

## EFFECTIVENESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY TEENAGERS (STUDY AT LABUHANBATU POLICE)

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### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received : 20-01-2026

Revised : 07-02-2026

Accepted : 15-04-2026

### KEYWORDS

Law Enforcement, Traffic Violations, Juveniles, Effectiveness, Labuhanbatu Police

### ABSTRACT

Traffic violations committed by juveniles are a legal problem that continues to occur frequently and tends to increase, including in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police. This condition not only impacts the safety of road users but also poses challenges in law enforcement, considering that juveniles are legal subjects who are categorized as children and have the right to legal protection. Therefore, law enforcement against traffic violations by juveniles needs to be implemented effectively, proportionally, and oriented towards developmental aspects. The research questions in this study are: 1. How is law enforcement regulated against traffic violations in the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit? 2. How is law enforcement against traffic violations committed by juveniles in the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit? 3. How effective is the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit's response to juvenile traffic violations? The type of research used is normative legal research with a normative juridical approach. This research examines positive legal norms governing road traffic and transportation, specifically Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, as well as other laws and regulations related to law enforcement and child protection. This research is descriptive and analytical in nature, describing applicable legal provisions and analyzing their application systematically, logically, and consistently in traffic law enforcement practices against juveniles.

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## INTRODUCTIONS

Transportation, traffic, and road transportation have an important role in supporting national development and integration, in accordance with the principles stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Recognizing the importance of the role of transportation, traffic, and road transportation, there is a need for coordinated regulation and development within the framework of the national transportation system. This aims to ensure that transportation services are in accordance with traffic needs and provide orderly, safe, smooth, and reliable transportation services. (Puspitasari et al., 2025)

Road traffic is the lifeblood of modern society that is inseparable from social, economic, and cultural dynamics. The existence of orderly and safe traffic is an important indicator for the success of transportation and law enforcement in a country. In Indonesia, traffic violations are still quite complex problems and cannot be handled optimally. One of the groups that is in the spotlight in traffic violations is teenagers. This is closely related to the level of discipline, legal awareness, and adolescents' understanding of traffic rules and ethics. (Maliki, 2025; Noviandi et al., 2025)

Adolescence is a developmental transition phase from childhood to adulthood, which generally begins at the age of 10–13 years and ends at the age of 18–22. During this time, adolescents experience significant changes both physically, emotionally, and psychologically. However, in reality, many adolescents are still in a stable psychological state, so they tend to show impulsive behavior and lack risk consideration in making decisions, including in terms of driving. This condition is one of the causes of the increasing number of traffic violations and accidents involving teenagers, both as motorcyclists and cars. Adolescents as the nation's young generation are in a phase of psychological development that is labile and vulnerable to the influence of the surrounding environment, including in terms of driving behavior.

The frequent occurrence of traffic accidents in Indonesia encourages the government to take preventive measures by issuing regulations aimed at improving traffic discipline among the public. One of the main regulations issued is Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, which is designed to create a safe, safe, orderly, and smooth traffic system. This law not only aims to reduce the number of accidents but also to foster the community in order to realize order and smooth road transportation throughout Indonesia. This law regulates various aspects, ranging from driver obligations, traffic arrangement, to sanctions for rule violators, in order to create a safer and more orderly traffic environment. (Lamasi et al., 2025; Wandira et al., 2025)

Public awareness of traffic laws is currently still considered inadequate. Effective supervision, both in terms of quality and quantity, requires support from various elements of society and law enforcement to reduce traffic violations. Criminal acts related to violations on public roads require special attention. Currently, public awareness of traffic laws is still considered inadequate. Effective supervision, both in terms of quality and quantity, requires support from various elements of society and law enforcement to reduce traffic violations. Criminal acts related to violations on public roads require special attention.

Juridically, the age group of 14–17 years is included in the category of adolescents, as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2014 concerning Child Health Efforts, which states that adolescents are residents aged 10 to 18 years (Article 1 paragraph 7). In addition, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection also states that a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old (Article 1 paragraph 1). Thus, adolescents aged 14–17 years are categorized as children according to national law. Law enforcement against traffic violations by adolescents has normative and practical challenges that need to be observed. The normative challenge is related to how existing laws and regulations are able to provide legal protection for children as offenders, without neglecting educational and corrective aspects. This is in accordance with the principles of child protection regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), which emphasizes the diversion and restorative justice approach. Therefore, police officers are required not only as law

enforcers, but also as educators who can guide teenagers to understand the importance of obeying traffic rules. (Hafrida et al., 2020)

Practical challenges arise when limited human resources, infrastructure, and high workload in the field hinder the optimal implementation of Satlantas' tasks. In addition, there is still a public assumption that traffic violations committed by teenagers are common and not too dangerous. This perception can reduce public sensitivity to the importance of traffic discipline. As revealed by Hadibowo, the success of law enforcement does not only depend on the apparatus, but also on the awareness and active participation of the community. The factors that cause the high rate of traffic violations among adolescents are very diverse. In general, internal factors such as lack of legal awareness, desire to show one's existence, and low knowledge of traffic regulations also contribute. On the other hand, external factors such as weak parental supervision, lack of consistent law enforcement, and permissive culture in society also aggravate the situation. As Santoso expressed, deviant behavior in adolescents often appears as a form of self-identity, and in the context of traffic, this often manifests itself in the form of recklessness on the highway. (Subagia & Arthani, 2023)

Ideal law enforcement efforts should not only pursue repressive goals through sanctions, but should also be directed at social rehabilitation and character building of adolescents. In this case, it is necessary to question whether the actions carried out by the police have been in accordance with the principles of child protection as mandated by the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* which has been ratified through the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 1990. One of the important principles of the convention is *the best interest of the child*, which means that any action taken against the child must take into account the best interests of their development.

Law enforcement against traffic violations actually aims to provide a deterrent effect, foster legal awareness, and prevent more fatal accidents. Law enforcement is not always effective, especially when dealing with offenders who are underage or of legal age. In Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, it is explained that every motorist is required to have a driver's license (SIM) which can only be given to those who are at least 17 years old. The reality on the ground shows that many adolescents who have not met these requirements continue to drive motor vehicles on public roads without adequate supervision. (Muhammad et al., 2022; Yulfa et al., 2025)

Based on a search of various previous studies, it can be seen that studies on traffic violations by children or adolescents in general still focus on aspects of child criminal responsibility, obstacles to law enforcement, and sociological approaches to adolescent behavior. However, these studies have not specifically examined law enforcement against traffic violations committed by teenagers by focusing on the effectiveness of countermeasures by the Traffic Unit at the resort police level, especially in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police.

In the Labuhanbatu Regency area, violations of traffic signs still often occur, one of which is violations against the current. Although existing regulations govern the use of one lane, many people, especially teenagers, violate the rules by going against the current. The results of observations with the Labuhanbatu Police Chief stated that traffic violations that often occur in teenagers in Labuhanbatu Regency are violations of traffic signs, including violations against the current. More firm and consistent law enforcement from the police, in this case the Labuhanbatu Police Patrol, to reduce the level of these violations. Effective law enforcement is expected to increase adolescents' awareness to be more compliant with applicable traffic regulations. (Toni et al., 2021)

In criminal law, traffic violations are part of a misdemeanor offense that is specifically regulated in the law. According to Sudarto, criminal law enforcement has three important aspects, namely the normative aspect (legal rule), the institutional aspect (law enforcement officials), and the social aspect (community support). These three aspects must run synergistically so that law enforcement can be carried out effectively. In practice, traffic violations committed by adolescents are often only subject to administrative sanctions without a comprehensive educational or rehabilitative approach. This causes teenagers to tend to repeat the same mistakes without understanding the essence of the rule of

law that is violated. This study examines the extent to which law enforcement against traffic violations by adolescents in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police has been carried out in accordance with the principles of restorative justice, legal certainty, and protection of children. In addition, this study also aims to identify the factors that affect the effectiveness of law enforcement, as well as formulate policy recommendations that are more responsive to social dynamics among adolescents.

## METHOD

This research was carried out at the Labuhanbatu Resort Police (Polres), North Sumatra, with a focus on law enforcement against traffic violations committed by teenagers. The research uses a normative legal approach with a normative juridical method that aims to examine positive legal norms, especially Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation and its implementing regulations. This approach is combined with an analytical descriptive method to describe the applicable legal provisions and analyze the consistency between written norms and their implementation in the field. Thus, the research not only examines normative aspects, but also relates them to law enforcement practices by Labuhanbatu Police Patrol officers in handling traffic violations by teenagers. (Zainuddin & Karina, 2023)

Research data were obtained through observation techniques, semi-structured interviews, and documentation studies. Observations were made directly on traffic situations and enforcement practices by police officers, with the position of the researcher as a passive observer. Interviews were conducted purposively with Satlantas officials, juvenile traffic violators, parents or guardians, community or educational leaders, and academics who understand traffic law issues. The documentation study was carried out by examining official police reports, statistical data on violations, laws and regulations, and other supporting documents. These three techniques are used to obtain comprehensive data, both from the normative and empirical sides.

Data analysis was carried out qualitatively by referring to the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana which included data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The data collected is selected and focused on key issues such as the form of violations, causative factors, law enforcement patterns, and obstacles faced by the authorities. The data is then presented narratively based on thematic categories that are relevant to the formulation of the research problem. Conclusions were drawn through a continuous interpretation process and verified using source and method triangulation techniques, so that the results of the study have validity and are able to provide a complete picture of the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement against adolescents in the Labuhanbatu Police area.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### **Law Enforcement Arrangements for Traffic Violations in the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit**

Traffic law enforcement against adolescents should be positioned as part of long-term law enforcement efforts. The success of law enforcement is not only measured by the decrease in the number of violations, but also by changes in the attitudes and behaviors of adolescents in traffic. Synergy between law enforcement officials, families, schools, and the community is the key to building a sustainable traffic orderly culture. In order to obtain views from community elements as an important part of the law enforcement system, the researcher conducted interviews with community leaders in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police. This interview was conducted directly by the researcher to explore public perceptions regarding the regulation and implementation of traffic law enforcement, especially against violations committed by adolescents. (Pasaribu et al., 2025; Sena et al., 2025)

Interviews with community leaders are important because community leaders have a strategic position as influential figures in the formation of social attitudes and behaviors, including in instilling legal awareness in the community. Thus, the views of community leaders can provide an overview of the extent to which traffic law enforcement is understood, accepted, and felt by the community. Data on traffic violations involving teenagers.

Furthermore, the researcher conducted an interview with a community leader, Mr. Sutrisno said:

"Community leaders said that traffic violations committed by teenagers are still often found in the community. According to community leaders, most teenagers who commit traffic violations do not have adequate legal awareness and tend to consider these violations as normal. The community leader explained that from the community's point of view, traffic law enforcement carried out by the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit has been running, but has not fully provided a deterrent effect for teenagers. This is due to the fact that there is still social tolerance for traffic violations committed by teenagers, both from the family environment and the surrounding community. Community leaders said that police officers in general have acted in accordance with procedures in enforcing traffic laws. The action taken, both in the form of reprimands and fines, is considered to be quite firm. However, community leaders consider that traffic law enforcement will not be effective if it is not accompanied by the active role of parents and the community in supervising and guiding adolescents. In the interview, community leaders also highlighted the importance of an educational approach in traffic law enforcement against teenagers. According to him, adolescents need to be given a continuous understanding of the dangers of traffic violations, both through socialization activities at school and through the role of community leaders in the local environment. Community leaders emphasized that traffic law enforcement arrangements should not only be understood as the responsibility of the police officers, but also as a shared responsibility between law enforcement officers, families, schools, and the community. The synergy between these elements is seen as the key to reducing the number of traffic violations committed by teenagers" (Interview with Sutrisno, 2025)

Based on the results of direct interviews conducted by the researcher with community leaders, it can be analyzed that the traffic law enforcement arrangements at the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit have been known and felt by the community, but their effectiveness is still influenced by social factors and legal culture. The views of community leaders show that although the police have carried out law enforcement in accordance with applicable regulations, the success of law enforcement is highly dependent on the support of the social environment. The lack of parental supervision and the existence of public tolerance for traffic violations by teenagers are inhibiting factors in realizing traffic order.

Sociologically, the low legal awareness of adolescents indicates that the values of traffic order have not been fully internalized in their social environment. When traffic violations are seen as commonplace and tolerable, then the legal norms lose their binding force. This is in line with the view that the effectiveness of the law is greatly influenced by the level of public acceptance and compliance with the law itself. Without social support, law enforcement tends to be formalistic and less likely to have a long-term impact. Law enforcement that has been carried out by the police procedurally needs to be strengthened with the active role of the community. From the perspective of participatory law enforcement, the community is not only the object of law enforcement, but also a subject that plays a role in the supervision and development of legal behavior, especially towards adolescents. The role of parents as the main supervisor of adolescent behavior is very important, considering that the family is the first environment in character formation and adherence to norms. (Razy & Fahmi, 2019; Toni et al., 2021)

Traffic law enforcement arrangements systematically recognize three forms of approaches, namely preemptive, preventive, and repressive. The division of this approach is a normative construction that serves as a guideline for police officers in carrying out traffic law enforcement duties in stages and proportions. This approach emphasizes that traffic law enforcement is not solely oriented towards sanctioning, but is also directed at the formation of legal awareness and the prevention of violations from an early stage.

Preemptive efforts in regulating traffic law enforcement are positioned as the first step that focuses on fostering and controlling community behavior. Normatively, this arrangement aims to instill the values of compliance with traffic laws before violations occur. The preemptive approach emphasizes the importance of legal awareness as the

main foundation of traffic order, so that people are expected to comply with traffic regulations not because of fear of sanctions, but because of awareness of the importance of mutual safety and order. (A. N. M. A. D. Pratiwi et al., 2025; Samsiar et al., 2022)

Normatively, preventive efforts are intended to prevent violations by creating orderly, safe, and controlled traffic conditions. This arrangement reflects the function of the police as a protector and protector of the community, where law enforcement actions are carried out before violations occur by minimizing factors that have the potential to cause traffic violations. The repressive efforts in regulating traffic law enforcement are placed as the last step to be taken if preemptive and preventive efforts are not effective. Normatively, repressive efforts are realized through the provision of legal sanctions for traffic violations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The sanctions can be in the form of enforcement of tickets, confiscation of vehicle documents, or other forms of sanctions regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. The regulation of this repressive effort aims to enforce the authority of the law and provide a deterrent effect for traffic violators.

The regulation of law enforcement against traffic violations in the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit juridically has a clear and comprehensive legal basis, and has been implemented through a preemptive, preventive, and repressive approach. However, the implementation of these regulations has not been fully effective in suppressing traffic violations committed by REMAJA, especially due to low legal awareness, permissive community legal culture, and limited synergy between law enforcement officials, families, schools, and the social environment. Thus, the problem of traffic law enforcement against REMAJA does not lie in the void of legal regulation, but in the aspect of implementing and internalizing legal values in social life. (Adha et al., 2025; Agustina & Fauzi, 2024)

The implementation of repressive efforts must still be carried out consistently and proportionately to ensure legal certainty and the authority of traffic laws. Enforcement of violations committed by adolescents needs to be carried out firmly but still oriented towards coaching, so that the sanctions imposed can function as a corrective and preventive means to prevent repeated violations. Law enforcement not only functions as a tool of coercion, but also as an instrument for the formation of orderly and responsible legal behavior. Increased coordination and synergy between the police, local governments, and educational institutions in supporting the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement. This synergy is expected to be able to make traffic law enforcement arrangements an integrated, non-partial, and oriented policy towards protecting public safety. Through these steps, traffic law enforcement against teenagers can run more optimally and sustainably. (Anwar et al., 2024; H. E. Pratiwi & Sari, 2023)

### **Law Enforcement Against Traffic Violations Committed by Teenagers in the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit**

In traffic law in Indonesia, the age limit for motorists is expressly determined in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Possession of a Driver's License (SIM) is the main requirement for everyone who drives a motor vehicle on the road. The provisions regarding the minimum age to obtain a driver's license are regulated in Article 81 paragraph (2) letter a of Law Number 22 of 2009, which states that:

"The age requirement to obtain an individual Driver's License is determined to be at least 17 (seventeen) years old for Driver's License A, Driver's License C, and Driver's License D."

The provision shows that legally, a person who is not yet 17 years old is not yet eligible to have a driver's license. Teenagers under the age of 17 who drive a motor vehicle are automatically in an unlawful condition because they do not have the legality to drive on public roads. Data on traffic violations involving teenagers in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit is an important indicator to assess the extent of the intensity of enforcement, the trend of violations, and the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts that have been carried out from time to time. Therefore, the following is presented data on traffic violations involving teenagers in the last few years. (Sena et al., 2025; Toni et al., 2021)

**Table 1. Data on traffic violations involving teenagers**

No.	Year	Number of Juvenile Offenders	Total Violators	Traffic Percentage of Adolescents (%)	Remarks
1.	2020	Nil	Nil	-	No action due to the Covid-19 pandemic
2.	2021	763	3.502	21,7%	Enforcement activities begin to return to normal
3.	2022	618	2.270	27,2%	Increase in the proportion of ADOLESCENT offenders
4.	2023	622	2.137	29,1%	Highest percentage of TEEN offenders
5.	2024	976	4.374	22,3%	Absolute increase in the number of violators
6.	2025 (to Nov)	307	1.479	20,7%	Data is temporary

In the practice of traffic law enforcement, adolescents under 17 years old who commit violations are generally subject to action in the form of reprimands, coaching, or finessing accompanied by a summons of parents or guardians. Vehicle detention can also be carried out as a form of administrative law enforcement to prevent the recurrence of violations. This approach reflects a balance between legal certainty and the protection of children's rights as legal subjects that are still in the development stage.

The practice of traffic law enforcement against adolescents in the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit is in a strategic position as an instrument of social control that is not only oriented towards control, but also on the formation of legal behavior from an early age. The dynamics of violations involving adolescents show that traffic problems are not solely related to compliance with written legal norms, but also reflect the limitations of internalizing the values of safety and social responsibility. Therefore, the success of law enforcement in this context is highly determined by policy consistency, the quality of interaction between the authorities and juvenile offenders, and the sustainability of supervision efforts outside the formal enforcement space. (Nastiti & Maskur, 2024; Purnama et al., 2024)

The handling of traffic violations by adolescents needs to be directed at strengthening coaching mechanisms that have clear and measurable operational standards, especially for violators who have not met the driving age limit. Law enforcement officials are advised to develop a pattern of follow-up after the incident, such as specifically recording juvenile offenses and ongoing monitoring with schools and families. In addition, there is a need to affirm parental responsibility in the form of restricting access to motor vehicles for children who do not meet the legal requirements. This kind of approach is more effective in the long run because it not only reduces the number of violations, but also encourages the formation of youth legal awareness internally and sustainably.

### **The Effectiveness of Countermeasures Carried Out by the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit Against Teenagers for Traffic Violations**

Repressive efforts are carried out through legal action against teenagers who commit traffic violations, such as issuing tickets, vehicle detention, or other legal actions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. This action is intended to provide a deterrent effect while upholding legal certainty. Interviews are conducted with parents/guardians of teenagers who have committed traffic violations. This interview aims to find out how the family

responds to Satlantas' actions and changes in adolescent behavior after the action and coaching. The parents/guardians of the offending teenager convey that:

"The countermeasures carried out by the Labuhanbatu Police Task Force are not solely oriented towards providing sanctions, but rather emphasize on the aspects of coaching and education. Parents/guardians said that when their child is caught in a traffic violation, the Satlantas first provides an explanation of the form of violation committed, the risk of accidents that can be caused, and the obligation to comply with traffic regulations, especially for drivers who have not met the age and ownership requirements of a Driver's License (SIM). Parents/guardians explained that their involvement in the process of handling violations, such as summons to the police station, has a significant psychological impact on children. The teenager in question became more aware of his mistakes and showed changes in behavior, such as no longer using motor vehicles without a permit and more obeying traffic rules. According to parents/guardians, the approach taken by the Labuhanbatu Police Satlantas is persuasive and easy for children to understand, so that it does not cause excessive fear, but still provides a deterrent effect. Parents/guardians also admitted that after the guidance from the police, they became more aware of the importance of the role of the family in preventing traffic violations by teenagers. Supervision of children's activities, especially in the use of motor vehicles, has become stricter and is accompanied by the provision of advice on traffic safety."

Parental involvement in the process of handling violations is a major supporting factor in the success of countermeasures. The synergy between Satlantas and families shows that the management of traffic violations by teenagers cannot be carried out unilaterally by the police, but requires an active role from the family environment and the community. The involvement of families in the process of handling juvenile offenses also reflects the restorative justice approach as accommodated in the National Criminal Code. Article 54 of the Criminal Code (Law No. 1 of 2023) states that in sentencing judges, judges are obliged to consider, among other things, the personal circumstances of the perpetrator, motives, and the criminal impact on the future of the perpetrator. This provision shows that the national penal system recognizes the importance of family factors and the social environment in determining the most appropriate form of treatment, especially for juvenile offenders. (Pramono & Hanandini, 2022; Syarifuddin & Lestari, 2022)

Based on data on traffic violations by teenagers in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police in 2021-2025, it can be concluded that the countermeasures carried out by the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit are quite effective but not optimal. This can be seen from fluctuations in the number and percentage of juvenile offenders which had increased in 2022 and 2023, but showed a decreasing trend in 2024 and 2025. The decrease in the percentage of juvenile offenders indicates the positive impact of the preemptive, preventive, and repressive efforts that have been implemented, although they have not been able to consistently suppress violations from year to year. The effectiveness of overcoming traffic violations by teenagers carried out by the Labuhanbatu Police Task Force has gone in a positive direction, but it still requires strengthening strategies and continuity of coaching so that the goal of forming legal awareness and a culture of traffic order in adolescents can be maximally achieved. (Sidabutar & Safira, 2024; Sulistiani et al., 2026)

The effectiveness of tackling traffic violations by adolescents can be measured not only from a decrease or increase in the number of offenses, but also from changes in behavior patterns and the level of legal compliance of adolescents in the medium and long term. The countermeasures carried out by the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit have shown that there are systematic efforts through a multi-layered approach, but the results are still influenced by external factors beyond the direct authority of law enforcement officials. The characteristics of adolescents who are in the phase of finding their identity cause the level of response to law enforcement to fluctuate. Therefore, the success of countermeasures cannot be separated from policy consistency, the sustainability of coaching programs, and the

continuity of cross-sector coordination. Without integrated and sustainable policy support, countermeasures have the potential to be reactive and have not fully formed permanent legal awareness among adolescents. The effectiveness of dealing with traffic violations by adolescents in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police is relative and contextual. This effectiveness has been achieved in the aspects of enforcement and control, but it still needs to be strengthened in the aspect of forming legal awareness as a long-term goal of traffic law enforcement. (Hafrida et al., 2020; Lamasi et al., 2025)

## CONCLUSION

This study shows that normatively the regulation of law enforcement against traffic violations in the Labuhanbatu Police Traffic Unit has a clear, complete, and comprehensive legal basis, as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation and Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia and its implementing regulations. The regulatory framework has accommodated a preemptive, preventive, and repressive approach in handling violations, including those committed by adolescents. The main problem does not lie in the emptiness or weakness of legal norms, but in the aspect of the effectiveness of their implementation, especially in forming legal awareness and a culture of traffic order among adolescents who are still influenced by family factors, social environment, and community legal culture that tends to be permissive.

The implementation of law enforcement by the Labuhanbatu Police Task Force has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and is not solely oriented towards criminalization. The apparatus implements a strategy that integrates coaching, education, and repressive actions in a proportionate manner. This approach reflects efforts to build legal compliance in a persuasive and firm manner. The high rate of traffic violations by adolescents indicates that the effectiveness of law enforcement is still influenced by a low level of legal awareness, less than optimal parental supervision, and a strong influence of peers. This condition shows that law enforcement has not fully achieved the long-term goal of establishing a sustainable traffic order culture.

Efforts to counter traffic violations by teenagers in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police can be considered quite effective, although it is not optimal. This effectiveness can be seen from the implementation of socialization in schools, patrols at violation-prone hours, and enforcement involving the role of parents as a form of social control. Empirical data show a decreasing trend in the percentage of juvenile offenders in a given period, which shows the positive impact of the policies implemented. The fluctuation in the number of violations from year to year shows that the formation of juvenile legal awareness has not taken place consistently and sustainably. This situation confirms that the success of dealing with traffic violations is not only determined by the firmness of the authorities, but also by family synergy, the social environment, and the development of adolescent character.

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