

## IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC TICKET SANCTIONS FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATORS IN BONE DISTRICT

Safina<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Lutfi<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Takdir<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1-3</sup> Faculty Of Social Science And Political Science Universitas Muhammadiyah Sinjai  
E-mail: <sup>1)</sup> [safinafn591@gmail.com](mailto:safinafn591@gmail.com)

### *Abstract*

*The transportation system is very important in a city, both in big cities and small cities. There are so many traffic violations that occur on the highway caused by road users who do not obey traffic rules, this can cause congestion and can even cause traffic accidents. With the E-Tilang service, the implementation of traffic tickets is faster than manual tickets, besides that there is transparency or openness in its implementation. The method used in this research uses a qualitative research method with a literature study approach to explain the application of e-Tilang sanctions in Bone Regency. The application of e-Tilang sanctions in Bone Regency has not been implemented optimally because the socialization carried out by law enforcement officials has not been maximized so that there are still people who do not know about the implementation of e-Tilang and the community still does not fully support e-Tilang because of the high costs that must be incurred.*

**Keywords:** *Application of Sanctions, Electronic Ticketing, Traffic Violators*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The transportation system is a very important thing in a city, whether in a large or small city. There are many traffic violations that occur on the roads caused by road users who do not obey traffic rules, this can result in traffic jams and even cause accidents Traffic (Setiyanto et al., 2017). This provides innovation for the National Police traffic corps to use electronic ticketing which is said to be very effective for people who want to handle the ticketing process (Chusminah et al., 2018; Siadari, 2020).

E-Tilang came into effect on Friday, December 26 2016 throughout Indonesia, while E-Tilang has been implemented in Bone District since 2020. With the implementation of E-Tilang, people can immediately find out how much fine they have to pay. With the E-Tilang service, ticketing is implemented faster than manual ticketing, besides that there is transparency or openness in its implementation (Anggi Maulana, 2021) Implementing electronic tickets is an effective option to simplify the sanctions process carried out by traffic violators (Apriliana, 2020; Peng et al., 2020)

The elimination of manual fines on orders from the Police Chief does not seem to make people more orderly in traffic. Even though many ETLE cameras spy on traffic violations, in reality violations still exist and are increasing. Apart from that, people actually falsify the existence of these electronic tickets so as not to be caught by ETLE's cameras. They want if their number plate is not recognized, they can walk freely without penalty, even if they violate it (Kurnia Wahyu & Tukiman, 2022). Apart from that, there are still problems related to the implementation of electronic ticketing in Bone Regency, namely that some people do not understand the program, because there is still minimal socialization from the police to the public regarding the e-Tilang program. Technology is currently developing very fast so there are many new applications available. published, the application created is certainly very useful for everyone (indonesia.go.id, 2019).One

of the applications issued by the National Police traffic corps is the E-Tilang application. The aim of creating this application is to reduce traffic violations and to make it easier for people to process the ticketing process.

Several previous studies have been conducted related to this topic. Research by (Chaerani Nur, 2021) Usually the process for resolving traffic violation cases cannot be implemented. This is due to the reluctance of traffic violators to attend court. Violators prefer to entrust a sum of money to law enforcement authorities who should not be entitled to receive the fine (Harja & Paparang, 2022; Lee et al., 2020) efforts to eradicate traffic violations on the highway have been carried out by giving a ticket to every motorized vehicle driver who commits a traffic violation as intended in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic Traffic and Road Transport. Regarding the findings during the investigation carried out by the police, anyone who is ticketed should go through a trial process in court. Due to current technological advances, legal subjects who violate traffic no longer need to attend court because the E-Tilang system helps or is a form of digitization of the manual ticketing process (Anggi Maulana, 2021; Seeley, 2019)

A habit, what this means is that there are still many people who do not understand the E-Tilang itself, and on the other hand, many people are still reluctant to solve the problem of ticketing, where people are more likely to solve the problem at the ticketing location by paying (bribing) the police. are on duty to be free from fines themselves. (Lu et al., 2021; Sabadina, 2020) However, in reality the use of the E-Tilang Application in the Magelang Police Legal Area is still relatively minimal compared to the use of manual tickets, even though in fact e-Tilangs are more make it easier for violators to resolve the legal problems they face with effective bureaucratic reform and legal certainty regarding ticket fines received by violators (Apriliana, 2020) fines from cases carried out by receiving notifications via SMS, so that the public or violators do not understand what the use of the e-Tilang application means (Setyawati & Capah, 2019)

Based on the explanation of the literature review, it examines the point of view regarding the performance of e-Tilangs which have not yet functioned well among the public, even though e-Tilangs are easier to apply to manage the process of resolving legal violations compared to manual ticketing. However, there have been no researchers who have discussed the application of electronic E-Tilang sanctions for traffic violators, where the focus of this research is how to disseminate technological developments to the public because as is known, the main factor inhibiting the implementation of the E-Tilang application is a lack of knowledge. people about technology, especially about the E-Tilang application which has been implemented in several areas so that this application can run well.

Electronic ticketing or often called e-Tilangs is a ticketing process that utilizes technology. With the existence of e-Tilangs, it is hoped that the ticketing process will be more effective and can also help the police in the administrative process (Lu et al., 2021; Setiyanto et al., 2017). With this ticket application, violators only pay according to the article they violated through a bank account. (Apriliana, 2020) There are three main functions of a ticket, namely: As a summons to the District Court; As an introduction to pay fines to the Bank / Cashier; and As a sign of confiscation of confiscated evidence, such as driver's license, vehicle registration, or vehicle.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

The method used in this research uses qualitative research methods with a literature study approach to explain the application of e-Tilang sanctions in Bone District. Qualitative research is a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation (Subekti, 2022). The data sources for this research come from trusted and credible national and local online news portals such as *kompas.com*, CNN Indonesia, *Republika*, *Tribun Bone*, as well as relevant journal articles. The data analysis technique in this research uses descriptive. The stages in data analysis are data collection, data selection, inter-variable analysis and data verification, as well as interpretation and drawing conclusions, (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020).

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **3.1. Implementation of e-Tilang sanctions in Bone District**

The e-Tilang application is an innovation from Korlantas Polri in improving IT (Information Technology) based traffic violation fine payment services, creating an integrated e-Tilang application with related agencies which has been agreed upon and coordinated between the Indonesian Police Traffic Corps (Korlantas), the Court. Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia., Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia., and PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Several technical obstacles arose during the implementation of the application, because the exchange of information between authorities was not optimal. These obstacles make it difficult for the prosecutor's office to take action and report traffic ticket violations. After analyzing and evaluating ticket requests, there have been developments and changes in ticket management since 2017. To make it easier, simpler and user friendly so as to improve services to the community (Sukur et al., 2021). With the implementation of e-Tilangs, it will really help the public (violators) to pay fines for fines through banking services (ATM, teller, e-banking) and will make it easier to manage traffic violation/ticket case data both for the National Police, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia., and the Indonesian Prosecutor's Office (Apriliana, 2020).

This is a new breakthrough in revolutionizing traffic laws from previously conventional to more modern, using CCTV cameras distributed on various roads. One of the changes and reform steps taken by the Indonesian Government to improve the public service system for traffic violations is the implementation of the E-Tilang application. This ticketing system is considered effective in reducing the number of traffic violations committed by road users. This is of course very helpful for the traffic police in Bone Regency to increase the discipline of road users.

The electronic ticket camera used for the e-Tilang system is capable of capturing various types of traffic violations committed by road users, ranging from road marking violations, cell phone use while driving, helmet use, and other violations. Apart from being able to detect various types of violations, the camera This system can also identify and analyze vehicle types and vehicle data that commit traffic violations (Muhammad, 2022). This system has been implemented in the hope of minimizing the occurrence of things that deviate from the provisions of traffic regulations. Apart from that, the government hopes that the implementation of this system can increase public trust, fair public services, transparency and efficiency, and bring benefits to (Kurnia Wahyu & Tukiman, 2022). In this case, the community legal culture factor is a factor that is related

to the environmental conditions of the community where the law is applied. In this case, these factors are related to the Community's status as a legal motor vehicle operator (Harja & Paparang, 2022).

With the introduction of electronic ticketing, the Bone District Police Area will definitely have its own system. The ticketing mechanism itself is when the police create a ticket manually (by writing on the ticket form) then the police re-enter the information into the E-Tilang application which is on the police cellphone with the guard at that time and will be integrated into the online ticketing server of the National Police Traffic Corps (Mabes). National Police) according to the information provided by the perpetrator, including the ticket number (Sabadina, 2020).

The ticket enforcement mechanism has 5 (five) stages, namely in the first stage, the device automatically catches traffic violations via supervisory monitors and sends recorded evidence of the violation to the ETLE back office at RTMC Polda Metro Jaya. In the second stage, officers identify the violator's vehicle data using Electronic Registration & Identification (ERI). The third stage, the officer sends a confirmation letter regarding the violation committed to the address of the motor vehicle owner according to the address registered on the owner's STNK for notification and request confirmation of the violation that occurred. The fourth stage, the vehicle owner confirms via the website provided or comes directly to the Sub Directorate of Law Enforcement office. In the fifth stage, officers issue tickets for verified violations via BRIVA which include the articles violated, the date of the incident, the location of the violation as well as a confirmation website link and trial date (Sentosa, 2021).

It can be seen that the implementation of electronic ticketing is more effective than manual ticketing, whereas manual ticketing has several obstacles, namely: Conventional implementation of ticketing has obstacles in implementation in the field, namely as follows: Firstly, it is vulnerable to abuse of authority for personal interests such as Collusion, Corruption and Nepotism (KKN); secondly, in implementing conventional ticketing, we can only take action against visible violations; third, the number of personnel on standby at the ticketing location is very limited; fourth, operational hours for implementing conventional ticketing can only be applied from 08:00 – 17:00 WIB (Yola, 2022).

Considering the increasingly massive implementation of electronic ticketing in Bone district, it is important for residents to know the amount of the fine if they are caught on camera committing a traffic violation. This sanction refers to the driving speed provisions regulated in Government Regulation Number 79 of 2013 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation Networks (LLAJ). According to Kompas TV, the following is the amount of the electronic ticket fine according to the type of violation: first, Violating traffic signs and road markings, the electronic ticket fine is IDR 500,000 or 2 months imprisonment. Second, not wearing a seat belt will result in an electronic ticket fine of IDR 250,000 or 2 months in prison. Third, driving while operating a smartphone is fined IDR 750,000 or 3 months in prison. Fourth, breaking the speed limit will result in an e-Tilang fine of IDR 500,000 or 2 months in prison. Fifth, using a fake number plate will result in an electronic ticket fine of IDR 500,000 or 2 months imprisonment. Sixth, driving against the flow is fined IDR 500,000 or a maximum of 2 months. Seventh, Running a red light, an e-Tilang fine of IDR 500,000 or 2 months in prison. Eighth, not using a helmet or the helmet being used does not comply with Indonesian National Standards

(SNI), an electronic ticket fine of IDR 250,000 or a maximum of 1 month in prison. Ninth, riding with more than 3 people will result in an e-Tilang fine of IDR 250,000 or 1 month in prison. Tenth, if motorbikes do not turn on their lights during the day, they will be fined IDR 100,000 or imprisoned for 15 days (Kompas.com/akbar bhayu tatomo, 2022).

How to check E-Tilang fines for Bone Regency, South Sulawesi or electronic tickets allows us to check online by visiting the Bone Regency - South Sulawesi police website then look for the ticket menu or a third party site such as cektilang.com, type No E-Tilang / No Blank / No BRIVA You then click Check to find out how much fines and fees you have to pay. If you check via the application, please visit Playstore and download the official application from the government or state prosecutor's office. Violators no longer need to attend a ticket hearing at the Bone Regency district court, just open the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) then type in the vehicle number and E-Tilang Number, to pay the ticket fine and collect evidence, just come to the Bone Regency District Prosecutor's office. If the traffic ticket number has been decided or not by the South Sulawesi district court and is not on the list according to the decision date determined by the district court, you can directly contact the relevant party (police or DLLAJ).

How to pay for e-Tilangs in Bone Regency - South Sulawesi can be done through the prosecutor's office. If via ATM, the method is as follows: first, please enter your ATM Debit card and PIN. Second, select or click the Other Transactions menu -> Transfer -> To Another Bank Account. Third, first select the bank code you want to transfer, for this case the E-Tilang uses BRI Bank, then enter the BRI bank code, namely number 002, followed by the 15 digit E-Tilang Payment Number. Example 002123456789012345. Fourth, look at the receipt you got from the e-Tilang then enter the nominal payment amount according to the fine that must be paid. E-Tilang transactions will be rejected if the payment does not match the amount of the E-Tilang fine deposited. Fifth, then follow the next instructions in the ATM menu to complete the transaction. Sixth, save the E-Tilang transaction receipt as proof of payment. Note: Electronic ticket fines are paid after a court hearing and a decision has been received from the court. If on the 4th day of the trial date it has not been paid, the E-Tilang / Briva Number will automatically change (Rules can change at any time) (Cektilang.com, n.d.). The ticketing process like the flow above has been widely used in various countries, resulting in efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of E-TLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) for traffic users and police officers.

### **3.2. The Impact of E-Tilang on the People of Bone Regency**

The number of traffic accidents in Bourne Regency (Sursel), South Sulawesi in 2020 decreased compared to 2019. According to data from the Bone Police Traffic Unit, in 2020 there were 388 accidents. This figure is down from 2019 which reached 487 accidents. "The number of accidents this year has decreased by 99 cases or approximately 20.3 percent compared to last year," said Bone Police Chief, AKBP Try Handako, Wednesday (30/12/2020). He said the number of deaths due to traffic accidents had also fallen. In 2020, 34 people died, while in 2019 there were 56 people. Meanwhile, 169 people suffered serious injuries due to traffic accidents in 2020 and 426 cases of minor injuries (Anwar, 2020) This is mostly caused by road user factors and natural factors.

It is hoped that the e-Tilang application can have a positive impact on the implementation of law enforcement in discussions of duties and authorities of the police.

In this case there are also duties and authorities. Exercise or exercise of power by personnel of the Unitary State Police of the Republic of Indonesia is clearly regulated.

provisions of Article 1 Article 15 of the National Police Law Number 2 of 2002 of the Republic of Indonesia (Mahrani, Ismail, 2020) Legislative regulations are basically made so that they can be implemented as well as possible because essentially before the law (equality before the law) everyone is considered without distinction. Failure to implement sanctions for violations of the law results in the ineffectiveness of regulations. The inefficiency of these laws can be caused by unclear laws, inconsistent mechanisms, or the public not supporting law enforcement. Indonesia as a state of law (*rechtstaats*) continues to provide law enforcement authority/power to carry out its powers in accordance with established legal processes (Alvarie Norindra Leonita, Islah, 2022).

Several obstacles in the implementation of electronic ticketing in Bone Regency which hinder the implementation of the program are: first, there has not been maximum socialization carried out by the implementing agency so that there are still people who do not know about the implementation of e-Tilang. secondly, the lack of people carrying out the e-Tilang resolution process and people who are late in carrying out the ticketing process and there are those who do not follow the e-Tilang process. This is also influenced by still having problems in the process of identifying vehicle data because the vehicle has changed ownership or the vehicle has been bought and sold. but the name change has not been carried out, this will also create difficulties in the electronic fine administration process. Third, the economy does not yet support the implementation of e-Tilang optimally due to the high costs of implementing e-Tilang and the e-Tilang budget which is still provided by (Manso et al., 2022). Fourth, there is not yet optimal coordination between the Police, District Court, District Prosecutor's Office and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) as the agency directly involved in the E-Tilang program. Fifth, lack of public awareness to learn and find out about the E-Tilang program in the process of resolving traffic violation cases (Alvarie Norindra Leonita, Islah, 2022). Sixth, the facilities and infrastructure when taking action against traffic violations via E-Tilang have been properly fulfilled. Seventh, the legal culture has always been that there has never been direct supervision for officers who take action against traffic violations, both before and after the implementation of E-Tilangs. Eighth, officers who take action against traffic violations via E-Tilang are less professional because they still offer violators to pay the E-Tilang fine on the spot and are willing to accept payment of the fine on the spot. Ninth, officers who take action against violations are immoral because the fines paid on the spot by the officers are manipulated by the violation article so that it becomes a minimum fine and makes a profit (GUSTI AYU KOMANG NOVIANI & ASTUTI, 2018).

The advantages of implementing E-Tilangs are: first, there is no need to write manually, the action time is faster. Second, it does not require a ticket form. Third, traffic ticket data is directly connected to the back office, so that accurate data is obtained as the filling and recording system can be linked to the TAR and merit system. Fourth, Connect with the bank for payment of traffic fines. Fifth, connected to the court to hear/impose fines. Sixth, officers can attach evidence of violations in the form of photos/films/recordings as attachments to the trial. Seventh, violators can be subject to a demerit point system for violations committed. Eighth, as a basis for the driver's license testing system, education and other traffic police programs. Tenth, can provide actual

information as a portrait and even an index of orderly traffic culture. Tenth, Avoiding the practice of extortion by unscrupulous officers in the field (Liputan6, 2021).

Apart from the advantages of implementing e-Tilangs in Bone district, it also has weaknesses such as: first, E-TLE has a weakness for vehicles with non-B plates (DKI Jakarta), so it will not be detected, meaning that if there is a non-B plate vehicle that violates, then law enforcement cannot be carried out. Then how will the police monitor vehicles with non-B plates, which are still in large numbers in circulation. Second, the implementation of ETLE should not just be a trial/temporary project, but must become a permanent program to strengthen the implementation of ERP (Electronic Road Pricing). If the E-LTE technology used has not been fixed, the continuity of E-TLE could stop halfway. Third, it would be better if the bank where E-TLE payments are made is not only BRI, but also multiple banks, with the aim of facilitating access for people to pay traffic fines. Fourth, for people who own motorized vehicles, both cars and motorbikes, who have not yet received their names; It's best to change your name immediately. Because an ELTE violation letter will be issued and sent by post, in the name of the owner listed on the vehicle's STNK and BPKB (Fadhliansyah, 2018).

The implementation of the electronic ticketing system has had a positive impact on society, including the existence of an e-Tilang system for road users, with indicators namely helping road users to be more orderly in traffic, facilitating the process of paying ticket fines, facilitating the process of returning confiscated vehicle documents, helping anyone anyone who has difficulty dealing with traffic fines, helps anyone who has difficulty getting confiscated vehicle documents back, helps minimize bribes during the ticketing process, and overall is beneficial for (Irawan & Sekarsari, 2022) However, not all people can follow the E-Tilang procedures provided by the police. Especially for ordinary people who don't understand technology. The E-Tilang system that is implemented provides attention to the public. The E-Tilang system has a good impact on people who are familiar with technology. However, for people who are less familiar with technology, it is difficult to keep up with developments in this technology (Syifawaru et al., 2022).

It can be seen that ETLE monitors the road 24/7 to detect traffic violations passing through it. This proves that the ETLE implementation system always exists. Violators caught on camera will then receive a confirmation letter and pay the appropriate fine. If you have confirmed but do not immediately pay the specified ticket fine, there are sanctions that can be imposed on violators, namely blocking the Vehicle Registration Certificate (STNK). It is understood that this can provide a deterrent effect for people who violate traffic and after that they cannot commit any further violations. Where the hope of the implementing party is that the public knows and feels that they are always under the supervision of the authorities and do not repeat the mistakes made (Syaputri, 2023).

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The implementation of the electronic ticketing system has had a positive impact on society, including the existence of an electronic ticketing system for road users whose indicators help road users to travel more regularly, make it easier to pay fines, simplify the process of returning confiscated vehicle documents which helps everyone, including those who are struggling with fines. The implementation of e-Tilang sanctions in Bone

Regency has not been implemented optimally because the socialization carried out by law enforcement officials has not been optimal so there are still people who do not know about the introduction of electronic tickets and the public still does not fully support e-Tilangs because of the high budget for paying ticket sanctions. electronic electronics provided by the government.

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