Implementasi Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement ETLE Mobile Dalam Penegakan Hukum Lalu Lintas Di
Wilayah Hukum Kepolisian Resor Polres Kota Magelang
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IMPLEMENTASI *ELECTRONIC TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT* DALAM PENEGAKAN HUKUM LALU LINTAS DI WILAYAH HUKUM KEPOLISIAN RESOR (POLRES) MAGELANG KOTA

Oleh: Nisa Oktafia,[1] dan Niken Subekti [2]

INTISARI

Penulisan Hukum ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi problematika implementasi ETLE Mobile Kepolisian Resor (POLRES) Kota Magelang. penelitian ini juga bertujuan memberikan solusi untuk mengatasi problematika dalam penegakan hukum lalu lintas dengan sistem ETLE Mobile di Kepolisian Resor (POLRES) Kota Magelang.

Jenis penelitian dalam Penulisan Hukum ini adalah penelitian hukum normatif- empiris. Data penelitian diperoleh dari penelusuran bahan hukum primer yang diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan responden dan narasumber, bahan hukum sekunder diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan, dan bahan hukum tersier diperoleh melalui KBBI. Data yang telah terkumpul selanjutnya diolah secara deskriptif. Selanjutnya digunakan metode deduktif untuk menarik kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dua kesimpulan. Pertama, penegakan hukum lalu lintas berbasis ETLE Mobile di Kota Magelang belum berjalan secara efektif. Problematika tersebut bersumber dari substansi hukum, struktur hukum, dan budaya hukum. Dari aspek substansi hukum, belum adanya peraturan penindakan lalu lintas dengan mekanisme ETLE Mobile dalam UU LLAJ . Dari aspek struktur hukum, ditemukan keterbatasan jumlah personel penindak ETLE dan petugas *back office* ETLE Mobile di Kota Magelang. Dari aspek budaya hukum ditemukan problematika yakni masyarakat masih menyamakan pengawasan hukum lalu lintas dengan kehadiran fisik petugas, serta rendahnya literasi masyarakat akibat minimnya sosialisasi yang dilakukan oleh pihak kepolisian. Kedua, solusi untuk mengatasi problematika dalam penegakan lalu lintas dengan sistem ETLE dapat dibenahi secara sinergis pada ketiga aspek. Dari aspek substansi hukum, diperlukan reformasi regulasi secara menyeluruh melalui revisi atau penambahan ketentuan khusus ETLE dalam UU LLAJ. Dari aspek struktur hukum, diperlukan penguatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia melalui program pelatihan teknis yang terstruktur serta diperlukan peningkatan infrastruktur teknologi secara bertahap melalui pengadaan ETLE Statis, penerapan sistem ANPR, dan *Face Recognation*, serta pengembangan Mobil (INCAR). Dari aspek budaya hukum, diperlukan intensitas program sosialisasi dengan melibatkan berbagai elemen, seperti institusi pendidikan, dan media sosial.

Kata Kunci: ETLE Mobile, Penegakan Hukum Lalu Lintas, Kota Magelang

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IMPLEMENTATION OF MOBILE ELECTRONIC TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT IN TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE MAGELANG CITY POLICE PRECINCT

By: Nisa Oktafia,[1] and Niken Subekti.[2]

ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the challenges in implementing the Mobile ETLE System at the Magelang City Police Precinct (POLRES), and to propoe solutions to address these challenges in traffic law enforcement using the Mobile ETLE system at the Magelang City Police Precinct (POLRES)

This type of legal study employs a combination of normative and empirical legal research methods. Research data ware gathered from primary legal source, obtained through interviews with respondents and informants. Secoundary sources via literature review and tertiary sources spesifically the KBBI. The findings were subsequently analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach.

The research findings two conlusions. First, traffic law enforcement based on the Mobile ETLE system in Magelang City has not yet operated effectively. This issue stems from factors related to legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. Regarding legal substance, the Traffic and Road Transportation Law (UU LLAJ) lack specific regulations governing enforcement via the Mobile ETLE mechanism. Regarding legal structure, there is a shortage of personnel for Mobile ETLE enforcement and backoffice operations in Magelang City. Regarding legal culture, issue include the public tendency to equate traffic law enforcement with the physical presence of officers, as well as low public awareness resulting from insufficient outreach by the police. Secondly, the challenges associated with traffic law enforcement via the ETLE system can be addressed througha synergistic approach across three key aspects. Regarding legal substance, comprehensive regulatory reform is required specifically through the revision of the Road Traffic and Transportation Law (UU LLAJ) or the addition of provisions specifically addressing ETLE. Regarding legal structure, it is necessary to strengthen human resource capacity through structured technical training programs and to incrementally upgrade programs and to incrementally upgrade technological infrastructure including the procurement of static ETLE units, the implementation of ANPR and face recognition system, and the development of mobile units (INCAR). Finally, regarding legal culture, there is need for intensified public awareness campaigns that engage various stakeholders, such as aducational institutions and social media platfroms.

Keywords: *ETLE Mobile, Traffic Law Enforcement, Magelang City*

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