
Legal Comparison Between Singapore and Indonesia in Traffic Regulation

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

DOI:

[10.30595/pssh.v14i.1068](https://doi.org/10.30595/pssh.v14i.1068)

Submitted:

June 08, 2023

Accepted:

September 29, 2023

Published:

November 16, 2023

Keywords:

Road, Differences, Traffic

ABSTRACT

Traffic is defined as the movement of vehicles and people in the Road Traffic Space, while what is meant by the Road Traffic Space is infrastructure intended for the movement of vehicles, people and/or goods in the form of roads and supporting facilities. The research method used is descriptive qualitative in nature. The results of his research are the differences in Traffic regulations, namely having different laws. One striking difference is regarding seat belts. Singapore is all about wearing seat belts. In Indonesia, the use of seat belts is not mandatory for passengers in the back. Meanwhile, in Singapore, all passengers in motorized vehicles are required to wear seat belts, both in front and behind. This difference in traffic regulations can affect the level of safety in driving in both countries. In addition, differences in traffic law regulations can also affect the actions taken in handling traffic violations. In Indonesia, traffic violations are generally dealt with by paying fines only, whereas in Singapore traffic violations can be punished with larger fines or even imprisonment. In his research results, in Singapore, motorized vehicles must pass emission tests every two years, while in Indonesia emission tests are only required every five years. This can affect air quality in both countries. From these differences, it is important to study traffic law comparisons between Indonesia and Singapore. This comparison can provide an overview of the advantages and disadvantages of each traffic regulation system, as well as provide inspiration for the development of better traffic regulations in the future.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Introduction section is written clearly and contains adequate background problems, the problems studied, the purpose of writing, as well as the state of the art from previous research and publications, as proof that the submitted articles have originality and have new contributions to important scientific contributions to be published. The Introduction also contains an explanation of the gap analysis and or the urgency of the study compared to previous studies. For this reason, there is a need for a statement of novelty from the scientific studies carried out. The novelty statement is reinforced by a literature review from previous studies. State of art sources are recommended from primary sources, namely reference sources for relevant journals and recent publications, both international journals and national journals.

II. RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Write a clear problem statement, what is the focus of your article? At least 2 problem formulations.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Articles sourced from research results; research methods are written as a separate chapter after the Introduction chapter. The research method includes types of research, approach methods, sources of legal materials and data sources, techniques of collecting legal materials, techniques of data collection, as well as methods of analyzing legal materials and data analysis. For articles on conceptual ideas, it is sufficient to only discuss the study approach method which is placed at the end of the Introduction chapter.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. First Research Problem Discussion

The writing of the Results and Discussion section contains the results of research findings which is followed by a scientific discussion. The description of the discussion in the Results and Discussion chapter is descriptive, analytical, and critical. The description of the discussion must be adjusted to the sequence of legal issues that are the main elements of the study. Theories included in the theoretical framework should be cited in this chapter. The state of the art listed in the Introduction Section is also reviewed and elaborated in the Results and Discussion Section. The analysis in the Results and Discussion section can be supported by a table that is presented horizontally.

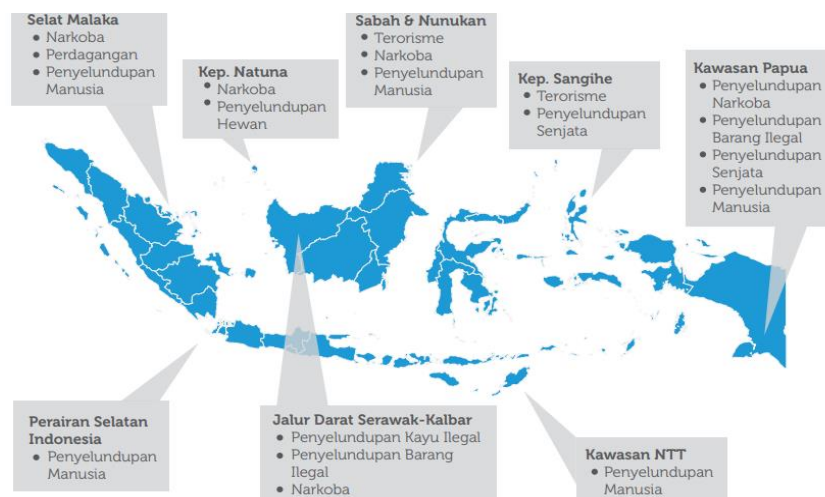
Table presentation is completed with "Table Title" and "Table Source." Each Table is followed by the author's review and comments as part of the analysis of the Tables presented. In addition to the table, the provisions of the Act or other regulations presented are accompanied by studies and opinions of the authors in strengthening and sharpening the analysis of articles submitted for publication.

Table 1. Number of Crimes in District X in 2018-2019

No	Types of Crime	2018	2019
1	Narcotics	12	18
2	Corruption	6	2
3	Human Trafficking	35	39
Total		43	59

Source: Reskrim Polres X

Figure 1. Border Areas and Types of Crime



Source: Kementerian PPN/Bappenas

2. Second Research Problem Discussion

The citations are written using footnotes using the Turabian sixth Edition writing style. Avoid literature sourced from unofficial websites. Consider the following example:

Writing quotes from book sources:

- 1) The author is only one person¹
- 2) Two Writers More than three authors²

¹ Agus Raharjo, *Cybercrime: Pemahaman dan upaya pencegahan kejahatan berteknologi*, (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2002), 10.

² Kimberle Crenshaw and others, eds., *Critical Race Theory: The Key Writings that Formed the Movement* (New York: New Press, 1995), 50.

Writing citations from journal³ sources; Writing quotes from internet sources. If there are several quotes from the same source, only the first quote is written in full. ⁴ Then it is written using Ibid., Op.Cit., or Loc.cit. Quotations sourced from laws or public documents do not need to be written in footnotes.

V. CONCLUSION

The conclusion section basically contains the essence of the study and at the same time, it is also an answer to the problems studied in the article. In connection with this, the writing of conclusions must be adjusted to the order of the problems studied and relevant to the research objectives. In the Conclusion section, there should be no new discussion or comments from the author. In the conclusion, the author's recommendations, if any, can be included.

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³ Yusuf Saefudin, Agus Raharjo, Budiyo, "Urgency of Integrated Assessment on Drugs Crime (a Study in Purbalingga Regency)", *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 17, No. 1 (2017): 40-52

⁴ Diana Kusumasari, Penyalahgunaan Narkotika dan Prekursor Narkotika, dikutip dari laman: <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/ulasan/lt4dc0cc5c25228/penyalahgunaan-narkotika-dan-prekursor-narkotika/> ; diakses pada 20 Januari 2020