number of motor vehicle traffic violations by minors from September 2022 to March 2023 is 2,672 and there is always an increase and decrease every month. Most of them are committed by high school or vocational school students who are not yet 17 years old, with the type of violation being that they don't have a driver's license, don't carry a STNK, and don't wear an SNI helmet.
2. There are several factors that cause traffic violations by minors, namely:
 - a. Human factors, underage children generally still have minimal knowledge of good and correct traffic, even if they know they definitely don't practice it properly or ignore traffic rules.
 - b. The vehicle factor, children now like to modify vehicles that do not comply with the vehicle standards that have been set and there are also vehicles that are no longer roadworthy so they can cause accidents and harm themselves and others.
 - c. The road factor, along the road there are traffic signs that can be seen easily by motor vehicle drivers, even installing ETL (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) on traffic signs or official vehicles of SATLANTAS members to reduce traffic violations, but still Many people do not pay attention to traffic signs.
 - d. Environmental factors are also very influential because a good environment and compliant traffic will create an orderly and safe environment. Families or parents do not educate their children not to violate traffic regulations, but even facilitate their underage children to drive motorized vehicles to school. Likewise, schools do not prohibit students who do not have a driver's license from using motorized vehicles to school.
3. The strategy for dealing with traffic violations by minors includes efforts: a) Pre-emptive, by carrying out outreach in schools

and industrial companies through lectures, counseling and ceremonies to provide correct understanding of traffic since early. b) Preventive, with the presence of the police at every security post on the roads, and also the installation of ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) on every traffic sign or vehicle driven by the police. c) Repressive, by giving tickets to children who violate traffic, detaining motor vehicles, and summoning parents to the police station, so that children and parents know that underage children are actually not allowed to drive motorized vehicles.

SUGESTION

1. For families or parents, do not teach children to drive motorized vehicles or provide motorbikes to children who are not yet 17 years old or do not have a driver's license, because this can cause traffic violations that can harm themselves or other road users.
2. Schools should be more strict in providing rules by requiring children who drive motorized vehicles to school to use the correct driving equipment and comply with traffic regulations.
3. For the SEMARANG POLICE SATLANTAS, increase security at the post and be more strict in taking action against children who violate traffic regulations.

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