



## The Effectiveness of Patrol Implementation by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in Combating Wild Racing

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### Abstract

One of the efforts made to prevent Kamtibmas disturbances by the Police is to conduct patrols, which are regulated in the Regulation of the Head of the Security Maintenance Agency of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols. This is important because it is an essential need for everyone in various aspects of life, and is free from all worries, threats, disturbances of kamtibmas. One of the triggers for kamtibmas disturbances is the wild racing action that occurred in Padang City. Research is descriptive analytical with a normative juridical approach supported by an empirical juridical approach. Based on the results of research and analysis obtained first, the effectiveness of the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling wild racing has not been maximally proven until now there are still wild racing actions at several road points in Padang City. In addition, the actions of the Police only use repressive measures, namely fines based on traffic violations. Second, the obstacles encountered in the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling wild racing include internal obstacles, namely the absence of a Special Unit that handles wild racing actions so that it is limited to control and disbandment, as well as the lack of personnel of the Padang Police Station considering the large number of illegal racing actors who often move around in holding wild racing actions. External constraints are the absence of integrated cameras with traffic units at road points that are used as wild racing actions so that patrols must still be carried out directly to areas prone to wild racing and betting culture among people who love speed racing and the absence of special facilities and places or racing arenas in Padang City.

## INTRODUCTION

Traffic and road transport have a strategic role in supporting national development and integration as part of efforts to promote general welfare. The implementation of traffic and road transportation has a unified system consisting of traffic, road transportation, traffic and road transportation networks, traffic and road transportation infrastructure, vehicles, drivers, road users, and their management.<sup>1</sup>

Traffic and road transportation as part of the national transportation system must develop its potential and role to realize security, safety, order, and smooth traffic and road transportation in order to support economic development and regional development. One of the homework for the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as the organizer of government affairs in the field of traffic and road transportation is tackling illegal racing. The act of wild racing clearly violates the provisions stipulated as in Article 115 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, which states that:

<sup>1</sup> Widodo Putero, *Traffic Safety Management*, Lemdiklat Polri Pusdik Lantas, Jakarta, 2010, p. 37.

Drivers of motor vehicles on the road are prohibited:

- 1) Driving a vehicle exceeding the highest speed limit allowed.
- 2) Racing with other Motor Vehicles.

Wild racing is the action of fighting fast vehicles, both motorcycles and cars. Usually, wild racers pit their respective vehicle speeds on the highway, not on official tracks. The quiet night atmosphere until early morning, became their time for action. In addition to having fun, making money and indulgence in prestige are their reasons to compete for speed. Wild racing players usually modify their motorbikes starting from just changing the color of the motorcycle, changing the tire size to small, using an exhaust with a very loud sound, to modifying the manufacturer's motorcycle engine with high capacity. Incomplete motorcycle equipment can cause discomfort and disturbance of public order. It is not uncommon for wild racing to cause accidents that cause casualties, both injured and dead. The death toll due to wild motorcycle racing is also increasing from year to year. This is certainly more troubling for the community because the consequences of wild motorcycle racing which is classified as very dangerous can claim lives, both from the perpetrators of the wild motorcycle racing action and from the general public as road users.<sup>2</sup>

Almost all regions occur wild racing actions, as is the case in Padang City. Based on reports obtained from the media that the Padang City Resort Police, secured dozens of motorcycle units when holding the Cipta Conditions operation to anticipate wild racing actions. The crackdown was carried out by police at a number of points along Jalan Khatib Sulaiman which is often used as a location for wild racing on Sunday nights, as well as the Padang Beach area.<sup>3</sup> Wild racing activities are categorized as a form of traffic violations and actions that can cause loss of life or not cause casualties or objects besides that it can disrupt security, order and smooth traffic.<sup>4</sup> But the problem is that wild racing is carried out at certain times secretly to avoid prohibition from the Police for violating traffic rules and the physical condition of motorcycles that are not like the condition of motorcycles in general. In addition, wild racing can cause traffic accidents.

Referring to this fact, it is clear that there is a need for the role of the Traffic Unit to prevent and overcome illegal racing actions that often cause traffic accidents and also disrupt public order. In order to carry out the duties of the Traffic Unit, there have been implementing rules through the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motor Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transport Violations. Based on the explanation of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motor Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transport Violations, one of the activities carried out is the inspection of motor vehicles aimed at encouraging the creation of compliance and traffic culture, ensuring the fulfillment of technical requirements and roadworthy requirements of motor vehicles, ensuring the fulfillment of complete registration documents and identification of drivers and motor vehicles as well as licensing documents and completeness of public transport motor vehicles, as well as supporting the disclosure of criminal cases.

The Government Regulation regulates the procedures for carrying out motor vehicle inspections on the road both incidentally by National Police Officers of the Republic of Indonesia or Civil Servant Investigators in the field of traffic and road transportation or periodically carried out in combination with officers of the National Police of the Republic of

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<sup>2</sup> <https://katasumbar.com/aksi-balap-liar-di-jalan-khatib-sulaiman-padang-makin-marak-di-malam-ramadan-warga-terganggu/>, accessed on November 1, 2022, at 14.48 WIB.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.kilat.com/news/nasional/43335/cegah-balap-liar-di-padang-puluhan-motor-dan-mobil-diamankan/>, accessed on November 1, 2022, at 15.01 WIB.

<sup>4</sup> Adib Bahari, *Questions and Answers on Compulsory Traffic Rules*, Pustaka Yustika, Yogyakarta, 2010, p. 85

Indonesia with Civil Servant Investigators in the field of traffic and road transportation in order to achieve optimal efficiency and results and The implementation of the inspection is effective and efficient.

Based on data from the Padang Police Department, there were 893 cases of wild racing in 2022. So it is necessary to have patrols to comb areas that are prone to wild racing and reduce the number of traffic accidents in Padang City. Because there is no special formula to eliminate the action of wild racing, even though there are regulations that prohibit and regulate sanctions for the perpetrators of wild racing.

In accordance with its duties and functions, the Traffic Unit responds to the phenomenon of wild racing, especially in the city of Padang, in order to overcome these wild racing actions, patrols are needed, namely police activities directed to eliminate the meeting of factors of intention and opportunity from people or groups of people who will commit crimes or disturbances Kamtibmas in general.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The specification in this study is descriptive analytical, which is research that provides an overview of the application of the law to perpetrators of violent theft on online taxis at the investigation level. The approach method used by normative juridical is supported by an empirical juridical approach using secondary data and primary data. Secondary data collection techniques with literature studies and primary data with interviews. Furthermore, the data is analyzed qualitatively and presented in a qualitative descriptive form.

## **RESULTS OF DISCUSSION**

### **The effectiveness of patrol implementation by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling illegal racing**

Traffic patrol is an activity that is often carried out to prevent crime or criminality and so that there is no disturbance of public order security (Kamtibmas), one of which is wild racing carried out on the highway. Prevention of wild racing requires knowledge of how the crime occurs, environmental conditions that are influenced by social, cultural and cultural conditions so that in overcoming and disclosing a crime requires personnel who study it and then get the right way to overcome it.

Based on the results of research in the previous chapter, wild racing that occurred in the jurisdiction of the Padang Police Station was very prevalent in the last 4 (four) years, namely from 2010 to 2022. The wild racing has greatly impacted the community as well as other road users. This is evidenced by the existence of traffic accidents where the accident is caused by wild racing by perpetrators who are often done together.

To overcome the action of wild forces, it is necessary to make countermeasures to minimize the occurrence of losses and crimes related to wild racing. Based on the results of the author's interview with Mr. Muhapsak Henda Putra as a personnel of the Padang Police Department, information was obtained that wild races carried out by motorcycle gangs can basically be reduced in number, but to eliminate them is very difficult. Therefore, the efforts of law enforcement officials, especially members of the Padang Police Task Force in overcoming the level of development of illegal racing carried out by motorcycle gangs, are carried out with preventive and repressive efforts. One of the efforts made to overcome illegal racing in the jurisdiction of the Padang Police is to conduct traffic patrols by members of the Padang Police Traffic Unit. Traffic patrol is a patrol activity carried out on certain road sections with the aim of supervising traffic flow and road user community activities in order to foster deterrence impacts for road users, find or crack down on traffic violators and provide protection and services for people in need.

In line with the main duties of the National Police as stated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, namely maintaining public security and order; enforce the law; and provide protection and services to the community, and the duty of the National Police in Article 14 paragraph (1) letter a and b is to carry out arrangements, guards, and patrols of community and government activities as needed; organizing all activities and ensuring security, order, and smooth traffic on the road, the National Police in this case the Padang Police Station is considered obliged to patrol to overcome or act on violators of traffic rules. Patrols to overcome illegal racing actions carried out until now, are expected to continue to be carried out by the police and must always be there with the aim of reducing the number of cases of wild motorcycle racing that occur in Padang City or even the wild racing can be lost with police efforts in carrying out illegal racing prevention actions regularly and responsibly. Satlantas Polresta Padang coordinates with relevant agencies to patrol areas that often become wild racing arenas regularly.

Countermeasures against illegal racing will not run effectively and optimally if only one party works to overcome illegal racing. Other parties are needed so that this activity can run smoothly and optimally. The community is certainly a party that is obliged to assist the police in tackling illegal racing by dispelling and dispersing if there is illegal racing, besides that the Padang Police itself has coordinated with other parties, one of which is coordinating with motorcycle clubs in the city of Padang to appeal to their members and teenagers of course not to race wildly because motorcycle clubs and the community are not allowed catch the perpetrators of wild racing. This action is a form of direct supervision of any actions that can disturb the comfort of surrounding residents and road users and to minimize the occurrence of crime and violations.

The Padang Police Traffic Unit carries out patrols not only on every working day (Monday to Friday), but patrols are carried out every day even on holidays in several places or roads that are prone to wild racing. Before conducting traffic patrols, morning apples are always held for the direction and supervision of Pomlane or matters surrounding patrols led by Kasat or Kanit traffic Polresta Padang. Traffic patrols to tackle wild racing in Padang City are carried out at certain hours, at 09.00-12.00 WIB and continued again around 14.00-15.00 WIB and 23.00-02.00 WIB. Wild racing is often held on Sunday nights, therefore patrols or operations are carried out regularly every night of the week from 21.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB and 04.00 WIB to 06.00 WIB.

Traffic patrols by the Padang Police Station are carried out in various forms, for the implementation of patrols on foot starting from the headquarters, at least 2 members of the Padang Police Station walk and are in a relaxed place so that they can move freely, make observations and supervise properly to report the situation at the place where the patrol is carried out. Furthermore, patrols using motorcycles are carried out to assist foot patrols where members immediately provide assistance when foot patrols need assistance, motorcycle patrols can also provide services to the community faster because they are more effective for speed or accuracy in performing tasks. Not only that, patrols are also carried out by car vehicles to assist and supervise foot patrols and motorcycle patrols at certain control points and crossings to monitor where other patrol officers are located including their travel routes, exchange information or information, liaison with command posts.

In carrying out wild racing patrols, members of the Padang Police Station carried out sweeps along roads that are prone to wild racing, namely in the Khatib Sulaiman area, Taman Melati, By Pass, Tarandam, Ganting, Simpang Haru and the Padang Beach area. Although the road is a protocol road and crowded with vehicles, at night the conditions become quiet. In addition to disturbing order, it can also be dangerous and potentially cause traffic accidents. The road sweep aims to ensure that no young people engage in wild racing actions.

Patrols are carried out by car patrols to secure the situation along the road both from wild racing and criminal acts.

Traffic patrols are not only carried out during the day and night, even the Padang Police Station carries out blue patrols or patrols every before dawn using vehicles equipped with blue rotators. The activity was carried out at 04.00 WIB to 06.00 WIB. A number of personnel from the Padang Police Station toured around the area that was prone to wild racing in the early hours of the morning.

During the patrol on the road that had been combed, the personnel of the Padang Police Station dispersed young people who wanted to do wild racing because it disturbed and disturbed the comfort and safety of the community. In addition to dispersing the gang of young people at the location, the police also netted vehicles that were proven to violate the rules such as vehicles with exhaust brongs, vehicles that did not have valid papers, so that the vehicles were carried out limited law enforcement by means of fines by members of the Padang Police Department.

Limited law enforcement is a series of police actions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations to search, confiscate, and arrest perpetrators caught or suspected of having committed a crime or who are suspected of committing a crime and who are then immediately handed over to the authorized officer. This is also related to the duties possessed by the Indonesian National Police, namely preventive and repressive duties. Preventive tasks in the form of patrols carried out in a directed and orderly manner, maintaining order and maintaining public order, including crime prevention efforts. Repressive tasks are carried out by collecting evidence in connection with the prosecution of cases and even trying to recover stolen items, make arrests and then hand them over to the prosecutor's office who will forward them to court. Perpetrators of wild racing are often carried out by students or students who are still in school in Padang City, if the perpetrators of wild racing are students or students, the police will coordinate with their respective schools and call their parents to the Padang Police to make a letter of agreement that they will not repeat their actions in the future.

Patrols were also carried out after police learned of information about illegal racing in the Padang City area. The information was obtained from police members who had conducted surveys in advance in places often used for wild racing that was carried out secretly. Reports of wild racing were also obtained from the surrounding community who were disturbed by the wild racing action carried out by teenagers. People are usually disturbed by the noise generated from non-standard motorcycle exhausts and disturbed by crowds generated by teenagers who gather during wild racing. Such actions may interfere with the safety of other road users. After receiving information about the existence of wild racing, then followed up quickly and secretly so that the operation carried out does not leak because if the operation has leaked first, the teenagers who will be racing wildly discourage and cancel for wild racing.

For perpetrators of illegal racing actions who are proven to have committed criminal acts such as committing violent theft against other road users, possessing sharp weapons and firearms without a permit, gambling by means of motorcycle racing betting, law enforcement will be carried out in accordance with applicable rules. This is because illegal racing perpetrators often commit criminal acts during and after crossing motorcycles on the highway. The enforcement is carried out in order to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators who have disrupted and even caused harm to the community.

The implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Station has been maximized by conducting routine patrols which are not only during working hours, but also carried out at night until dawn, but in fact in the field of wild racing actions in the jurisdiction of the Padang Police there are still many that cause material losses to cause casualties. Based on

this, it can be concluded that the implementation of patrols to overcome illegal racing actions by the Padang Police Station has not been effective, it can be proven by the rampant wild racing that occurs in Padang City.

Based on the theory of criminal policy or criminal policy (*criminal policy*) proposed by G. Peter Hoefnagels which states that criminal policy is the rational organization of social reactions to crime. Criminal politics is essentially an integral part of social *defense* and efforts to achieve *social welfare*, therefore it can be said that the ultimate goal or main goal of criminal politics or criminal policy is community protection to achieve public welfare. Thus, it can be said that criminal politics is also an integral part of social politics.

The connection with this research is that the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Station is a policy to provide protection, a sense of security and comfort for the people in Padang City from all crimes and everything that disturbs the comfort of the community from wild racing actions. The main task of the police is to always protect, protect and serve the community with sincerity to realize security and order. As law enforcers and service and protectors of the community, law violations and crimes are one of the important responsibilities carried by the police.

Community protection is also closely related to the function of the Indonesian police in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, protection, and service to the community. Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police explains that the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as one of the state apparatuses has the main duties, namely:

The main duties of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia are:

- 1) Maintain public security and order;
- 2) Enforce the law, and;
- 3) Provide protection, protection, and service to the community.

Based on these rules, it can be seen that the police are tasked with providing protection to the community, including providing protection from illegal racing crimes. Wild racing actions can harm and even make the public uneasy and other motorists who are motorcycling. Wild racing clearly endangers one's own safety, especially without adequate safety equipment. The risk obtained in the event of an accident is getting injuries, even the most severe injury is death. Thus, policies are needed to overcome or overcome these problems. Efforts to overcome crime can be broadly divided into two criminal policies, namely through penal channels (criminal law) and through non-penal channels (not or outside criminal law).

In tackling illegal racing in Padang City, the police made non-penal efforts by preventing wild racing, one of which was by implementing traffic patrols at certain hours by members of the Padang Police Task Force. Patrols are carried out by combing roads that are prone to wild racing and dispersing teenagers who gather to do wild racing. As for illegal racing perpetrators who are proven to have committed violations such as carrying sharp weapons, committing crimes related to wild racing, penal efforts will be made by applying sanctions to the perpetrators. So this means that the handling of a crime is carried out using criminal law, meaning that criminal law functions as a means of social control, namely sanctions in the form of criminal to be used as a means of tackling crime, in this case it is wild racing, thus it can be expected that norms in social policy can be enforced with sanctions owned in criminal law.

Furthermore, based on the theory of law enforcement developed by Jimly Asshiddiqie, law enforcement is the process of making efforts to uphold or function legal norms in real terms as a code of behavior in traffic or legal relations in public and state life. The implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling wild racing is law enforcement in traffic, in this case it is against perpetrators of illegal racing actions. Wild

racing can lead to the occurrence of crimes or criminal acts so that law enforcement is needed both preventive and repressive.

Preventive law enforcement is carried out by conducting regular traffic patrols by the Padang Police Station in areas prone to illegal racing by youths and teenagers. The patrol is carried out to prevent the occurrence of wild racing, where wild racing often leads to criminal acts that are very detrimental to themselves and other communities. The implementation of the patrol aims to increase the presence of uniformed police in the community; prevent the meeting of factors of intention and opportunity that allow crime to arise; prevention of Kamtibmas disturbances; providing a sense of security, protection and community protection; information was obtained about the possibility of Kamtibmas disturbances and restrictions on the movement of provocateurs and separatists in the midst of society.

The Padang Police Station in terms of repressive efforts has taken action against illegal racing perpetrators but it is not stated in detail how many motorcycles have been ticketed because they do not have complete vehicle documents. Based on Article 28 paragraph (1) letter j and k of the Regulation of the Head of the Security Maintenance Agency of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols which states that the general way of acting in the implementation of patrols is to carry out law enforcement against Tipiring violations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and carry out limited law enforcement actions against criminal offenders caught and immediately hand them over to officers who authorized by making minutes of events.

In addition to these efforts, Padang Police Station personnel have also installed banners at points prone to wild racing which urges local people if they see illegal racing to immediately report to the police through the number listed on the banner. This activity is also an effort to enforce the norms of the rule of law, as well as the values contained in it, law enforcement officers should fully understand the spirit of the law underlying the legal regulations that must be enforced. The rule of law here is related to traffic, namely Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation. Where in these rules in such a way as to regulate order in traffic.

The Road Traffic and Transport Law applies to fostering and organizing safe, safe, orderly, and smooth road traffic and transportation through the movement of vehicles, people, and/or goods on the Road; activities that use the facilities, infrastructure, and supporting facilities of Road Traffic and Transportation; and activities related to the registration and identification of motor vehicles and drivers, traffic education, traffic management and engineering, and traffic and road transport law enforcement. Furthermore, law enforcement is also related to the function of the police in law enforcement as stipulated in Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

Traffic patrols carried out by the Padang Police Station are efforts made to make the law a code of conduct in every legal action, both by the legal subjects concerned and by law enforcement officials who are officially given the task and authority by law to ensure the functioning of legal norms that apply in public and state life. Because law enforcement is an effort to enforce the norms of the rule of law, as well as the values contained therein, law enforcement officers should fully understand the spirit of the law underlying the legal regulations that must be enforced, related to the various dynamics that occur in the process of making laws.

Judging from the theory of legal effectiveness proposed by Soerjono Soekanto which explains that effective is the degree to which a group can achieve its goals. Legal effectiveness means talking about the working power of the law in regulating and or forcing people to obey the law. Law can be said to be effective if there is a positive legal effect, at that time the law achieves its goal in guiding or changing human behavior so that it becomes legal behavior.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, the measure of effectiveness in the first element is a fairly systematic regulation, the regulation must be in sync hierarchically and horizontally there is no conflict. Qualitatively and quantitatively the rules governing a particular area of life are sufficient. The issuance of certain regulations is in accordance with existing juridical requirements. In conducting traffic patrols, personnel of the Padang Police Station act based on Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police; Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation; Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motor Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transport Violations; Government Regulation Number 37 of 2017 concerning Traffic Safety and Road Transportation; Government Regulation Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Traffic and Road Transportation and Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2012 concerning Traffic Regulation Under Certain Circumstances and Road Use Other Than for Traffic Activities.

The rules have systematically regulated the rules in traffic. Related to the implementation of patrols has been regulated in the above regulations. Where the implementation of patrols based on rules containing the prohibition of driving motorized vehicles by racing on the road has been prohibited as in Article 116 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation which states that:

Drivers of Motor Vehicles on the Road are prohibited:

- a. Driving the Vehicle in excess of the highest permissible speed limit as referred to in Article 21; and/or
- b. Racing with other Motor Vehicles.

Against this act has been threatened with crime as contained in Article 287 paragraph (5) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation which states that:

Any person driving a Motor Vehicle on the Road who violates the highest or lowest speed limit rules as referred to in Article 106 paragraph (4) point g or Article 115 point a shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah).

Furthermore, Article 297 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation states that:

Every person who drives a motor vehicle racing on the road as referred to in Article 115 point b shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp3,000,000.00 (three million rupiah).

The second element that determines the effectiveness or failure of the performance of written law is law enforcement officials. In this connection, a reliable apparatus is desired so that the apparatus can perform its duties properly. Reliability in relation here includes professional skills and having a good mentality.

In relation to the implementation of patrols carried out by Padang Police Station personnel, patrols have been carried out based on predetermined SOPs, but personnel are constrained in the number of illegal racing cases that are not balanced with Padang Police Station personnel. So that this caused the implementation of patrols to overcome illegal racing actions in Padang City was ineffective. Meanwhile, according to the rules, the Padang Police Station is appropriate in cracking down on illegal racing perpetrators because it is carried out through good procedures so as not to harm and endanger the perpetrators and take firm action if the perpetrators are not cooperative when the police carry out their duties.

Furthermore, in the third element, the availability of facilities in the form of facilities and infrastructure for implementing officers in carrying out their duties. The facilities and infrastructure in question are infrastructure or facilities that are used as a tool to achieve legal effectiveness. In the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Department, personnel

have been equipped with sufficient infrastructure suggestions so that the implementation of patrols is not constrained in their suggestions and infrastructure. Based on the three elements contained in the theory of legal effectiveness above, it can be concluded that the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling illegal racing has not been effective.

The basic findings about the effectiveness of patrol implementation by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling illegal racing have not been maximally proven until now there are still wild racing actions at several road points in Padang City. In addition, the actions of the Police only use repressive measures, namely fines based on traffic violations.

### **Obstacles encountered in the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling illegal racing**

Based on the results of interviews with members of the Padang Police Traffic Unit, some information was obtained that there were obstacles in tackling illegal racing actions. Wild racing is an activity that can endanger others on the highway or oneself because these actions are carried out without security and safety equipment for drivers and vehicles are already in conditions that are no longer factory standards. In tackling wild races, of course, the police have obstacles that cause less than optimal police efforts in tackling wild races.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Muhapsak Hendra Putra as a personnel of the Padang Police Department, to overcome illegal racing in the jurisdiction of the Padang Police Department, routine patrols have been carried out. However, there are several obstacles so that the implementation of the patrol has not been effective. As for these obstacles, researchers can divide them into 2 (two) which include internal and external constraints. Internal constraints include the lack of personnel of the Padang Police Station in terms of tackling illegal racing has constraints in the number of personnel so that police efforts are not carried out optimally in preventing and cracking down on illegal racing perpetrators during patrols because the number of illegal racing perpetrators is more than the number of police personnel and also the vulnerable areas where wild racing occurs are also many other than those mentioned in the discussion above. Furthermore, the teenagers as perpetrators of wild racing were not in place due to leaked information about patrols by the police so that when members of the Padang Police searched areas prone to wild racing they were no longer at the location which resulted in wild racing perpetrators playing cat and cat with the authorities. Meanwhile, external obstacles include teenagers who are illegal racers running away and fleeing when they see police members patrolling locations prone to wild racing so that only some of them are netted and some run away due to lack of personnel and result in ineffective patrols.

The community, especially teenagers who perpetrate illegal racing, have low legal awareness of the dangers of wild racing which not only endangers the perpetrators but also the surrounding community and other motorists because of the noise of the exhaust that has been replaced with a hollow exhaust. There are still many workshops that accept vehicle modifications without paying attention to the modification provisions allowed in the Road Traffic and Transport Law. The hobby factor of these teenagers while the facilities and infrastructure to support these hobbies do not exist so that the teenagers vent their hobbies on the highway which is certainly very dangerous. Apart from the hobbies of the perpetrators, betting is also a factor because if they win they will get some money from the bet so that it causes addiction for wild racing players and is carried out continuously.

Based on the theory of legal effectiveness proposed by Soerjono Soekanto which states that the effectiveness or failure of a law is determined by several factors which include its own legal factors (laws) law enforcement factors, namely parties who form or apply the law, factors of facilities or facilities that support law enforcement, community factors, namely the

environment in which the law applies or is applied, and cultural factors, namely as the result of work, creation and taste based on human charities in the association of life. In relation to patrols by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling illegal racing, personnel have obstacles in the implementation of these patrols. These obstacles resulted in ineffective efforts to combat illegal racing through patrols. These obstacles are closely related to what has been stated by Soerjono Soekanto.

In carrying out the patrol, the Padang Police Station is hampered in the number of personnel owned is not balanced with the number of wild racing participants and the number of points prone to wild racing, which is a law enforcement factor and a factor of facilities or facilities that support law enforcement. Furthermore, the community factor which is the environment in which the law applies or is applied. Low public awareness related to the dangers of wild racing which not only endangers the perpetrators but also the surrounding community and other motorists because of the noise of exhaust that has been replaced with a hollow exhaust.

Furthermore, when viewed from cultural factors which are the results of work, creation and taste based on human charities in the association of life, it is closely related to the hobbies of teenagers in Padang City to race while the facilities and infrastructure to support these hobbies do not exist so that these teenagers vent their hobbies on very dangerous highways.

The obstacles in the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police traffic unit in tackling illegal racing mentioned above provide an understanding that community discipline and compliance in traffic depends on the motivation that internally arises. The internalization of this factor exists in each individual who is the smallest element of the social community. Therefore the most appropriate approach in this disciplinary relationship is through individually instilled motivation. As a result of these obstacles, the countermeasures against illegal racing are not effective, because the degree of public legal compliance in traffic is one of the parameters about whether or not the implementation of patrols is effective in tackling illegal racing.

So the author concludes that the obstacles encountered in the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling illegal racing are internal obstacles, namely the absence of a Special Unit that handles illegal racing actions so that it is limited to control and disbandment. In addition, the lack of personnel of the Padang Police Station considering the number of wild racing actors who often move around in holding wild racing actions. While the external obstacle is the absence of cameras integrated with traffic units at road points that are used as wild racing actions and fast culture, it is not manly among people who love speed racing and there are no special facilities and places or racing arenas in Padang City.

## CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling wild racing has not been maximally proven until now there are still wild racing actions at several road points in Padang City. In addition, the actions of the Police only use repressive measures, namely fines based on traffic violations.

The obstacles encountered in the implementation of patrols by the Padang Police Traffic Unit in tackling illegal racing are internal obstacles, namely the absence of a Special Unit that handles illegal racing actions so that it is limited to control and disbandment. In addition, the lack of personnel of the Padang Police Station considering the number of wild racing actors who often move around in holding wild racing actions. While external constraints are the absence of cameras integrated with traffic units at road points that are used as wild racing actions so that patrols must still be carried out directly to areas prone to wild

racing and betting culture among people who love speed racing and the absence of special facilities and places or racing arenas in Padang City.

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