

THE INFLUENCE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC TICKETS, POLICY ISSUING PERMISSIONS DRIVING AND DISCIPLINE AGAINST TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Sutarno^{1*}, Lies Putriana², Agustinus Miranda³

^{1,2,3}Magister Manajemen Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pancasila
e-mail: ^{1*}Tsutarno204@gmail.com, ²Liesputriana@univpencasila.ac.id
³Agustinus.miranda@univpencasila.ac.id

Abstract

Traffic Unit (Satlantas) is an implementing element whose duties are responsible for carrying out police duties including in the field of traffic, which is the elaboration of professional technical capabilities which include regulation, guarding, escort, patrolling, public education, and traffic engineering, registration and identification of drivers or motorized vehicles, investigation of traffic accidents and law enforcement in the field of traffic, to maintain security, order, and smooth traffic. This study examined and analyzed the effect of ETLE, SIM issuance policies, and discipline on reducing traffic violations in 5 areas of DKI Jakarta province. This research was conducted on 100 vehicle users using the partial least squares data analysis technique. The results showed that the implementation of ETLE implementation reduced traffic violations; SIM issuance policy reduced traffic violations, and discipline reduced traffic violations

Keywords : *Application of ETLE, Issuance of driver's license, Discipline, and traffic violations*

1. INTRODUCTION

Traffic problems are not only concerned with increasing congestion levels. Still, they are also influenced by traffic violations such as road markings, traffic signs, breaking through red lights, incomplete vehicle registration, and others (B. H. Susilo, 2012). Jakarta, the State Capital of Indonesia, has a record of traffic violations (traffic), which is quite interesting to study (Subagyo, 2017). The following data on traffic violation records during 2019-2020 can be seen in Table 1 below:

Tabel 1. Traffic Violation in Jakarta in 2019 - 2020(Sasambe, 2016)

Number	Desciption		Year 2019	Year 2020	Percentage (%)
1	Traffic Enforcement	Law	1.285.842 Cases	743.353 Cases	13,45
2	Number of Riders The one who was reprimanded		412.429 People	350.630 People	20
3	Number of Accidents Traffic		8.877 Cases	8.052 Cases	4
4	Victim Died		10.557 People	9.485 People	5
5	Serious Injury		21.989 People	17.121 People	29
6	Loss		Rp.18.336.250.000	Rp.15.673.750.00	4

Table 1 data shows that ticketing is a traffic violation in most cases. Until the middle of 2019, ticketing tickets were given to motorists as a sanction for their offenses. However, in practice, this sanction is misused by civilians so that it does not provide a deterrent effect. The growth of motorized vehicles which is not directly proportional to the development of the road segment has an impact on increasing traffic vulnerabilities and safety, such as the number of traffic violations committed by motorists, causing congestion and traffic accidents (Puspitasari, 2018) As for data on traffic violations in metropolitan cities such as DKI Jakarta, traffic is overgrowing. One of the indicators is the growth of motorized vehicles in the jurisdiction of the Polda Metro Jaya, which continues to experience a significant increase every year.

Based on 2018 DKI Jakarta Transportation Statistics data, passenger cars recorded the highest growth of 6.48% per year from 2012-2016. In 2012, the number of passenger cars in Jakarta reached 2.74 million units. This figure soared drastically in 2016 to 3.52 million units. Then, in 2017 it increased to 3.75 million units. In 2018 to 3.99 million units. Lastly, in 2019 it exceeded 4 million units. Even more surprising is the increase in the number of two-wheeled motorized vehicles in Jakarta. In 2012, it only reached 10.82 million units. That number increased drastically in 2016, reaching 13.3 million units per year with an average growth of 5.3% per year.

Furthermore, in 2017 it reached 14 million units, and in 2018 it reached 14.74 million units. At its peak in 2019, the number of two-wheeled motorized vehicles in DKI Jakarta reached more than 15 million units. The growth of motorized vehicles which is not directly proportional to the development of the road segment has an impact on increasing traffic vulnerabilities and safety, such as the number of traffic violations committed by motorists, causing congestion and traffic accidents.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Effectiveness and Implementation

Effective comes from the English language, namely "effective," which means something done successfully or can be defined as the determination of use, use or support for goals. Etymologically, the word practical is often described as achieving the desired target (producing the desired result), having a pleasing effect (having a good outcome), and being actual and honest nyata (Rahmadani et al., 2020) (Rosalina, 2014). Effectiveness is how well the work has been done and the extent to which the results have been achieved by someone/something. A job can be effective if it is done well following the planned output and input (Mikkael, 2017).

2.2. Policy

Carl Friedrich in Indiahono states that "policy is a direction of action proposed by a person, group or government in a specific environment that provides obstacles and opportunities for the proposed policy to use and overcome to achieve a goal, or realize a goal. or a particular purpose"(Indiahono, 2009). In the policy, there is the main thing, namely the existence of a goal (goal), target (objective), or will (purpose). Meanwhile, Jones defines policy as: "Consistent and repetitive behavior concerning existing efforts within and through government to solve common problems. This definition implies that the policy is dynamic. This will be discussed specifically in another section concerning the nature of the policy"(Indiahono, 2019).

2.3. Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE)

The Ditlantas Polda Metro Jaya first implemented ETLE technology in Indonesia on November 25, 2015. At that time, the only tools they had were two cameras with an e-police type that could detect only traffic lights and mark violations. From the evaluation results at that time, ETLE reduced the number of traffic violations by 44.2% (Pound, 2006). ETLE is the implementation of information technology to catch violations in electronic traffic to support security, order, and safety in traffic (Kusumaatmadja, 1976)(Salsabila, 2018))(East Java Police, 2019).

The ETLE system is a new system that is more effective and efficient in capturing traffic violators. Before this system, the police conducted manual fines on traffic violators, and this effort was considered less effective and efficient. Because previously, the police carried out manual ticketing only during operational hours, while the application of the ETLE camera was able to operate for 24 hours every day (Rahmadani, 2017) This system detects various types of traffic violations by presenting motor vehicle data based on Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR).

2.4. Traffic

Traffic in Law No. 22 of 2009 is defined as the movement of vehicles and people in the road traffic space, while what is meant by road traffic space is infrastructure

intended for the exercise of cars, people, and goods in the form of roads and facilities. (Umbara, 2009)(Yudianto et al., 2010). According to the general Indonesian dictionary (1993), traffic is going back and forth, going back and forth, traveling on the road, and relating between one place and another (Chusminah et al., 2018). Based on the description above, it can be explained that traffic is the activity of motorized vehicles using the highway as a daily public traffic lane. Traffic is identical to the bustling motorized streets, which are the paths for the general public. Therefore, traffic is always similar to the application of the rules of motorized vehicle drivers in using the highway.

2.5. Discipline

Discipline comes from English, Dutch, and Latin, which means learning. In Indonesian, discipline is obedience to rules, order, or order (Sherif et al., 1965). Order in the Big Indonesian Dictionary means rules that must be obeyed or implemented. Discipline comes from the same word as a disciple: individuals who learn from or voluntarily follow the leader. According to him, discipline in a negative concept means control with an outside power, which is usually applied haphazardly. A discipline is a form of restraint unpleasantly and painfully (Cialdini et al., 1981).

According to the positive concept, discipline is the same as education and guidance because it emphasizes growth in self-discipline and self-control, which will then give birth to motivation from within. (Faslah & Savitri, 2013) explains that good discipline comes from within the individual and encouragement from oneself. Discipline aims to tell good things that should be done and bad things that should not be done, both of which are following existing norms (Utomo & Uyun, 2018). Added by Harlock (2005) that there are four crucial elements in discipline including: (1) rules as behavioral guidelines, (2) consistency in the rules and in the ways used to teach and enforce them, (3) punishments for breaking the rules and (4) rewards for good behavior in line with applicable regulations. Discipline guides the formation of certain personalities, including honesty, punctuality, carrying out obligations, and directly understanding prohibitions and good and bad behavior (Susanto, 2017)(Salsabila, 2018).

Discipline in individual traffic is a form of behavior of a person's responsibility to the rules or norms that apply on the highway as a manifestation of personal awareness, which is a learning process from his social environment so that disciplinary behavior can lead to a safe, smooth and controlled traffic atmosphere. Understanding traffic discipline from an early age must start in the school and family environment. The inclusion of the traffic curriculum in schools is a positive step toward providing understanding to students to be careful on the highway. In the Directorate of Traffic Engineering (Junef, 2014), traffic signs contain various functions, each of which includes the following legal consequences:

- a. Command is a form of regulation that is clear and firm without any other interpretation that road users must carry out. Due to the nature of the command, it is not true that there is an additional command that opens up the possibility of other interpretations. For example, a left turn sign and a left turn sign may be wrong.

- b. Prohibition is a form of prohibition that strictly forbids road users to stop at road points that are prohibited and have been given a prohibition sign, but often motorists violate it. This is what results in frequent road accidents.
- c. Warning Indicates the possibility of danger on the road to be traversed. Warning signs include a square with a yellow base and black symbols or writings.
- d. Suggestion is a form of regulation that is appealing, may or may not be done. Drivers who do or do not follow these recommendations cannot be blamed and will be penalized.
- e. Instructions provide instructions regarding majors, road conditions, situations, the next city, the existence of facilities, and others. The shapes and colors used in traffic signs distinguish different categories of characters but provide convenience for the driver and make the driver react faster.

2.6. Driver's license

A driver's license is proof of competence for someone who has passed the test of knowledge, ability, and skills to drive on the road according to the requirements determined by the Traffic and Road Transport Law (Yudianto et al., 2010). Regulations for making a driver's license in Indonesia are based on several legal foundations, including Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police; Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Transport Traffic; Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services; and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50 of 2010 dated May 25, 2010, concerning Tariffs for Non-Tax State Revenues applicable to the Indonesian National Police as well as Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 09 of 2012 concerning Driving Permits (Utary, 2019). A driver's license is proof of registration and identification given by the National Police to someone who has met administrative requirements, is physically and mentally healthy, understands traffic regulations, and is skilled at driving a motorized vehicle. Furthermore, the meaning of a driver's license, according to the official police website, is a means of coercion used by law enforcers in enforcing traffic-related regulations.

The definition of a driver's license is not explained precisely in various sources. So the author believes that a driving license is a document issued by the government delegated to the Indonesian National Police. A driving license is not only a proof of competence for someone who has passed the test of knowledge, ability, and skills to drive on the road according to the requirements determined by the Traffic and Road Transport Law but it is also hoped that with the possession of a driving license, he can comply with all forms of signs. Traffic, be more responsible in driving, and can maintain behavior or ethics on the highway (Siswanto et al., 2018).

2.7. Traffic violations

In the general sense regulated by the Road Transport Traffic Act (Article 1 of Law No. 22 of 2009) (Indonesia, 2009), there is no limited understanding of what is meant by traffic violations. A traffic violation is an act or action of a person that is contrary to

the road traffic laws and regulations as referred to in Article 32 (1) and (2), Article 33 (1) letters a and b, Law no. 14 of 2002 or other laws and regulations (Tumbel, 2017).

What is meant by violation is the act or case of violating. Or in other words, a violation is a lighter crime than a crime, while what is meant by breaking is passing or going through illegally, bumping into, hitting, violating, or resisting (Yudianto et al., 2010). So it can be concluded that the definition of a violation, namely a traffic violation is an act or case of passing through illegally, crashing, violating, or fighting, which is related to alternating currents, going back and forth, or traveling on the road, transportation (A. B. Susilo, 2013).

2.8. Framework

Based on the theory and previous research, the following research model was developed:

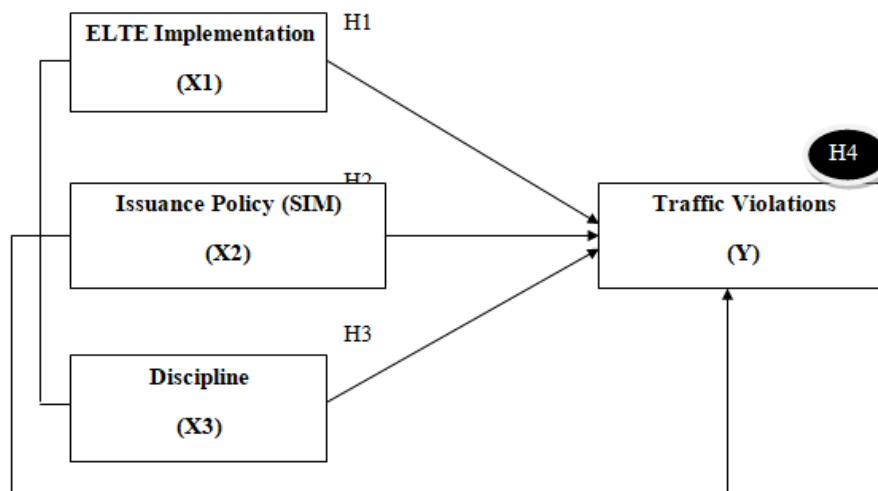


Figure 1. Framework of Thinking

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research uses quantitative data analysis techniques through testing equation models and Partial Least Square (PLS) structural equation models and is often called soft modeling. PLS makes it possible to do structural equation modeling with relatively small sample size. It does not require multivariate standard assumptions, and using PLS makes it possible to research using reflective or formative indicators.

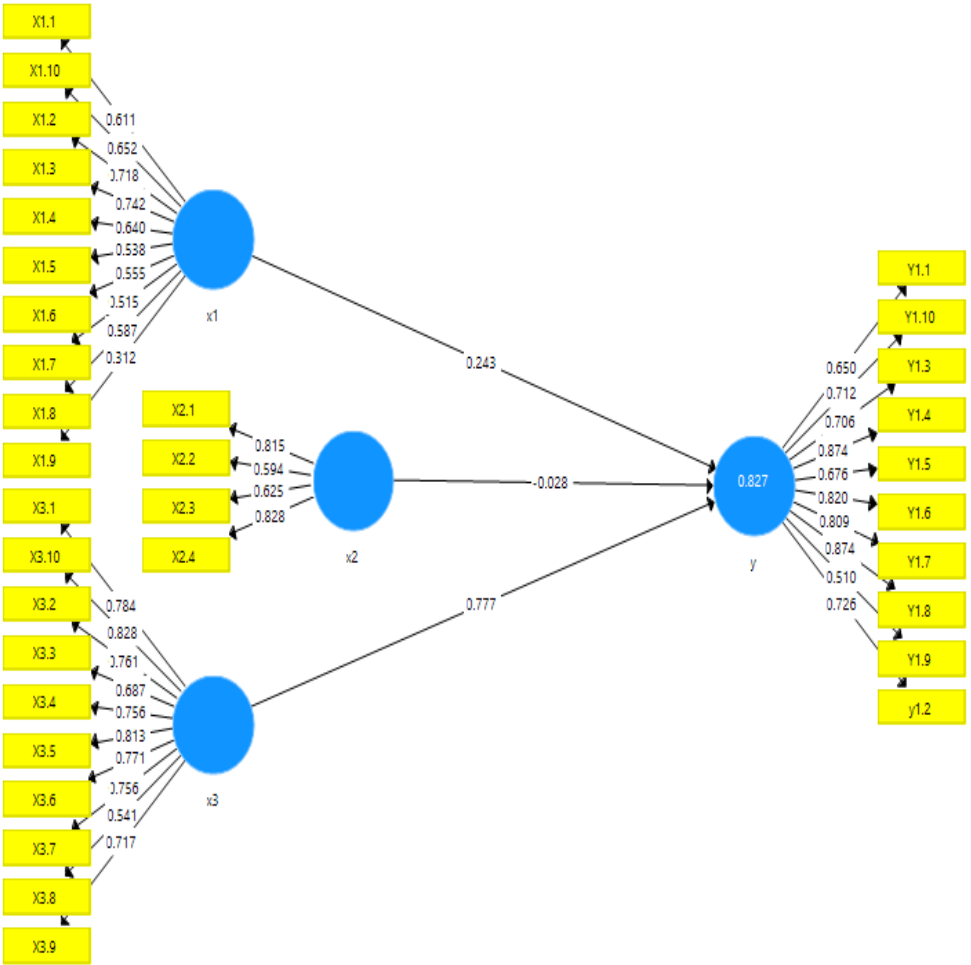
PLS analysis is used to examine: 1) the relationship between exogenous variables (independent variables) and their effects, either simultaneously (together) or partially (respectively), on endogenous variables (dependent variables); and 2) the influence of latent variables on manifest variables, either directly or indirectly. Using PLS makes it possible to model structural equations with a relatively small sample size and does not require multivariate normal assumptions. Besides that, PLS is also possible for

researchers to use reflective indicators (latent variables explain manifest variables) or formative indicators (manifest variables explain latent variables).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Validity Test

Testing the Convergent Validity of each construct indicator (Tentama, 2018), an indicator is said to be valid if the value is more significant than 0.5.



. The following are the outer loading values for each construct indicator in the following Table 2:

Tabel 2. Validity Test Result

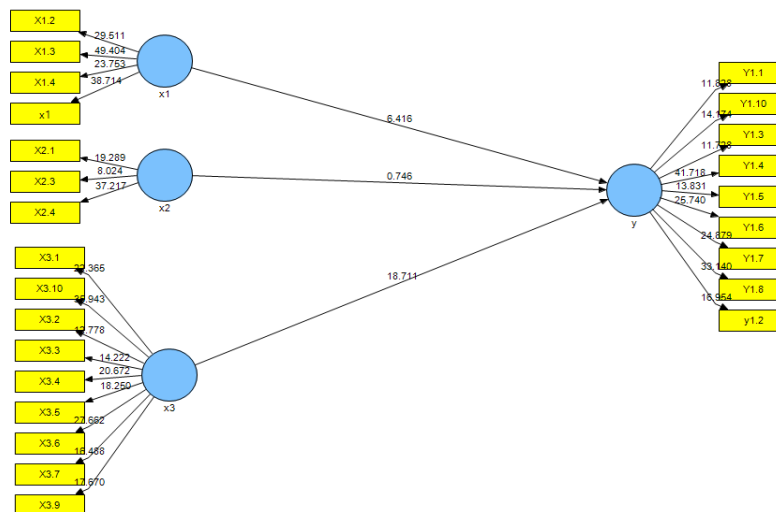
Variabel	Item	<i>Outer Loadings</i>	Description
ELTE Implementaion	X1.1	0.836	Valid
	X1.2	0.766	Valid
	X1.3	0.832	Valid
	X1.4	0.720	Valid
	X1.5	0.792	Valid
	X1.6	0.814	Valid
	X1.7	0.813	Valid
	X1.8	0.814	Valid
	X1.9	0.805	Valid
	X1.10	0.832	Valid
	X1.11	0.805	Valid
	X1.12	0.741	Valid
	X1.13	0.801	Valid
	X1.14	0.707	Valid
	X1.15	0.787	Valid
	X1.16	0.800	Valid
	X1.17	0.773	Valid
	X1.18	0.802	Valid
	X1.19	0.757	Valid
	X1.20	0.832	Valid
	X1.21	0.815	Valid
	X1.22	0.750	Valid
	X1.23	0.760	Valid
Issuance of Driver's License	X2.1	0.749	Valid
	X2.2	0.821	Valid
	X2.3	0.822	Valid
	X2.4	0.735	Valid
	X2.5	0.751	Valid
	X2.6	0.740	Valid
	X2.7	0.749	Valid
	X2.8	0.722	Valid
Discipline	X3.1	0.885	Valid
	X3.2	0.867	Valid
	X3.3	0.870	Valid
	X3.4	0.789	Valid
	X3.5	0.807	Valid
	X3.6	0.807	Valid
	X3.7	0.818	Valid
	X3.8	0.831	Valid
	X3.9	0.809	Valid
	X3.10	0.833	Valid
	X3.11	0.700	Valid

Traffic Violations	Y.1	0.806	Valid
	Y.2	0.784	Valid
	Y.3	0.803	Valid
	Y.4	0.778	Valid
	Y.5	0.800	Valid
	Y.6	0.784	Valid
	Y.7	0.750	Valid
	Y.8	0.794	Valid
	Y.9	0.756	Valid
	Y.10	0.777	Valid
	Y.11	0.817	Valid
	Y.12	0.842	Valid
	Y.13	0.795	Valid
	Y.14	0.764	Valid
	Y.15	0.786	Valid
	Y.16	0.769	Valid
	Y.17	0.805	Valid

Based on Table 2, all indicators have outer loading >0.5 . An indicator is said to be valid if its value is greater than 0.5, while if there is an outer loading below 0.5, it will be removed from the model.

4.2. Hypothesis test

Testing the research hypothesis using the t-statistic coefficient. Where the result/output of the bootstrapping command produces t-statistics, indicators that have a t-statistic > 1.96 are said to be significant (Ghozali and Latan, 2015). An indicator can also be influential if it has a p-value <0.05 (Haryono, 2017).



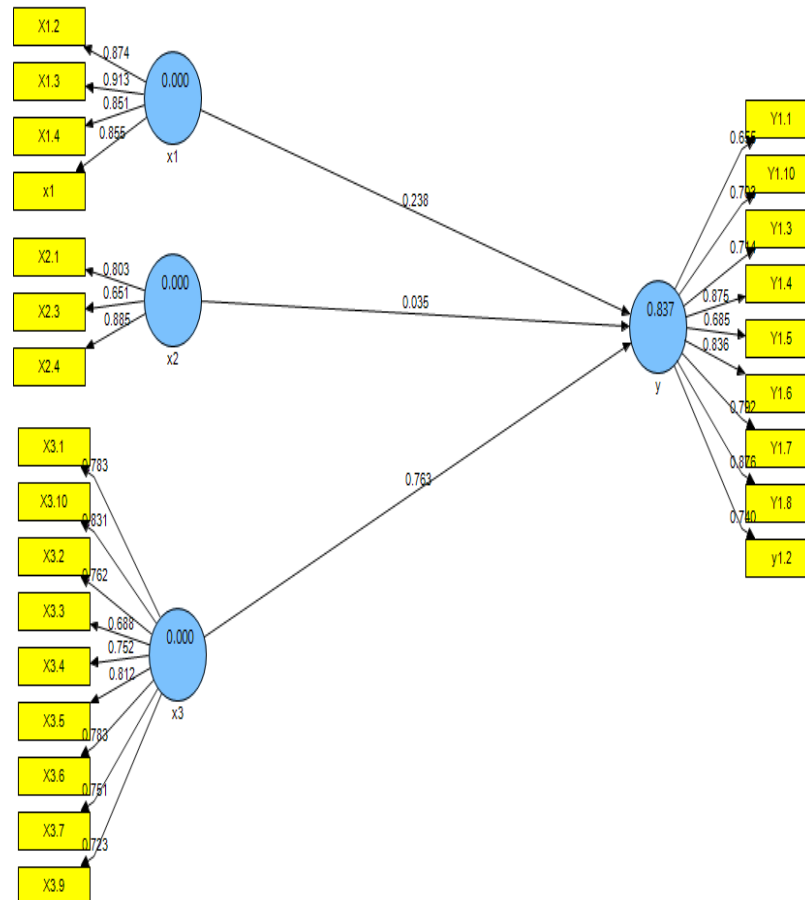


Figure 3. Bootstrapping Model

Based on Figure 3 above, it can be explained some discussions:

1. The Influence of the Implementation of Electronic Tickets on Traffic Violators

Based on the calculation results, the t-statistic value is $0.211 < 1.96$, the p-value $0.833 > 0.05$, and the original sample is 0.022. The hypothesis is rejected, which means that the implementation of electronic ticketing has a positive but not significant effect on traffic violations, meaning that if the implementation of electronic ticketing increases, then there will be no significant increase in the level of Traffic Violations. Based on the data processing results with SmartPLS version 3.0, it is known that the path coefficient value of Electronic Ticketing Implementation against Traffic Offenders is 0.022, which means that Electronic Ticketing Implementation has a positive relationship to Traffic Offenders.

2. The Effect of Issuance of a Driving License on Traffic Violations

Based on the calculation results, the t-statistical value is 2.049, which means > 1.96 , and the value of sig. 0.041 below 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted, which means that the Issuance of Driving Permits has a positive and significant effect on Traffic Offenders, meaning that if the Issuance of Driving Permits increases, there will be an increase in the level of Traffic Offenders and statistically has a significant effect. Based on the results of data processing with SmartPLS version 3.0, it is known that the path coefficient value of the Issuance of a Driving Permit to Traffic Offenders is 0.340, which means that the Issuance of a Driving Permit has a positive relationship with Traffic Offenders. Issuance of a Driving Permit is one-factor determining Traffic Offenders.

3. The Effect of Discipline on Traffic Violations

Based on the calculation results, the t-statistic value is $1.794 < 1.96$, the p-value $0.073 > 0.05$, and the original sample is 0.219. The hypothesis is rejected, which means that discipline has a positive but insignificant effect on traffic violations, meaning that if discipline increases, then there will be no significant increase in traffic violations. Based on the data processing results with SmartPLS version 3.0, it is known that the path coefficient value of Discipline to Traffic Violations is 0.219, which means that Discipline has a positive relationship to Traffic Violations.

4. The Influence of the Implementation of Electronic Tickets, Issuance of Driving Licenses, and Discipline Against Traffic Violations

Based on the calculation results, the t-statistic value is 4.550, which means > 1.96 , and the value of sig. 0.000 below 0.05, then the hypothesis is accepted, which means that the Implementation of Electronic Tickets, Issuance of Driving Permits, and Discipline have a positive and significant influence on traffic violations, meaning that changes in the value of Implementation of Electronic Tickets, Issuance of Driving Permits and Disciplines have a unidirectional effect on changes in traffic violations in other words if the Implementation of Electronic Tickets, Issuance of Driving Licenses and Discipline increases, there will be an increase in the level and statistically traffic violations have a significant effect. Based on the results of data processing with SmartPLS version 3.0, it is known that the path coefficient value of the Implementation of Electronic Tickets, Issuance of Driving Licenses, and Discipline against Traffic Violations is 0.320, which means that the Implementation of Electronic Tickets, Issuance of Driving Licenses and Discipline have a positive relationship to traffic violations.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The existence of decision-making based on common consensus; Decision making on e-Tilang policy is based on a mutual agreement because it involves not only one institution, namely the police, prosecutors, courts, and the bank, as a place to place

ticket fines. Increased quantity and quality of input (criticism and suggestions): When the program was issued, the Indonesian people made many inputs. Many of them welcomed the implementation of the ETLE program. Many of the public also hoped this system could facilitate ticketing administration due to bureaucratic cuts so that the process was not complicated. There is a change in the community's attitude to become more concerned about etiquette services. Law enforcement on every violation that commits the same violation will get the same fine and punishment without discrimination. So that the application of e-tickets can increase public awareness of safety so that later customers in traffic can be reduced. There is access to information that is ready and easy to reach, free to obtain, and on time; In the application of e-Tilang, access to information that is ready and easily accessible is very guaranteed because all information about traffic violations will be in the application and has been standardized by the system according to the policies of the relevant agencies including the Police. The e-Tilang application is also free to be obtained by anyone who wants to get it by downloading it from the application that provides it. Increased knowledge and insight of the community towards the administration of government; With the implementation of the e-Tilang program, public understanding and insight on government administration, in this case regarding traffic violations can increase. It is easy for the public to know about the types of violations, the number of fines imposed, and the results of the trial decision process.

Suggestion from this research is The need for education and socialization for road users to avoid traffic violations. Improving facilities and infrastructure related to the application of electronic ticketing as an action against traffic violations to reduce the number of traffic accidents. For the Traffic Directorate of Polda Metro Jaya to propose to the National Police Headquarters to draw up a Regulation of the National Police Chief which specifically regulates Electronic Tickets, adding a particular unit or section to the organizational structure of the Traffic Directorate that implements electronic ticketing, adding Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement camera devices with features adequate and budgetary allocations to support the implementation of electronic ticketing. For the Traffic Directorate of Polda Metro Jaya to carry out legal counseling to the public regarding the provisions for the transfer of the name of proof of ownership of motorized vehicles, requirements for the use of Motorized Vehicle Numbers, and legal socialization of the mechanism for resolving electronic ticketing tickets to provide legal knowledge and awareness to the public as vehicle drivers. motorized on the highway Communication/Socialization of the Traffic Law Number 9 of 2009 and the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Number 9 of 2012 concerning the Driving License Article 2 must be right on target so that the community is sympathetic to the Police. The Satlantas Polres must build community partnership participation to participate in increasing socialization in the environment, establishing communication forums and consulting on legal and resource development between the Police and the community, as well as utilizing technology by creating IT-based applications so that people can quickly get information about traffic laws, must be supported by an adequate budget. Resources, so that the Resort Police prepares facilities and

infrastructure for public education before taking the exam stage in SIM management, which includes the Traffic Law and Information Technology, so that the community is satisfied with the services of the Police, following the vision and mission of the Police, namely the realization of security services and excellent public order, law enforcement and stable domestic security, the establishment of proactive police synergies, as well as providing protection, protection, and services in an accessible, responsive and non-discriminatory manner

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