

Effectiveness of Electronic Ticketing Implementation in the District Banyumas

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of Electronic Tickets in Banyumas Regency and the shortcomings of the use of Electronic Tickets in Banyumas Regency itself. The approach method in this research is to use a normative - empirical approach. The data used are primary and secondary data. This data is analyzed qualitatively using descriptive analysis method. The increase in the number of motorized vehicles has resulted in rampant traffic violations such as running red lights, not using helmets, and going against the flow. As a result, traffic on the road becomes chaotic and causes congestion. Electronic ticketing is one of the programs implemented by the government based on Article 272 Paragraph 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation to facilitate the monitoring of traffic violators on public roads in Banyumas Regency. The obstacles in its implementation internally are inadequate facilities and uneven distribution on each road and externally this program is still difficult to understand by some people, especially for people who are less familiar with technology.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Article 1 Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that the State of Indonesia is a State of Law, so the position of law must be placed above all.¹ Every action must be in accordance with the rule of law without exception. One of the positive laws in Indonesia regulates criminal law. Criminal law itself is divided into two, namely general criminal law and special criminal law.

One that is included in the general criminal law is the criminal law of traffic violations regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Public Transportation. These offenses are common in big cities in developing countries such as Indonesia. The development of traffic is inevitable, especially its technology so that the problems that occur also develop. The development of problems that occur is also caused by developments that occur by the community. Traffic problems are a national problem because every region has traffic problems ranging from small to complex problems. Some criteria are included in the offense. Such as not wearing a helmet, not using a helmet properly, breaking traffic, speeding the vehicle beyond the specified limit, and against the

¹ Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Konstitusi dan Konstitusionalisme Indonesia*, Jakarta: Sekretarian Jendral dan Kepanitraan Mahkamah Konstitusi RI., 2006.

current. Humans as road users who do not comply with traffic regulations are the main factor in traffic accidents. Although there are other causes outside the human factor such as burst tires, blown brakes, potholes, traffic congestion, high vehicle volume through certain road sections, road conditions, inadequate road infrastructure and others.²

Electronic ticketing commonly referred to as E-tickets is the digitization of the ticketing process, by utilizing information technology it is hoped that the entire ticketing process will become an innovation that can assist the police in the management of enforcement and payment of fines Traffic Violations.³ Electronic ticketing is applied based on the provisions of Article 272 Paragraph 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation which reads "To support the activities of prosecuting violations in the field of Road Traffic and Transportation, electronic equipment can be used". The results of the use of electronic equipment can be used as evidence in court.⁴ What is meant by "electronic equipment" is an event recording device to store information.⁵ Meanwhile, Article 23 of Government Regulation No. 80/2012 stipulates that the prosecution of Road Traffic and Transportation Violations is based on the results of: findings in the Road Motor Vehicle Inspection process; reports; and/or electronic equipment recordings. This makes it easier to monitor traffic violations committed by the community and to eliminate the stigma in the community about extortion during manual ticketing. The implementation of electronic ticketing in Banyumas Regency is expected to support the effectiveness of traffic control.

The Electronic Ticket System is a policy issued by the Indonesian National Police so that the ticketing system for traffic violators runs transparently and efficiently and provides convenience to the public in managing the ticketing process. The Electronic Ticket System that is currently being implemented is a government public policy. In this case, it is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Thomas R. Dye (in Winarno, 2012: 20) which states that public policy is "whatever the government chooses to do and not do". This means that public policy is a policy taken or chosen by the government to deal with problems that exist in society. The Electronic Ticket Policy is based on problems in the field in the community that consider the conventional ticketing process to be non-transparent and there are many cases of police officers being involved in it by receiving ticket money from traffic violators. Therefore, to increase public trust and make the ticketing system more effective and efficient, E- Ticket was established.

In the Electronic Ticket mechanism, there are several ticketing processes in general that are trimmed from the previous ticketing system, in the E- Ticket after the violator pays at the bank and shows proof of payment, the violator can immediately take the ticket evidence confiscated by the police, so that the violator does not need to wait for the trial verdict, besides that by depositing directly to the bank, there is no concern about fraud committed by the police. By mechanizing the action through E-tickets, it is hoped that it will be a deterrent effect for traffic violators so that it is hoped that motorists will become orderly in driving on the road.⁶

In Banyumas Regency itself, the Electronic Ticket was first implemented on Tuesday, March 23, 2021 with the starting point at the Pasar Wage intersection in Purwokerto and 78 two-wheeled and four-wheeled traffic violators were found, most of which did not wear helmets and seat belts.⁷

In the electronic ticketing system, the violation cases monitored cover many aspects. These include vehicle equipment, safety facilities, helmets and seat belts, road marking violations, and traffic light violations recorded in CCTV. Electronic evidence as a valid and independent evidence must ensure that the recording or data goes according to the applicable provisions.⁸ If officers in the control room find a violation, the violation case will be forwarded to the Gakkum Center to trace the vehicle owner based on the vehicle's police number. Once identified, Satlantas Poles Banyumas will send the ticket to the address registered in the register through the Post Office. After the traffic violator receives the ticket, the violator is given five days to confirm via the phone number listed on the ticket.

² Junef Muhar, Perilaku Masyarakat Terhadap Operasi Bukti Pelanggaran (Tilang)

Dalam *Berlalu Lintas*, *E-Journal Widya Yustisia*, Vol. 1 No. 1 (2014): 52 - 60

³ Lutfina Zunia Apriliana, "EFEKTIVITAS PENGGUNAAN E-TILANG TERHADAP PELANGGARAN LALU LINTAS DI POLRES MAGELANG", *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum* Vol. 5 No. 2 (2019): 1 – 11.

⁴ Farid Azis Abdullah, Feny Windiyastuti, "Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) Sebagai Digitalisasi Proses Tilang", *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan* Vol. 6, No.1 (2022): 3004 -3008.

⁵ *Ibid*

⁶ *Ibid*

⁷ Kompas.com, "Hari Pertama Tilang Elektronik di Purwokerto, 78 Pengendara Tertangkap

Kamera Langgar Lalu Lintas", diakses dari <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2021/03/23/174900978/hari-pertama-tilang-elektronik-dipurwokerto-78-pengendara-tertangkap#>, pada tanggal 25 April 2023 pukul 14.15

⁸ Edmon Makarim, *Pengantar Hukum Telematika*, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2005

The purpose of this research is to find out the effectiveness of the implementation of Electronic Tickets and the shortcomings of the use of Electronic Tickets itself. In addition, based on research by Rahmat Trianto from Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta State Islamic University entitled Implementation of the E-Ticket System in Bantul Regency which discusses whether E-Tickets in Bantul Regency are a manifestation of Good Governance in Indonesia. The study concluded that the implementation of the E-Ticket system in Bantul Regency is a manifestation of the principles of Good Governance. Because the E-Tilang system has implemented the principles of Good Governance, including: Public Participation, Transparency, Accountability, Effective and Efficient. Meanwhile, this study discusses the effectiveness of the implementation of electronic ticketing in Banyumas Regency.

II. RESEARCH PROBLEMS

- A. How is the effectiveness of the use of electronic ticketing in Banyumas Regency?
- B. What are the shortcomings of the implementation of electronic ticketing in Banyumas Regency?

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research takes the type of research using qualitative methods. The approach method in this research is a normative - empirical approach. Normative law is also commonly referred to as doctrinal legal research, also referred to as library research on document studies.⁹ The normative - empirical legal approach is a research approach regarding the implementation of normative legal provisions (laws) in action on each specific legal event that occurs in a society.¹⁰ The data used are primary data and secondary data. In this study, the data was obtained using the Library Research technique, which is a data collection technique by studying literature, internet searches, and existing documents. And Interviews, This technique is used by the author to obtain oral information through face-to-face with direct professional, during the interview giving relevant questions to get objective answers to the research. The data collected is then processed and analyzed qualitatively, namely analyzing data based on things obtained from literature or field either speech or writing based on existing laws, then directed, examined, and given a description with existing legal rules, then conclusions are drawn.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Effectiveness of Electronic Ticket use in Banyumas Regency

Regarding the effectiveness of the use of electronic tickets for traffic violations in Banyumas Regency, it is quite effective. The first is that electronic ticketing can reduce extortion practices that have been carried out by unscrupulous people to traffic violators, because if there are motorists who commit traffic violations and are prosecuted by the police in accordance with the flow of the electronic ticketing process that is already based online as follows:

- a. The police take action.
- b. Police enter the ticket data into the online ticket application.
- c. The violator gets a notification of the ticket payment number.
- d. Ticket payment can be made through banking channels.
- e. Offenders can pick up the confiscated evidence.
- f. Offenders do not need to be present at the trial.
- g. The court decides the amount of fine to be imposed.
- h. The offender receives an SMS notification containing the decision information.
- i. Remaining fine funds can be withdrawn or transferred to the offender's account.

So that it can be ensured that the meeting between individuals and violators is truly limited by the online system. The implementation of electronic ticketing is a good step taken by the police in realizing public services that are more effective, efficient, transparent and accountable.

The second is that it can reduce the bad stigma against unscrupulous police officers who always ask for peace money when meeting motorcyclists / cars that violate traffic rules because Electronic Tilang is based on CCTV, officers can take action against violations through CCTV which then officers photograph and analyze the traffic violation, after which the officer validates and prints a confirmation letter and sends the confirmation letter via post to the address according to the Stnk of the alleged violator.

⁹ Bambang Waluyo, Penelitian Hukum Dalam Praktek, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 1996.

¹⁰ Suharsimi Arikunto, Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek, Jakarta: Rineke Cipta, 2006.

B. Disadvantages of the implementation of electronic ticketing in Banyumas Regency

The shortcomings or factors that become obstacles in the implementation of Electronic Traffic Tickets in Banyumas Regency include the first related to traffic violations of brong exhaust / exhaust modifan whose use is not in accordance with the rules of the Minister of Environment Regulation number 56 of 2019 concerning Noise Quality Standards for New Type Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicles that are being produced Category M, Category N, and Category L. Where the noise limit on a vehicle is 92 decibels, and if it is outside of 92 decibels, action will be taken by ticketing the motorcycle. This CCTV-based electronic ticketing system is unable to detect noisy exhaust sounds that violate noise rules,

The problem of fake license plates is also a problem in this electronic ticketing system, if there is a violator who violates traffic after coordinating with the samsat regarding the violation, it turns out that after tracing it turns out that the NoPol is fake as evidenced by not being registered in the samsat database.

CCTV-based Electronic Tickets also cannot detect drivers who do not have a Driver's License (SIM). Where in the conventional ticketing process or traffic violation raids that are usually carried out by Satlantas can ask about the completeness of vehicle documents such as SIM and STNK. Meanwhile, electronic tickets cannot detect whether the driver has a complete letter or not.

The next problem is about vehicle ownership, where the owner of the vehicle does not know if he is lending his vehicle to someone else, the person who borrows it violates traffic rules or does not obey traffic rules, so the ticket is still sent according to the owner of the vehicle without being able to detect the ownership of the vehicle. This also relates to motor vehicles that are sold to other people and the person who buys the vehicle does not change the name, the same fate where if the new owner of the vehicle commits a traffic violation, the ticket will also be sent to the address according to the name of the motor vehicle.

V. CONCLUSION

Regarding the effectiveness of the use of electronic ticketing for traffic violations in Banyumas Regency, it is quite effective. First, Electronic Tickets can reduce extortion practices that have been carried out by unscrupulous people to traffic violators and can reduce the bad stigma against unscrupulous police officers who always ask for peace money when meeting motorcyclists / cars that violate traffic rules because Electronic Tickets are CCTV-based.

Shortcomings or factors that become obstacles in the implementation of Electronic Traffic Tickets in Banyumas Regency where the CCTV-based Electronic Traffic Ticket System is unable to detect noisy exhaust sounds that violate noise regulations, the problem of fake license plates, CCTV-based Electronic Traffic Tickets cannot detect drivers who do not have a Driver's License (SIM), and problems regarding vehicle ownership.

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