

Application of Traffic Ethics to Instill Disciplined Driving Behavior

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Abstract

This study examines traffic ethics for students of the social science education faculty at the Indonesian University of Education, which aims to find out whether traffic ethics has been applied and whether the provisions are correct. Is it important to apply this ethic in traffic that we often see on the highway and whether it will result in obedience to every citizen. This research uses a survey method (survey research) with a descriptive design. This data collection method was carried out by distributing questionnaires taken from 100 students which showed that students of the social science education faculty at the Indonesian University of Education were categorized as adhering to traffic ethics. The participants in this study were students of the social sciences education faculty at the Indonesian University of Education. From the results of the questionnaire with the background of the students of the social sciences education faculty at the Indonesian University of Education, namely (1) use ethics when driving. (2) Obey traffic rules.

Keywords: Compliance, Ethics, Traffic



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INTRODUCTION

Students are individuals who are studying at the tertiary level, both public and private, or other institutions that are at the university level. Students are considered to have a high level of intellect, intelligence in thinking and planning in action. Critical thinking and acting quickly and precisely are characteristics of students who tend to stick to themselves, which is the principle of complementarity (Siswoyo, 2007). Students are intellectuals and members of society who have added value, so students must be able to position themselves professionally and proportionally both in society and in the world of education. The role of students is not just learning activities on the lecture bench, but in fact the role of students is more than that. Students have their own place in society, but that does not mean separating themselves from society. Therefore it is necessary to formulate the roles, functions, and positions of students to determine the direction of struggle and contribution of these students (Cahyono, 2019).

Cahyono (2019) also explained that students have 4 (four) important roles which are the expectations of society, namely the role of agent of change, social control, iron stock and moral force.

1. Agent of Change. Students must be able to become agents of change because the nation's current condition is far from ideal, there are many societal diseases that plague the body of this nation, from top to bottom officials, and of course many of its people are infected too. Students should make changes to this. However, making these changes must be made in a structured and unhurried method, starting from the smallest scope, namely oneself, then spreading continuously until it finally reaches the scope that we hope for, namely this nation. Social Control (Social Control). The point is that students must be able to become role models in society, based on their knowledge, with their level of education, the norms that apply around them, and their patterns of thinking. In addition, students should cultivate a spirit of

social care. Students must care about the community because students are part of society. This concern is not only manifested by demonstrations or taking to the streets. But from students' brilliant thoughts, discussions, or providing moral and material assistance to our society and nation by making a real contribution.

2. Iron Stock (Tough Next Generation). Students can become iron stock, meaning that students are expected to become strong human beings who have the ability and noble character who can later replace previous generations. Students are assets, reserves, the nation's hope for the future. In fulfilling the role of the Iron Stock, students can enrich themselves with a variety of knowledge both from a professional and societal perspective, and do not forget to learn about various mistakes that have occurred in previous generations.
3. Moral Force (Exemplary). Students have a role as a moral authority, meaning that students are required to have good morals, because students act as role models in the midst of society. All student behavior will be observed and assessed by the community. So that students must be good at placing themselves and living side by side in the midst of society.

Ideally, students should be role models in society, one of which is traffic ethics. Before knowing traffic ethics, of course we must first understand the definition of ethics. According to Simorangkir (2003) ethics comes from the Latin ethica. Ethos in Greek means norms, values, rules, standards for good behavior. Ethics is a branch of philosophy that talks about moral values and norms. With ethics, humans can act freely and can be accounted for because every action is always born from a free personal decision by always being willing to take responsibility for their actions because there are clear reasons for their actions (Keraf, 1991).

According to Bertens (2007) ethics has three meanings as follows. First, the word "ethics" can be used in the sense of: moral values and norms that become a guideline for a person or a group in regulating their behavior. Second, "ethics" also means: a collection of moral principles or values. What is meant here is a code of ethics. Third, "ethics" has the meaning: the science of good or bad. Ethics only becomes a science, when ethical possibilities (principles and values about what is considered good and bad) are taken for granted in a society, often without realizing it—become material for reflection for a systematic and methodical research. Ethics here equally means moral philosophy. In general, ethics is divided into two, namely general ethics and special ethics. First, general ethics relating to how humans make ethical decisions, ethical theories and basic moral principles that guide human actions, as well as benchmarks in judging whether an action is good or bad. Second, special ethics which is the application of basic moral principles in specific areas of life (Keraf, 1998).

After understanding the definition of ethics, then we must understand the definition of traffic. In Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation article 1 paragraph 2 explains that what is meant by traffic is the movement of vehicles and people in road traffic spaces. Furthermore, in Article 3 it is explained that road traffic and transportation is organized with the following objectives:

1. Realization of Road Traffic and Transportation services that are safe, secure, orderly, smooth, and integrated with other modes of transportation to boost the national economy, promote public welfare, strengthen national unity and integrity, and be able to uphold national dignity;
2. Realization of traffic ethics and national culture; And
3. Realization of law enforcement and legal certainty for the community.

From the definition of ethics and traffic it can be concluded that traffic ethics is the behavior of drivers and road users in implementing traffic rules and the application of polite norms between fellow road users. Public disorder in traffic and the many violations committed

by road users arise for various reasons such as the increasing number of motorized vehicles including the condition of their vehicles, road conditions that do not meet the requirements for example roads are damaged or not wide enough, the application of regulations that do not bite road users or the public, lack of awareness of drivers obeying traffic rules and low ethics in traffic on the highway. Of the several factors that cause traffic disorder and traffic violations, the human factor or road users are the main and most important factors, violations that occur such as not having a driving license (SIM) and violating other traffic signs. So that people's legal awareness in traffic is demanded to be increased (Suryaningsih, 2020).

In Indonesia, almost all people use transportation tools such as motorbikes, cars and so on in carrying out their daily activities. The large number of people who use means of transportation in carrying out their daily activities is not matched by an attitude of responsibility and obedience or adherence to traffic ethics or good and correct traffic procedures according to Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (LLAJ). Thus, causing many accidents. Community legal compliance is still low because there are still many who commit violations such as not wearing helmets, not using turn signals when they want to turn, not having a driver's license and so on. If there are still many people who violate traffic ethics, then in this study the authors try to find out the level of student compliance with traffic ethics.

The author conducted research using the Google form to 100 FPIPS UPI students by asking questions in the form of traffic compliance such as helmet use, driving license ownership and so on. The author chose students as the object of study because students are often used as a guide in behavior so they must be able to set a good example to the public in traffic. While the formulation of the problem in this study is how is the level of compliance of FPIPS UPI students in complying with traffic ethics according to Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (LLAJ).

Traffic Ethics

Ethics is the science of human behavior or deeds which are seen from the good and bad sides which can be determined by human reason (W. J. S. Poerwadar Minta). Ethics also needs to be applied in traffic as well as for order with other motorists. Driving is a process of necessity from place to place. Traffic is required to be ethical because it can regulate individuals in using the road so they don't go around on their own, create smoothness, order, safety and order, and can reduce the number of accidents.

Therefore, every rider must know how to ride properly and well. Of course this is done so that during the trip you can get comfort and stay safe. Many still don't understand very well how to ride a vehicle properly, so they must know the ethics. Here are some examples from the polri.go.id page on the ethics of driving a vehicle which everyone must follow:

1. Appreciate and respect other vehicles. When driving, you will definitely see other drivers, so road users should respect each other. One of them is to allow other drivers if they are in slow mode.
2. Do not speed or hinder other vehicles. Do not drive the vehicle too slow or fast so that other motorists are not disturbed. Make sure to adjust the speed of the vehicle used according to the conditions and road conditions.
3. Obey traffic rules. Obeying all traffic rules must be done so that nothing bad happens. Don't make the slightest violation, because it can make you get used to breaking the rules.
4. Use the horn properly. Don't horn other drivers at will, use it as needed when other vehicles are too close.
5. Do not use a cell phone while driving. Focusing on driving and putting down your cell phone is the best thing to do to avoid accidents.

6. Use the shoulder of the road during an emergency. When stuck, drivers often use the shoulder to break through, this should not be done. Because the shoulder of the road is special for emergency situations such as ambulances with critical patients or firefighters.

Some of these ethics must be known and carried out by drivers in order to avoid bad habits that endanger lives. By respecting and following the ethics of driving on the highway, it will provide comfort and safety. As our group has examined, traffic drivers are also widely used by students, mostly students of the social science education faculty at the Indonesian University of Education, simply comply with ethics in traffic on the highway. This has become a process as the role of students to obey the laws that apply in Indonesia. Community legal compliance with traffic ethics can be said to be still low. This can be seen in the daily lives of many motorbike users who overtake vehicles without heeding road signs or markings, driving a motorized vehicle without full concentration because they are operating a cell phone. This kind of violation is often carried out by students. An obedience based on the hope of a reward and an attempt to avoid oneself from punishment or sanctions that may be imposed if someone violates the provisions of the law.

Legal Compliance Theory

According to Schuyt (Rahardjo, 1986: 174) the law is obeyed because it is imposed by sanctions, and obedience will also be given on the basis of the consent given by community members to the law because they need it. The instrumental perspective assumes that the individual as a whole is driven by personal interests and responses to changes related to behavior. Traffic itself according to Law Number 22 of 2009 article 1 paragraph 2 is defined as the movement of vehicles and people in the road traffic space. Thus, what is meant by traffic ethics in this study are values that recognize right and wrong that are adhered to by society or guidelines for attitudes or regulations that govern human relations with other humans in traffic. The values that become a guideline for a person or group of people in regulating their behavior, in this case, namely behavior in traffic, or it can be said that traffic ethics are good and correct traffic procedures in traffic that do not violate and or conflict with traffic law and road transportation (Law No. 22 of 2009).

An individual tends to obey laws that they see fit and consistent with their internal norms. Normative commitment through morality means complying with the law because the law is considered a necessity, meanwhile normative commitment through legitimacy) means obeying the rules because the law-making authority has the right to dictate behavior. Compliance, that is, individuals change behavior and attitudes to follow orders or requests from others. Each individual has a purpose or reason for his obedience to orders.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, our group used a quantitative descriptive method of research. With the data collection method via google form. The population of this study were students of the social sciences education faculty at the Indonesian University of Education with as many as 100 respondents, who generally collected data that our group had created.

Method of Collecting Data

Data collection methods used by our group are observation and questionnaire methods. This is done by collecting data from ethical topics in traffic.

Table 1. Compliance Response to Traffic Ethics

No	Variable	Score	Compliance Level Category
1.	Do you know that on the road we need to wear ethics?	100%	Very Obedient
2.	How do you think the reaction of road users if reprimanded for violating traffic?	57%	Just Comply
3.	Do you wear a helmet while driving?	56%	Just Comply
4.	Do you use the rear view mirror to monitor the vehicle behind you?	74%	Just Comply
5.	Do you turn on the turn signal when turning or overtaking another vehicle?	81%	Obeys
6.	Do the lights of the vehicle you are driving turn on at night?	100%	Very Obedient
7.	Have you ever parked your vehicle in an area where parking is prohibited?	63%	Just Comply
8.	Do you use the speed according to the rules?	47%	Just Comply
9.	Do you use your cell phone while driving?	68%	Just Comply
10.	Do you have a SIM?	72%	Just Comply

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research questionnaire distributed to 100 respondents, it can be concluded that the level of compliance with traffic law students of the social science education faculty of the Indonesian University of Education towards traffic ethics reinforced in Law Number 22 of 2009 is included in the obedient category. This result refers to the results of the compliance level answers obtained by respondents to each of the traffic ethics answers which include, on the highway it is necessary to use ethics which is answered 100% yes (in the very compliant category). We can see from these results that as students in traffic they use ethics. In ethics for students it is not enough just on the highway but wherever we are. The formation of student character is essential, because in the life cycle after studying at university, he will enter the world of work where the formation of ethics must be maximized. Character is a form of behavior that is carried out consistently and does not stand alone, which means that character is integrated with attitudes and values that are believed by someone (Fahmy, et al., 2015). This means that we can know that students in traffic will always use good ethics because they have good character and know what is good and what is bad.

Furthermore, respondents were asked about how road users react if they are reprimanded for violating traffic. The results of those who answered were angry 43% and answered thanked 57% (in the quite obedient category). This can be called quite obedient because residents who use ethics in traffic 57% that if someone is wrong he will admit his mistake. But we can also know that not all drivers use ethics in traffic. If he is reprimanded he will get angry because he feels he is not wrong and is pressured by other matters and brings emotions first. Therefore, being a student must instill ethics wherever he is, especially in traffic that requires obedience.

In the use of helmets while driving 56% answered always, 27% answered often, 17% answered sometimes (in the moderately obedient category). This can be said to be quite obedient because people who comply with the rules are those who have good ethics. So when driving it is mandatory to wear a helmet. In wearing a helmet, sometimes some people will be lazy to wear it, if the goal is close to home. So when driving we have to wear helmets everywhere when we drive, because no one knows when an accident or disaster will happen. Another thing is also caused by the lack of awareness of students and the public in complying with traffic rules, do not care about safety and ignore socialization and warnings made by the police about good driving ethics to support traffic safety (Wulandari, Salbiah, & Seran, 2017).

For the use of rearview mirrors to monitor the vehicle behind, 74% answered always, 15% answered often, 10% answered occasionally, 1% answered no (in the moderately

obedient category). Rearview mirrors are made to see vehicles that are behind other drivers or if there is a vehicle that will overtake our vehicle from behind. This really needs to be obeyed because if there are no mirrors, it will result in us not knowing what is behind our vehicle, and can cause an accident.

For the use of turn signals when turning or overtaking other vehicles 81% answered always, 13% answered often, 6% answered sometimes (in the obedient category). Turn signal lights are mandatory when we want to turn or overtake a vehicle because that is a sign that fellow road users will understand. If this turn signal is used incorrectly if you want to turn right but the turn signal is pointing to the left, this will confuse other motorists and can result in an accident. In using the vehicle's lights on at night 100% answered yes (in the very compliant category). Basically lighting lights at night is very necessary, if not illuminated the road will not be visible and cause accidents.

For the use of speed in accordance with the rules 47% answered always, 18% answered often, 34% answered sometimes, 1% answered no (in the moderately obedient category). The driving speed in Government Regulation Number 79 of 2013 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation Network Article 23 Paragraph 4 states: The maximum speed on toll roads is 100 km per hour, the maximum speed on intercity roads is 80 km per hour, the maximum speed in urban areas is 50 km per hour. O'clock. If you drive at a speed of > 40 km/hour, it will be difficult to control the vehicle in a pressing condition, such as when the vehicle in front stops suddenly or wants to avoid damaged road conditions. This will result in difficulties in controlling vehicles traveling at high speed, avoiding vehicles from the opposite direction, drivers will change the direction of the vehicle (Permanawati et al., 2010).

In the use of cell phones while driving 68% answered always, 30% answered sometimes, 2% answered always never (in the moderately obedient category). The use of cell phones while driving is strictly prohibited because it will break the focus in driving. If we keep focusing on playing cellphones while driving, it will definitely cause accidents that can result from a lack of focus on driving. This is also one that must be avoided and must apply good and correct ethics. In sim ownership the answer has 72%, answers don't have 28% (in the quite obedient category). In sim ownership, it is mandatory for every driver to have a sim, whether motorcycle, car, truck, etc. This is a form of identity that the driver has a responsibility in the sim, that is, he can drive the vehicle. So it is mandatory for drivers to have a SIM.

The results of the overall questionnaire obtained related to questions about traffic ethics fall into the moderately obedient category. This is proven by the fact that almost all students who filled out the questionnaire were very obedient to the laws that apply to traffic. And this can be illustrated that students of the social science education faculty at the Indonesian University of Education have ethics that are used in traffic. Students also apply ethics to self-awareness to obey traffic rules which are very important for the safety of themselves and others (Aprilia Safitri, 2013). Compliance will be given to the consent given by community members to the law because they need it (Rahardjo, 1986:174). The law will be obeyed because there is awareness in students that they really need the law as a rule to safeguard their interests, this is interpreted as the interests of themselves and others. So ethics must be applied anywhere, especially in traffic so that driving will comply with the rules properly. Not only that, the role of civic education in educating ethics is very necessary, because as good citizens we must be citizens who obey the rules and make the country obey traffic rules.

CONCLUSION

Ethics is one of the main factors that is very necessary in everyday life, especially when driving on the highway. Driving on the highway must comply with every applicable law in order to create good ethics. When driving, you must comply with regulations such as wearing a

helmet, using mirrors, using turn signals, and having a driver's license (SIM). If it is implemented, it will create driving ethics and comply with the desired legal regulations. Therefore we must comply with traffic ethics so that those of us who run it can feel it well. Driving ethics is very important because when driving on the road sometimes drivers just want to be selfish, even though we should be aware of and understand other drivers too, don't just think about personal safety without thinking about the safety of other drivers.

Suggestion: To increase FPIPS UPI Student Legal Compliance with traffic ethics according to Law Number 22 of 2009, students should dig up more information and apply traffic rules for safety and order when driving, especially in the campus area. It is hoped that the campus can carry out learning while in lectures about driving safety as stated in the law, especially for UPI FPIPS students who are expected to be able to integrate education about traffic ethics when driving to those around them in order to gain knowledge about traffic procedures. good and true in driving. It is hoped that the authorities (the Indonesian National Police) can cooperate with the campus to help socialize good and correct traffic ethics to students by holding special socialization from the Indonesian Police.

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