



Efforts to Handle Cases of Minors in Driving Motor Vehicles (Case Studies on Police and Lease Islands)

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Abstract

This research is a qualitative descriptive qualitative research that aims to find out how to handle cases of minors in driving a motorized vehicle. This research was carried out at the Ambon Island police station and the Lease Islands in Maluku Provinsi. data were collected by interviewing the traffic Police and minors. The results of this study indicate that the factors that cause the use of motorized vehicles by children in the Polresta area and Lease Islands are factors of ignorance, personal urges, family urges, social urges, not deterrence and opinions are not obliged to order traffic.

Keywords: Minors in Driving Motor, Police and Lease Islands



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INTRODUCTION

Humans are dynamic creatures and cannot stand idly by for a long time, they always want to move, move and do activities. In modern times, human activities are greatly helped by the existence of technology that facilitates the movement of each individual, this technology is a motor vehicle that was invented as a means of transportation, according to Salim (2000) transportation is the activity of moving goods (cargo) and passengers from one place to another. In transportation there are two most important things, namely the transfer of movement and physically changing the place from goods (commodities) and passengers to other places (Nandin, 2022).

The existence of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation can be an input for various related parties, including the Police in particular and the community in general as users of traffic facilities and infrastructure. The police are one of the government institutions tasked with socializing about the application to the community. Meanwhile, the government aims to realize safe, safe, fast, smooth, orderly and orderly, convenient and efficient road traffic and transportation through traffic management and traffic engineering (Makarrim, 2022).

The police and society are two subjects that are impossible to separate. The police are born because of the existence of the community, the community needs the presence of the police to maintain the order, security and order of the community itself. As the number of motorized vehicles increases, the facts show that many children are not actually old enough to drive motor vehicles. Even though Law Number 22 of 2009 has regulated the problem of motor vehicle drivers. Article 77 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation has regulated the conditions for obtaining a Letter (Adillah, 2022).

But not everyone who can qualify for a driver's license because according to Law No.22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transport Article 81 (1) which reads "To obtain a driver's license as referred to in article 77, everyone must meet the requirements of age, administration, health, and pass the exam". the age referred to here is 17 years old and above. But nowadays it is not only adults who drive motor vehicles in accordance with Law No.22 of 2009 article 81 paragraph 1 but there are still many underage motorists who ride motorcycles without having a license and even carry vehicles recklessly on the road,



Underage driving does not only occur outside but, occurs in Maluku province, especially the city of Ambon, many students who do not have a driver's license are not even old enough to have ridden a motorcycle on the road without using a helmet, shaking their friends more than two people and some even riding recklessly on the road, thus troubling other motorists, Then the data obtained from the Polresta of Ambon Island and Lease Islands in the last two years there were as many as 120 children who committed violations in driving motor vehicles.

Based on the above background, the author considers it necessary to conduct a study entitled "Efforts to Handle Cases of Minors in driving motor vehicles (case studies on Polresta and Lease Islands)

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this research is qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative descriptive research is a picture or painting systematically factual and accurate about factors related to things in the field (Arikunto, 2006) (Salsabila et al., 2022). The data collection technique used in this study is observation, interview and documentation (Sugiyono 2013), The data analysis technique used in this study is an analysis technique from (Miles & Huberman, 1992: 16) which consists of three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Efforts to Handle Cases of Minors in Driving Motor Vehicles (Case Studies on the Police and Lease Islands)

The Traffic Police Unit (Satlantas) is a unit of the Ambon Police Satlantas and Lease Islands Located on Jln. Sirimau Dr. Latumeten No. 10, Waihaong Village, Nusaniwe District, Ambon City, Initially referred to as the police in 2019 the Ministry of State Apparatus empowerment and bureaucratic reform of the Republic of Indonesia has mandated an increase in the typology of police and Lease Islands to become police. The ratification of this type of police headquarters was strengthened by the decree No. B/849/M.K.01/2019, dated September 18, 2019, by the local police chief, AKBP Sutrisno Hady Santoso.

Polresta Ambon is in charge of carrying out the main duties of the National Police in maintaining public security and order, law enforcement and providing protection, protection and community services as well as the duties of the Maluku Regional Police within its jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations/policies, which apply in the organization of the Indonesian National Police.

Handling of Cases of Minors Driving Motor Vehicles

In addressing the Use of Motor Vehicles by Children in the Police Area and Lease Islands that the occurrence of violations of the use of motor vehicles by children is caused by several factors. Therefore, it is necessary to hold countermeasures so that violations of the use of motor vehicles can be eradicated, at least reduced in number. Dotted with repulsions from the background of the occurrence of violations (Julian et al., 2022).

The results of the interview with Mr. Samuel as Brig Sat Lantas, The Police of Ambon Island and Lease Islands are as follows: That there were as many as 120 cases handled throughout 2019 – 2020 and the violations committed were various there were those who did not use helmet, gongceng more than one person, were reckless on the road, and what I found after the child I acted on no longer committed the same offense, while there were special crimes that were held on the motorbike for one month, called the parents of the child who committed the violation and made a statement from the parents and police so that the child



should not ride a motorcycle before the age of 18 years and have a driver's license (SIM) (Putri et al., 2022).

In line with this, according to Mr. Aldo as a member of sat Lantas said that: Almost every day there are children who commit motorized violations and the type of violations committed is not using helem, incomplete motorbike papers, gonceng kebih from one person, using kenalpot resing, there are children who are then processed for committing the same offense, the penalty obtained is in the form of a motorbike in the form of a motorbike in the form of a one-month greeting, after which it is given guidance, a call to the parents to be explained to the parents.

Likewise, mr. Erfan, who is also a member of the Sat Lantas at the Police, said that: Many children do motorized offenders, and the saddling is also a kind of thing, namely not using helem, wearing a resing compot. Not having complete motor letters, not obeying traffic signs, hitting lanes, reckless and gonceng more than one person, while punishment in the form of being on the motorbike, reprimands and guidance are on the ticket, contacting the parents of the child. And give an explanation to parents so as not to let the child drive before the age of 18 and have a driver's license (SIM) (Sampulawa et al., 2022).

Related to the problem of handling By the police of Ambon Island and Lease Islands related to the case of children while driving the author interviewed Ahmad Afriyansah, one of the MAN I Ambon Students: *"Beta pernah dapa razia pas ada mau pigi peknik deng tamang-tamang di pante liang beta dapa razia di bundaran poka, hari itu beta pake helem cuman tamang yang di balakang yang seng pake, deng beta seng ada sim. Pas dapa tahang polisi pariksa beta pung surat-surat lengkap cuman memang seng ada sim saja deng tamang seng pake helem, hari itu beta dapa teguran saja, beta dapa suru taru motor lalu pigi panggell bapa par datang ambe motor"*.

The same thing was also revealed by Novita Sarry, a student of SMAN 13 Ambon when interviewed by researchers: *"Waktu itu kalu seng salah hari selasa beta mau pigi kas sekolah lalu pas di muka pom bensin kebun cengke situ beta lewat par mau ka sekolah ada razia, lalu beta dapa suru ka pinggir, tarus ibu polwan datang Tanya beta, dari mana, beta jawab dari kebun cengkeh mau pigi sekolah, lalu beta dapa bilang kalu beta seng boleh bawa motor dolo karna beta balom cukup umur takut jang sampe kanapa-kanapa di jalan, cuman karena beta sum au terlambat ka sekolah pak polisi antar beta deng motor ka sekolah lalu beta pung motor dapa tahang, lalu dong suru beta telfon bapa k seng mama turung ambe motor"*.

Likewise, Sarwan Sangadji, a student of SMAN 11 Ambon, said when interviewed by researchers: *"Beta pernah biking pelanggaran lari deng motor kanlpot resing yang babunyi basar, dimuka hotel cantika hari itu beta dapa kasbarenti lalu dong tahang beta pung motor, lalu dong Tanya beta pung motor kanapa pake kanalpot ini, beta diam saja karena beta su tau ini salah, karena hari itu beta seng pake helem, motor seng ada surat-surat langsung dong tahang beta pung motor, dong tilang lalu beta pulang ka rumah bilang par beta bapa kalu motor dapan tahang, sekitar 2 minggu baru katong pigi ka polresta kaskaluar akang lalu bayar akang pung denda"*.

From the data obtained by researchers at the research site, it can be known that as many as 120 cases of children who committed motorized violations from 2019-2020, the efforts made by the Ambon Island Police and Lease Islands are Preventive Efforts (prevention), Repressive Efforts (enforcement) For more details, researchers will outline the two forms of countermeasures.

1. Preventive Efforts. Preventive efforts are intended as an effort to hold positive changes to the possibility of disturbances in order and security (legal stability). This preventive measure is a better effort than eradicating after a criminal act. Preventing is better than trying to educate criminals/offenders to be good people. Better here means, it is easier to achieve the desired goal, even becoming one of the principles in criminology, namely that efforts to prevent crime/offense must take precedence over efforts to correct the perpetrators. Counseling on traffic order, Counseling is carried out directly to junior high



schools (SMP) and senior high schools (SMA) located This is carried out regularly once a month. This counseling is focused on providing knowledge about traffic order with presentations that are easy for children to understand. Knowledge is like providing an understanding of road signs, the dangers posed if a minor drives a motor vehicle. This step was taken by the police in the hope of reducing the number of motor vehicle users by children who are currently being judged to be increasing. Knowledge is like providing an understanding of road signs, the dangers posed if a minor drives a motor vehicle. This step was taken by the police in the hope of reducing the number of motor vehicle users by children, which is currently considered to be increasing.

2. Repressive Efforts. Repressive efforts are actions taken by law enforcement officials after a crime/violation occurs. The police as the authorities take action against these violations. One form of repressive efforts carried out by the Police is crossing and detaining motorcycles for several months to cause a deterrent effect on children.

Based on the results of the researcher's observations, interviews with the Traffic Police and minors as well as documentation data, it can be concluded that in the handling of cases of minors while driving, it is carried out by the Sat Lantas Polresta and lease islands have followed the applicable rules, that is, minors will be given warnings and enforcement in the form of on-site ticketing, In addition, handling such as prevention to enforcement carried out by polantas such as providing socialization to schools, calling parents whose children are temporarily detained, to giving ticket penalties to children who drive without using helmets. more than one person and reckless when driving, this is certainly done in order to provide good service so that children can avoid accidents and not create unrest for other motorists (Jehubyanan et al., 2022).

Obstacles Experienced by the Police in Handling Cases of Minors in Driving Motor Vehicles

These underage bikers are teenagers who are under the age of 17. So that in driving often do things that are not in accordance with the rules in driving. This happens because adolescence is a period of human development that causes many changes in adolescents, both physically and socially. As Coal said. That psychosocial change in adolescents is divided into three stages, namely early adolescent, middle adolescent, and late (late adolescent)." The rise of underage motorcyclists occurs because of his very strong desire. Because these underage motorcyclists are still classified as teenagers, of course, there are many things that cause these teenagers to use motor vehicles. However, in the use of motorbikes, teenagers usually tend to violate the rules and are not disciplined by doing unusual behaviors when driving. As according to Reason, Manstead, Stradling, Baxter, & Campbell in Sadono (2016) that "aberrant driving behavior can be divided into three types, namely lapses, errors, and violations which represent risky driving behavior." When adolescence there will be an identity crisis. This makes various changes in adolescents. So sometimes there are negative things that can change his behavior due to the impulses in him to do deviant things. As with Becker (in Scents and Beacons, 2019 states that, "basically every human being in lawlessness has the urge to break the rules in certain situations."

Underage bikers each year often increase because they cannot resist the impulses that arise from the individual to commit deviations. This happens because every behavior carried out is inseparable from various influences, either from within or from outside. As Natawidjaja says in Anggraini that "behavior is the result of a combination of understanding external influences and internal influences." The large number of influences has also increased the number of underage bikers. Even underage motorcyclists further complement the



irregularities of people's lives in riding. Even though every parent must know that in the use of a motorbike, they must have a driver's license. But with the neglect, underage motorcyclists can no longer be avoided from life.

Many factors lead to the large number of underage bikers. Not only because of the neglect of parents, but there are other factors that cause it, such as in asdar's research in 2018, there are several factors that cause children to ride motorcycles without having a license, including:

1. Absence of strict sanctions from the police such as crossings and sanctions
2. Parents allow and facilitate children to ride motorcycles even if they are not equipped with a driver's license
3. People's habit of allowing or not caring about traffic violations such as minors riding motorcycles
4. The surrounding environmental conditions make minors drive motorcycles.

This was conveyed by Mr., Samuel as Brigda Sat Lantas, Ambon Island Police and lease islands in an interview that: There is an obstacle that we experienced, namely thinking about how when the child who drives with the aim of going to school, will automatically make him late to school, in fact, there must also be cooperation from the school who gives a reprimand and if necessary makes regulations at school so that students do not use motorbikes when they go to school, in order to avoid harm for children which will affect their learning process at school.

Related to obstacles, it was also conveyed by Mr. Erfan Laka Lantas, The Police of Ambon Island and Lease Islands: That the issue of obstacles has nothing to do with the handling of minors, while driving and then reckless, three-wheeled, not wearing a helmet, we still act. It's just that we provide education, guidance, to children, we are also in cracking down usually for children who go to school who we still give reprimands and call parents so that they can take them to school to avoid children from accidents. We consider a lot of other aspects related to the child when driving.

Based on the results of research observations on the implementation of efforts to handle cases of minors related to the constraints of the Ambon Island Police and Lease Islands. Internal factors that cause the rise of underage motorcyclists, apart from parental permission, are due to the distance traveled from home to school. There are many students who live on the outskirts of the road that are passed by public transportation, but they are still reluctant to use public transportation because if they use public transportation, it takes a longer time because the roads are congested. Especially for students whose homes are far away inland, of course, they are not missed by public transportation, so they have to use a motorbike, whether it is delivered by parents or bringing their own motorbike to school.

As for other internal factors such as time efficiency. This is because long distances will be easy to pass if you use a motorbike. In fact, not only that, using a two-wheeled motorized vehicle turns out to be more economical when compared to using public transportation. So that parents' expenses become more efficient for transportation costs to school. Especially because students also like to use motorbikes so they cannot rule out the possibility of using a motorbike to school. Then the external factor that causes the rise of underage motorists is due to environmental factors. Wherever the student lives, if the surrounding environment frees children to use motorbikes, it will make other children also use motorbikes. Even those who initially forbid it too, finally allowed their children to use motorbikes because the child often insisted because seeing the surrounding environment was also rampant for children who used motorcycles



Another external factor influencing the rise of underage bikers is friends. A friend will greatly influence the behavior of another friend, especially in a junior high school student whose time is being affected by his friend's friend. So that sometimes even a child can use a motorbike because it is taught by his friend, so in this case the friend will be very influential in increasing the use of the motorbike. However, not only because of friends, students currently using motorbikes are also influenced by an increasingly advanced lifestyle. Today's lifestyle, which is influenced by various television shows that are increasingly modern, makes students more rampant in using motorbikes. Sometimes students who do not use motorbikes are considered not slang by their friends, of course, the current lifestyle is influenced by trends that are said to be increasingly contemporary. Most children who still force to use their motorbikes daily are actually because their age is still very emotional and easily affected by the environment. Even though they themselves know that using a motorbike is an offense because they themselves are not 17 years old and do not have a driver's license, but this does not make them stop using the motorbike. As explained by Suryani et.al based on the developmental theory proposed by Erik Erikson explains that "adolescence exists at a stage where identity crises versus identity division must be overcome." So that the existence of this identity crisis makes teenagers always want to do things that are prohibited.

Based on the results of observations about obstacles in handling cases of minors while driving, it can be concluded that the first is the child's own internal factors, namely because of parents' indifference to the impact caused by children when allowed to drive motorized vehicles, besides that parents who are busy with work to not have time to take their children to school are also an obstacle considering that motorbikes provide time efficiency for children in order to avoid traffic jams that make children able to arrive late to school, In addition, external factors that the child's friend is affected by the invitation, who sees his friend when flagged a vehicle can make the child want to be like his friend, in addition to the increasingly advanced lifestyle that is affected by various shows on television and also social media makes students as busy as using motorbikes, this is also because of the lack of children's knowledge of the law that prohibits minors from using motorized vehicles and lack of assertiveness from the police towards children both from prevention to enforcement.

Police and Lease Islands Follow-Up Efforts in Handling Cases of Minors Driving Motor Vehicles

From the results of the researcher's interview with Polresta and Lease Islands, in making efforts to deal with minors in driving, namely by preventive efforts and repressive efforts. According to Mr. ALDO. Laka Sat Lantas, that they do preventive services before the occurrence of violations, which is carried out so that there is no violation and if there is a violation, the efforts made are repressive steamaya in order to provide a deterrent effect so as to reduce the violations that occur.

Preventive efforts carried out by the police are by conducting counseling to schools and holding raids, in addition to that, according to Dit Sat Lantas, Mr., Aldo. There are several programs for accelerating the transformation of the National Police that are carried out every year, namely as an effort to provide traffic services to be able to provide services with national standards towards an independent, professional police in the community, some of these programs are:

1. Police friends of children (Polsana) Child friendly cops are police trying to give a child a search about traffic early on, so that they can orderly traffic on the road after adulthood.
2. School Security Patrol (PKS). PKS is an organization that is a forum and participation of students who are interested in traffic knowledge.



3. Traffic Safety Campaign. This campaign is carried out to reduce the toll of traffic accidents against motorists about road driving safety.
4. Safety Riding. Safety riding is an activity carried out in the field as a method of education or traffic socialization to motorists about driving safety on the road.
5. Special Operations Police. Special police operations are activities to deal with the sharing of traffic problems of a special nature and are an improvement of routine operations.
6. Law Enforcement. Law enforcement is a police action to educate, enlighten, protect and protect other road users who are restrained by their activities or productivity as a result of violations of the law and to realize legal certainty.
7. TMC Traffic Management centre. It is a traffic management center that carries out information, communication, command and control activities. Meanwhile, repressive efforts are an enforcement of violations committed by minors, namely by sanctioning in accordance with the violations committed. So far, the repressive efforts carried out by the Polresta and Lease Islands are by providing sanctions in the form of fines or payment of ticket money for violations committed.

Regarding the follow-up efforts of the Ambon Island Police and Lease Islands in handling cases of minors in driving, the author interviewed Arifin Latuconsina, a student of SMA Negeri 11 Ambon. Providing enlightenment, kasi guidance on the law of bribery, katong understand kalu age katong balom is obliged to ride a motorcycle, kalu all police provide good education and sanctions if repeatedly committing violations continue to be sanctioned, definitely reduce the number, hopefully so that the zinc police will immediately ticket and sanction the minors who drive but provide more knowledge about the prohibition of carrying motorcycles for katong minors because of zinc semua anak dong know about the law of prohibition for children who use motorbikes.

The same thing was also conveyed by Dewi Sartika, one of the students of SMPN 14 Ambon: *“yang di lakukan dari polisi itu dong nasehat katong, pas katong bawa motor dong tahang lalu suru trung dari motor lalu dong suru jang bawa motor karena katong balom cukup umur, kalu soal berkurang pelanggaran beta juga belum tau solnyan beta tamang-tamang banyak lay yang bawa motor, datang di sekolah-sekolah lay par kasi bimbingan solnya banyak tamang-tamang kadang dong seng paham lay”*.

Likewise, what Alfian said, a student of SMA.N. 13 Ambon: *“yang dong biking par katong itu, dong kasbarenti katong pas katong bawa motor, abis itu dong bicara par katong kalu katong jang dolo bawa motor karena berbahaya, kalu deng cara ini seng bisa mengurangi dong pung par bawa motor solnya ana-ana saparu dong malawang abis bicara dong abis itu bawa lay, bagusnya dong tegas sadiki biar perlu tahang motor supaya jang dong bawa-bawa motor”*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of researchers that: That the factors causing the use of motor vehicles by children in the police area and the lease island are the factors of ignorance, personal impulse, family drive, social impulse, indiscretion and opinion of non-mandatory orderly traffic. That to overcome this problem, preventive (prevention) and repressive efforts (enforcement) have been made. This preventive effort is to socialize or counsel the law regarding traffic order, especially regarding the dangers of using motorized vehicles by children and efforts to prohibit children from driving motor vehicles by the school. The repressive effort is that routine operations will be carried out by the Police and the island lease to the Schools. For children affected by this routine operation, data collection is then given directions and for those who have been known to have committed violations more than twice, that the effort is to use an Educational, Repressive, and persuasive approach, this action



should be able to have a good impact on the child so that the child can also know about the prohibition of driving a motor vehicle, because if the child continues to be allowed without sanctions, it will become a habit for the child and from this violation it will be vulnerable for the child to make violations, child delinquency and other crimes that collide with the law.

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