

**JURIDICAL REVIEW OF TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN****(Case Study of High Schools in Surakarta City)**Candra Nur Alim<sup>1</sup>, Muh.Indra Bangsawan<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta ([C100190264@ums.ac.id](mailto:C100190264@ums.ac.id))<sup>2</sup> Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta ([mib13@ums.ac.id](mailto:mib13@ums.ac.id))**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to conduct a juridical review of traffic offenses committed by school children, with a focus on high school students in Surakarta City. Traffic violations committed by school children can have serious consequences, such as traffic accidents and physical injuries, as well as have a negative impact on legal awareness and compliance with traffic regulations among the younger generation. The research method used is normative legal research with a case study approach. The data obtained was collected through literature research, analysis of laws and regulations, and field observations related to traffic violations committed by high school students in Surakarta City. The results of this study provide a clear picture of the types of offenses often committed by high school students, as well as the legal consequences they may face. The research findings show that traffic violations committed by schoolchildren include using motorcycles without helmets, going against the flow of traffic, violating traffic signs, and using cell phones while driving. The possible legal consequences faced by high school students include prosecution by police officers, payment of fines, and revocation of driving licenses.

Keywords: Traffic violations, School children, Legal review

**INTRODUCTION**

Traffic is an important part of daily life that affects the safety and orderliness of transportation. Every individual, including school children, must obey traffic rules to prevent violations and accidents (Pinayungan, 2018). School children are a group that is vulnerable to traffic violations. They often do not have sufficient understanding of traffic rules, and lack experience in dealing with situations on the road (Prasetyo et al, 2023). Therefore, it is important to carry out a judicial review of traffic violations committed by school children.

This study will focus on traffic violations committed by high school (SMA) students in the city of Surakarta. This city was chosen as a case study because it has dense and diverse traffic, as well as a significant number of high school students. This research aims to analyze the juridical aspects related to traffic violations committed by school children, especially at the high school level. The juridical review will involve an analysis of the laws and regulations governing traffic, both at the national and local levels, as well as existing policies in the City of Surakarta regarding the traffic safety of school children (Harahap, 2019). Apart from that, there will also be a review of court decisions related to traffic violations committed by school children in Indonesia.

By conducting a judicial review of traffic violations committed by school children in Surakarta City, it is hoped that this can provide a better understanding of this problem. The results of this research can be a basis for identifying existing problems, evaluating existing policies, and providing relevant recommendations in an effort to increase school children's awareness and compliance with traffic rules.

The topic of traffic violations committed by school children, especially in high schools, in the city of Surakarta, is important and relevant to research because traffic violations by school children can threaten their own safety and security, as well as other road users (Angka, 2021). Children who do not have sufficient driving experience are vulnerable to mistakes and risky behavior on the road. Research on traffic violations by schoolchildren can help identify the most common types of violations, the factors that

influence them, and develop effective strategies to increase awareness and compliance with traffic rules among them. Involving school children in traffic violations reflects their lack of understanding about the importance of traffic rules and the consequences of these violations (Sadono, 2015). Through this research, we can analyze their level of legal knowledge and awareness and the factors that influence it. This will help design more effective educational programs about traffic rules and increase their understanding of the related legal consequences.

By understanding the factors that influence traffic violation behavior by school children, more effective preventive measures can be designed. This research can provide a better understanding of the reasons behind traffic violations committed by school children, such as lack of understanding, social factors, or lack of supervision. This allows the development of appropriate strategies to increase awareness, understanding and compliance with traffic rules among school children (Åberg, 1998).

It is hoped that this research can contribute to relevant stakeholders, including the government, schools and parents, to develop effective strategies for dealing with traffic violations committed by school children. In this way, it is hoped that a safe and orderly traffic environment can be created for school children in the city of Surakarta, as well as contributing to a broader understanding of child protection in the traffic context.

## RESEARCH METHODS

For this research, sociological laws were used. This means using legal principles to study, consider, and analyze the problem as a whole. In this case, this problem relates to prosecuting traffic violations committed by minors at the Surakarta police station. This research collects data analytically and descriptively (Soekanto, 2005). Descriptive research is a research method that aims to describe the facts and characteristics of the research field systematically and accurately. Primary, secondary and tertiary data sources were used in this research. Primary data sources consist of objects observed directly in the field and interviews with informants. UU no. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation is primary legal material, and tertiary legal material is dictionaries and encyclopedias. Data relevant to the research were collected through interviews with subjects and examination of documents. Meanwhile, the data analysis methods used in this research are qualitative data analysis, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Literature Review

Traffic violations committed by school children are a topic that has been researched in several literature studies. Several research articles and studies related to traffic violations by school children provide insight into the factors that influence these violations, the consequences that arise, and efforts that can be made to reduce these violations.

1. Journal: "Analysis of Factors that Influence Traffic Violations by Elementary School Students" by Purnomo, H., et al. (2017)
  - This journal analyzes the factors that influence traffic violations committed by elementary school (SD) students in Indonesia. The factors analyzed include student age, gender, level of traffic knowledge, and the influence of the school environment. The research results show that the level of traffic knowledge and the school environment have a significant effect on traffic violations by elementary school students.
2. Journal: "Children, Traffic and Road Safety in Semarang City" by Suwarsono, S., et al. (2018)
  - This journal discusses traffic violations committed by children in Semarang City. This research identified the most common types of violations committed by children, such as not wearing a helmet

- when riding a motorbike or cycling, not crossing at the designated place, and violating traffic signals. Apart from that, this journal also analyzes the factors that influence children's driving behavior.
3. Journal: "Traffic Violations by High School Students in Jakarta" by Octavia, L., et al. (2019)
    - This journal evaluates traffic violations committed by high school (SMA) students in Jakarta. This research involved a survey of high school students and analysis of traffic violation data recorded by the police. The research results show that the most common traffic violations committed by high school students in Jakarta are not wearing a helmet when riding a motorbike, violating traffic signs, and using a cell phone while driving.

#### **Traffic regulations**

Traffic regulations in Indonesia rely on the provisions of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System, which aims to achieve justice and protection for cases of child crime, in resolving traffic accidents by means of diversion involving children as traffic violators. If a diversion agreement is found, it is submitted together with the diversion minutes by the investigator's superior, the Police Chief, to the Chairman of the District Court for a decision, and after receiving the decision from the Chairman of the District Court, the investigator closes the investigation (Sasambe, 2016). Obstacles to resolving traffic accidents with diversion for child offenders in Indonesia come from internal and external sources, including the lack of optimal alignment of perceptions and views between investigators, public prosecutors and judges who handle traffic accidents regarding the use of diversion procedures for exit. - Settlement of traffic accident criminal cases through the courts (White, 2004). This is one of the causes of inconsistent handling of traffic accidents in the context of diversion. Apart from that, there is a view (image) of some people that the application of diversion methods in handling traffic accidents provides investigators with the opportunity to deviate from personal interests, so that the public or victims become resistant and afraid to carry out diversion.

#### **Law Enforcement Against Traffic Violations by School Children (SMA) at the Surakarta Police**

A legal review of traffic violations involves an understanding of the legal framework governing traffic and the regulations that road drivers must comply with. In many countries, including Indonesia, traffic laws are based on laws and regulations that regulate motorist behavior on the road. The Road Traffic and Transportation Law is a legal regulation that regulates road traffic and transportation in a country. In Indonesia, this law is known as Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (UU LLAJ) (Sarry, 2014).

Law enforcement against traffic violations committed by school children (SMA) at the Surakarta Police Station involves the process of handling and enforcing traffic rules by police officers in the area. Policies for dealing with traffic violations must be implemented from the early hours of the morning because if they are not implemented, traffic violations will continue to grow and develop in society. Likewise, steps to overcome traffic violations must be implemented from now on. Preventive and repressive measures are usually used to deal with traffic violations. Conceptually, the handling of criminal acts in Indonesia is integrated, both within the internal Polri environment and in areas involving other elements outside the Polri. As a result, crimes and violations involving elements outside the National Police are tackled with the support and participation of the wider community.

#### **Identify the most common types of traffic violations committed by high school students in Surakarta City (Suyanto, 2019)**

1. Breaking speed limits: High school students are often tempted to exceed posted speed limits. This can be caused by a desire to look cool or being in a hurry to travel.
2. Using a cell phone while driving: Using a cell phone while driving is a serious and dangerous offence. High school students are often tempted to use their phones to make calls, send text messages, or use social media apps while driving.

3. Violating traffic signals: Some high school students may violate traffic signals such as red lights or stop signs. This can happen due to a lack of awareness of the importance of following traffic rules or because you want to reach your destination quickly.
4. Not using a helmet when riding a motorbike: If high school students use a motorbike as a means of transportation, they often break the rules by not using a safety helmet. This can result in the risk of serious injury in a traffic accident.
5. Violating parking rules: High school students may tend to park carelessly in places where they are not permitted, such as sidewalks, pedestrian paths, or vehicle lanes. This can hinder traffic and create inconvenience for pedestrians.
6. Driving without a driver's license: Some high school students may be tempted to drive even though they are not yet the age requirement or do not have a driver's license (SIM). This is a serious and dangerous violation of the law.

Traffic violations committed by school children have serious legal implications as well as significant social, educational and security impacts.

1. Legal Implications:

- Legal sanctions: School children who commit traffic violations may be subject to legal sanctions in accordance with applicable traffic laws. These sanctions can take the form of fines, driver's license withdrawal, restrictions on driving activities, or even criminal prosecution in cases of serious violations that result in injury or death.
- Track record of violations: Traffic violations committed by school children will be recorded in the legal data system, which may affect their track record in the future. This may affect their chances of getting a driver's license in the future or facing more serious legal consequences if they commit a similar offense in the future.

2. Social Implications:

- Public safety: Traffic violations by school children can endanger their own safety as well as that of the community around them. This can cause traffic accidents involving other vehicles or even pedestrians.
- Example: School children who break traffic rules can set a bad example to other young people. Their actions can result in a culture of irresponsible driving among teenagers and negatively impact overall traffic safety.

3. Educational Implications:

- Traffic awareness education: Traffic violations by school children can be a call to improve traffic awareness education in schools. Effective educational programs can help increase students' knowledge and understanding of traffic rules, the risks of violations, and the importance of responsible driving behavior.
- Role of schools and parents: Traffic violations by school children can also highlight the importance of the role of schools and parents in providing a proper understanding of traffic rules as well as supervising their children's driving behavior.

4. Security Implications:

- Personal safety: Traffic violations by school children can threaten their own safety. They may not be aware of the risks associated with traffic violations and may not have sufficient experience in dealing with dangerous situations on the road.
- Safety of other road users: Traffic violations by school children can also endanger the safety of other road users, including other drivers and pedestrians. Irresponsible actions such as exceeding the speed limit or breaking traffic signals can cause accidents and injury to other people.

To address the legal, social, educational and security implications associated with traffic violations by school children, cooperation between the police, schools, parents and society as a whole is needed. Coordinated efforts to increase awareness, education, and law enforcement can help create a safer and more responsible traffic environment for school children.

**Possible legal and policy implications related to traffic violations by school children in Surakarta City.**

Traffic violations committed by school children in Surakarta City have legal and policy implications that may need to be considered. Police and law enforcement in Surakarta City need to increase law enforcement against traffic violations by school children. This involves regular patrols around the school and taking action against violations as they occur. Strict law enforcement can have a deterrent effect and increase awareness of the importance of obeying traffic rules. Increasing education and traffic awareness in schools in Surakarta City could be an important policy. Traffic education programs integrated into the school curriculum can help students understand traffic rules, the risks of violations, and the importance of responsible driving behavior.

Policies that involve cooperation between police, schools and parents can help overcome traffic violations by school children. Schools can play a role in providing traffic education to students, while parents need to be actively involved in monitoring their children's driving behavior and providing a proper understanding of traffic rules. The policy of increasing traffic supervision and patrols around schools in Surakarta City can help prevent traffic violations by school children. The presence of traffic police around the school environment can provide more intensive monitoring of students' driving behavior and increase awareness of compliance with traffic rules. Policies to carry out campaigns and social activities aimed at increasing awareness and compliance with traffic rules can help change the attitudes and behavior of school children. This campaign can be carried out through social media, posters, leaflets, or direct activities at schools to provide information about the importance of traffic safety.

To increase legal awareness and compliance with traffic rules among high school students, schools can include traffic education as part of the regular curriculum. Material covering traffic rules, the dangers of violations, and responsible driving behavior can be taught systematically to students. Schools can organize traffic awareness programs such as seminars, workshops or other activities involving students, teachers and traffic experts. This program can help increase students' knowledge and understanding of the importance of traffic rules.

Hold a traffic awareness campaign in schools using posters, banners, leaflets and other media. This campaign can highlight the dangers of traffic violations and encourage students to obey the rules. Utilize social media to spread traffic awareness messages to high school students. Informative and interesting content can be shared regularly to increase their awareness about the importance of traffic safety.

Schools can collaborate with local traffic police to hold traffic education activities at school and provide students with a direct understanding of the rules and consequences of violations. Involving the local community in efforts to increase traffic awareness among high school students. For example, inviting volunteers from traffic safety organizations to give presentations or discussions to students.

Schools can hold meetings with parents to provide an understanding of traffic rules and how they can support their children's traffic awareness. Involve parents in supervising their children's driving behavior on the road. Parents can provide a proper understanding of traffic rules and act as good examples of driving behavior. Schools may give awards or recognition to students who demonstrate good traffic awareness, such as exemplary drivers or active participants in traffic awareness programs.

**Barriers to Criminal Law Enforcement Against Traffic Violations by Minors in the Future**

Minors have special protections under criminal law. In some jurisdictions, children under a certain age limit cannot be criminally sanctioned. This can become an obstacle in enforcing criminal law against traffic violations by minors. In some cases, legal proceedings may be carried out through the juvenile justice system which focuses more on rehabilitation than criminal punishment. Criminal law enforcement requires sufficient evidence and reliable witnesses. However, in cases of traffic violations involving minors, it is often difficult to gather strong evidence and obtain cooperative witnesses. This limitation can hamper the law enforcement process.

Traffic violations by minors often occur in the community. Public awareness and participation in reporting violations and providing testimony can be key in law enforcement. However, sometimes people do not have sufficient awareness or are hesitant to report violations committed by minors. This can

hamper criminal law enforcement efforts. Some legal systems may have limitations or obstacles in imposing criminal sanctions on minors who commit traffic violations. Legal policies that focus on rehabilitation and alternative approaches in dealing with offenses by minors can influence criminal law enforcement in this context. Effective criminal law enforcement requires adequate resources and coordination between various relevant agencies, including the police, the justice system, and educational institutions. Limited resources and lack of coordination can hamper the criminal law enforcement process against traffic violations by minors.

One of the main obstacles in enforcing criminal law regarding traffic violations by minors in the future is the lack of public awareness of the law. This includes the general public and parents/guardians of minor children. When public legal awareness is still lacking, people do not understand the consequences and legal implications of traffic violations committed by minors. They may not realize that the violation can have serious legal consequences and consider it a minor offense. This can result in a lack of reporting or taking appropriate action when such violations occur.

In addition, the lack of public awareness can also extend to the responsibilities and obligations of parents or guardians regarding the actions of their minor children. Many parents may not be fully aware of their legal obligations to supervise and educate their children about traffic rules and safe behavior on the road. To overcome this obstacle, efforts need to be made to increase public awareness about traffic regulations and the legal consequences of violations committed by minors.

### CONCLUSION

The conclusion of research on traffic violations by school children in Surakarta is that there is a significant need to increase awareness, education and law enforcement action to effectively address this problem. This study highlights that school children, especially those in high school (Senior High School), are more likely to commit traffic violations, which can have a serious impact on their safety and that of others on the road. Research findings show that the common traffic violations committed by school children in Surakarta are riding motorbikes without helmets, disobeying traffic signs, and using cell phones while driving. These violations not only endanger their own safety, but also contribute to traffic jams and potential accidents.

In conclusion, to overcome the problem of traffic violations by school children in Surakarta, a comprehensive approach is needed that combines education, enforcement and community involvement. By implementing the recommended measures, it is hoped that awareness and compliance with traffic rules among school children can be increased, leading to improved road safety and a reduction in traffic violations in the future.

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