

# Effectiveness of Traffic Law Enforcement and Alternative Models for Solving It at the Central Tapanuli Police

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**Abstract.** *Traffic law enforcement is one of the important efforts in creating order and driving safety. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of law enforcement against traffic violations in the Central Tapanuli Police Station, identify the factors that cause the high number of violations, and propose a more effective alternative solution model. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data was obtained through interviews with police officers and the public, observations at several traffic points, and documentation studies related to traffic policies and regulations. The results of the study show that law enforcement at the Central Tapanuli Police still faces various obstacles, including low public awareness of the law, lack of supervision, limited infrastructure, and poor driving culture. Law enforcement, which currently focuses more on repressive measures, has not been able to create a significant deterrent effect. Therefore, more effective alternative models are needed, such as the SIM Point System, Traffic Education for Offenders, Social Sanctions, and ETLE Strengthening. This model is expected to increase public awareness and reduce the number of traffic violations in a more sustainable manner. With the implementation of a more innovative and education-based strategy, it is hoped that the level of traffic compliance in Central Tapanuli can increase significantly. The conclusion of this study indicates that a combination of strict law enforcement and a preventive approach is the main key in creating a more orderly and safe traffic system.*

**Keywords:** *Law Enforcement, Traffic Violations, Effectiveness, Alternative Model, Central Tapanuli Police*

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## INTRODUCTION

Traffic is one of the vital aspects of community life that reflects the level of compliance with the law and awareness of safety on the road. Along with the increase in the number of vehicles and people's mobility, traffic problems are becoming more complex (Muhajir et al., 2023). Traffic violations that occur in various regions, including in the jurisdiction of the Central Tapanuli Resort Police (Polres), are an issue that requires serious attention from law enforcement officials. Law enforcement against traffic violations aims to create order and improve safety for road users (Junef, 2014). However, in practice, this law enforcement still faces various challenges, ranging from limited resources to lack of legal awareness among the public.

Therefore, the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement is one of the important indicators in assessing the success of the legal system in creating orderly and safe traffic (Singgamata, 2023). At the Central Tapanuli Police, traffic law enforcement efforts are carried out through various mechanisms, including manual tickets, electronic tickets (ETLE), as well as persuasive efforts such as socialization and education to the public. However, traffic violations are still frequent, which suggests that existing mechanisms may not be fully effective in providing a deterrent effect

to violators (Nagin, 2013). In this context, an alternative model of traffic violation resolution that not only relies on repressive measures, but also a more restorative and educational approach is needed. This alternative approach aims to not only punish violators, but also educate them to better understand the importance of obeying traffic rules.

Various countries have implemented alternative models in traffic law enforcement, such as the point system on driver's licenses (SIM), traffic education programs for violators, and social work as an alternative form of sanction (Fell, 2020). The implementation of a model like this in Indonesia, especially in Central Tapanuli, can be a solution in increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement and reducing the number of violations. In addition, cooperation between the police, local governments, and the community is a key factor in creating a more effective law enforcement system. Community participation in reporting violations and ongoing education can help build a culture of orderly traffic among road users (Elmira & Anisykurlillah, 2024).

This study seeks to examine the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement in the Central Tapanuli Police and explore the potential for the application of alternative models for resolving traffic violations in the area. By analyzing various obstacles and opportunities, it is hoped that this study can provide recommendations for improving the quality of traffic law enforcement in the future. In this study, the research methods used include qualitative and quantitative approaches, with data collection through observation, interviews, and analysis of related documents. The data obtained will be analyzed to understand traffic violation patterns, the effectiveness of legal actions that have been implemented, and community responses to various existing settlement models.

In addition, this study will also examine comparisons with other regions that have applied alternative models in resolving traffic violations. This comparative study is expected to provide insight into best practices that can be adapted at the Central Tapanuli Police. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the improvement of traffic law enforcement policies and create a system that is more prevention-oriented than just enforcement. Thus, it is hoped that the number of traffic violations can be reduced, and safety on the highway can increase (Putra, 2025).

Furthermore, the application of alternative models in the resolution of traffic violations can also help reduce the administrative burden on the police, so that existing resources can be allocated more efficiently (Yumame et al., 2025). The effectiveness of law enforcement is not only measured by the number of tickets issued, but also by its impact in shaping legal awareness in society (Ely, 2023). High legal awareness will encourage voluntary compliance from road users, which will ultimately create safer and more orderly traffic conditions. Therefore, a more innovative and education-based approach is one of the steps that needs to be considered in the future law enforcement system (Bahri, 2024).

This research also underscores the importance of technology in supporting traffic law enforcement. The use of a wider electronic ticketing system, the use of surveillance cameras, and digital applications in paying ticket fines can be solutions in increasing efficiency and transparency in the law enforcement process. Thus, the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement depends not only on how strict the rules are enforced, but also on the extent to which the policy can be accepted and supported by the public. Through a more inclusive, collaborative, and innovative approach, a better traffic law enforcement system can be realized in the Central Tapanuli Police.

## **METHODS**

This study uses a qualitative approach to analyze the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement as well as alternative models for its resolution in the Central Tapanuli Police. This approach was chosen because it is able to provide a deep understanding of social reality, the law enforcement process, and the community's response to various policies implemented in dealing with traffic violations.

## **Type of Research**

This type of research is a case study, where the focus of the study is directed at the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement in the Central Tapanuli Police (Assyakurrohim et al., 2023). This study seeks to explore various factors that affect success or obstacles in the law enforcement process, as well as explore the possibility of applying alternative models in the resolution of traffic violations.

## **Location and Subject of Research**

This research was conducted in the jurisdiction of the Central Tapanuli Police, with research subjects that involve: (1) Police personnel (especially from the Traffic Unit) involved in traffic law enforcement; (2) Perpetrators of Traffic Violations, which are used as a source of information regarding the effectiveness of the sanctions given; (3) The general public, especially road users who often cross the jurisdiction of the Central Tapanuli Police; (4) Regional Government, which has a role in supporting traffic regulations and related policies.

## **Data Collection Techniques**

In this study, data were collected through the following methods:

### ***In-depth Interview***

Interviews were conducted with the police, traffic violators, and the general public to obtain diverse perspectives on the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement and the possibility of applying alternative models for resolving violations.

### ***Field Observation***

The researcher will make direct observations of the traffic law enforcement process at the Central Tapanuli Police. This observation includes enforcement mechanisms, patterns of violations that occur, and interactions between police officers and the community.

### ***Documentation***

Documentation is carried out by collecting secondary data such as ticket reports, traffic policies implemented, accident data, and applicable regulations related to traffic law enforcement.

## **Data Analysis Techniques**

The data obtained were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis, following the stages outlined by Saleh (2017). First, data reduction involved selecting, simplifying, and organizing the collected data to highlight information relevant to the research focus. Next, the reduced data were presented through descriptive narratives, diagrams, or tables to facilitate clearer understanding and deeper analysis. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on a thorough analysis of the findings, which were then connected to relevant theories and policies.

## **Data Validity**

To ensure the validity and credibility of the data, this study uses triangulation techniques, which include source triangulation by comparing information from various sources such as the police, offenders, and the general public; technique triangulation by employing multiple data collection methods such as interviews, observations, and documentation to enhance the validity of the research results; and time triangulation by collecting data at different times to ensure the consistency and reliability of the information obtained.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Effectiveness of Law Enforcement against Traffic Violations in the Central Tapanuli Resort Police Area

Based on the results of interviews with personnel of the Central Tapanuli Police Traffic Unit (Satlantas), the effectiveness of law enforcement against traffic violations still faces various obstacles despite various efforts. In practice, the law enforcement methods used include manual filing, electronic fencing (ETLE), and a persuasive approach through socialization and education to the public. However, despite the various mechanisms that have been implemented, the number of traffic violations is still quite high.

Observations in the field show that several forms of violations that often occur include not wearing a helmet, breaking through red lights, driving over the speed limit, and not having a Driver's License (SIM). The high number of violations shows that the effectiveness of the sanctions given still does not provide a maximum deterrent effect for violators. From the documentation obtained, the number of tickets issued by the Central Tapanuli Police over the past year shows a fairly high trend. The ticket data obtained can be seen in the following Table 4.1:

**Table 1. Number of Traffic Violations at the Central Tapanuli Police in 2024**

It	Types of Violations	Number of Cases	Percentage (%)
1	Not wearing a helmet	1.245	32.5%
2	Breaking through a red light	780	20.3%
3	Don't have a driver's license	654	17.1%
4	Exceeding the speed limit	520	13.5%
5	Other violations	605	16.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.804</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the table above, the most common violation was not wearing a helmet (32.5%), followed by breaking through a red light (20.3%). This shows that many road users do not have awareness of the importance of driving safety. Law enforcement carried out so far still emphasizes more on repressive approaches such as repression, compared to educational and preventive approaches. In interviews with some violators, it was found that most of them considered the ticket fine to be a "financial burden" without really understanding the purpose of the rule. The results of the study show that law enforcement against traffic violations at the Central Tapanuli Police still has limited effectiveness. Although various mechanisms have been implemented, such as manual ticketing, electronic ticketing (ETLE), and socialization, the violation rate remains high.

This shows that the deterrent effect of repressive actions has not been maximized. According to the Law Enforcement Theory by (Black, 1983), the effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by the level of community compliance, the capacity of law enforcement officials, and the socio-economic level of the community. In the context of the Central Tapanuli Police, the level of public compliance with traffic rules is still low, as reflected in the high number of violations, especially minor violations such as not wearing a helmet and breaking through red lights. These findings are in line with research (Pinim et al., 2022) which states that law enforcement that is only based on repression is not effective enough in reducing the number of traffic violations. On the contrary, a preventive approach is needed that prioritizes education and legal awareness. In this context, the approach applied by the Central Tapanuli Police still emphasizes repressive actions, so it has not been able to create voluntary compliance in the community.

In addition, research (Hadju, 2024) shows that the use of technology such as ETLE can improve the effectiveness of law enforcement by reducing direct interaction between officers and violators. However, in Central Tapanuli, the use of ETLE is still limited, so its effectiveness in detecting violations is still not optimal. Thus, the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement at the

Central Tapanuli Police still faces various challenges, both in terms of public awareness, the capacity of the police force, and the use of technology in the law enforcement system. In conclusion, the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement at the Central Tapanuli Police still needs to be improved with a more balanced approach between enforcement and education to create higher compliance in the community.

### **Factors Affecting the High Rate of Traffic Violations in the Central Tapanuli Resort Police Area**

Based on interviews with the public and analysis of documents, there are several main factors that cause the high number of traffic violations in the jurisdiction of the Central Tapanuli Police. These factors can be categorized as follows:

**Table 2. Factors Affecting the High Rate of Traffic Violations**

<b>No</b>	<b>Causative Factors</b>	<b>Information</b>
1	Lack of Legal Awareness	Many people consider traffic rules as just a formality, not a safety need.
2	Lack of Supervision	Not all violation-prone points have surveillance, especially in rural areas.
3	Lack of Infrastructure	Some roads do not have adequate signs, and damaged road conditions often trigger violations.
4	Bad Driving Culture	Many road users have bad habits in traffic, such as breaking through red lights and not wearing helmets.
5	Lack of Innovation in Law Enforcement	Enforcement still relies on manual tickets, so it is less efektif in providing a deterrent effect

Of the above factors, the main most influential factors are the lack of legal awareness and poor traffic culture. This is reinforced by observational findings where many motorists deliberately violate the rules without feeling guilty. On the other hand, limited infrastructure such as inadequate traffic signs and damaged roads are also triggers for a high number of violations. In some cases, people are forced to violate the rules due to road conditions that do not allow them to follow the rules strictly. Based on the results of interviews with police personnel, they also mentioned that the limitations of human resources and technology in law enforcement are a challenge in itself. The use of technology such as electronic ticketing (ETLE) is still very limited and has not been applied optimally.

Based on the results of interviews, observations, and data analysis, there are several main factors that cause the high number of traffic violations at the Central Tapanuli Police. These factors include a lack of legal awareness, lack of oversight, limited infrastructure, poor driving culture, and a lack of innovation in law enforcement. According to the General Deterrence Theory put forward by Beccaria and Bentham, a person is likely to obey the law if the threat of punishment is severe enough and certain (Ferrajoli, 2019). However, in Central Tapanuli, many violators feel that the sanctions applied are still light or can even be negotiated with the authorities. This causes a low deterrent effect, so that people still tend to commit repeated violations (Afifah & Milla, 2018).

Research conducted by (Wahyono et al., 2022) in the Central Java area, it was also found that the lack of traffic infrastructure, such as inappropriate signs and roads, also contributed to the high number of violations. This is in accordance with the findings in this study, where many road sections do not have adequate signs, so road users often do not know speed limits or other rules. Another very influential factor is the poor driving culture. According to the Social Learning Theory theory by (Nurlaela, 2016), a person's behavior is greatly influenced by the surrounding environment. In this context, many motorists imitate the bad behavior of other road users, so traffic violations become a habit that is difficult to change.

In addition, the low level of traffic law education in schools also contributes to the lack of public awareness in complying with traffic rules. Research (Suteja et al., 2024) emphasizing that



traffic education from an early age can form a stronger culture of traffic order in the community. Thus, the high number of traffic violations in Central Tapanuli is not only caused by the lack of supervision from the police, but also by the low awareness of the law, poor driving culture, and lack of supporting infrastructure.

### **Alternative Model for Resolving Traffic Violations at the Central Tapanuli Police and Its Potential Effectiveness**

To increase the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement, an alternative model is needed that is not only repressive-based but also educational and restorative. Here are some alternative models that can be implemented at the Central Tapanuli Police:

**Table 3. Alternative Models of Traffic Violation Resolution**

No	Alternative Models	Description	Potential Effectiveness
1	SIM Points System	Violators will get points for each violation. If the points reach a certain limit, the SIM can be suspended or revoked	Providing a deterrent effect because violators will be more careful not to lose the right to drive
2	Traffic Education for Violators	Violators are required to attend driving safety training or seminars in lieu of ticket fines	Help raise legal awareness and change driving behavior.
3	Social Sanctions	Violators carry out social work, such as helping traffic officers or cleaning highways.	It has more of a social impact than just paying a fine.
4	ETLE Strengthening	Increase the number of electronic ticketing cameras to automatically crack down on violations.	Reduce direct interaction between the police and violators, and increase the transparency of enforcement.

From the model above, the SIM Point System and Social Sanctions have high potential effectiveness because they can change people's behavior directly. On the other hand, strengthening ETLE is also very important to increase the effectiveness of enforcement of violations without having to rely on manual tickets. Based on interviews with the public, most agree that traffic education for violators is more effective than simply paying fines. This shows that an educative approach can be a more sustainable solution in reducing the number of traffic violations in Central Tapanuli. By implementing this alternative model, it is hoped that traffic law enforcement in the Central Tapanuli Police area can be more effective and able to create a culture of traffic order in the community. Based on the results of the research, there are several alternative models that can be applied to increase the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement at the Central Tapanuli Police.

These alternative models include the SIM Point System, Traffic Education for Violators, Social Sanctions, and ETLE Strengthening. According to Holman & Popusoi (2018), an educational and responsible approach to legal settlement is more effective in preventing future violations. In this context, the traffic education model for violators and social sanctions is a strategy that is more oriented towards improving behavior than just providing punishment. Research (Djahel et al., 2014) shows that the implementation of the SIM Point system in several countries such as Japan and Germany has proven to be able to significantly reduce the number of traffic violations. In this system, violators who reach a certain limit in the accumulation of points may be subject to additional sanctions, such as temporary revocation of the driver's license.

If implemented in Indonesia, including in Central Tapanuli, this system has the potential to have a greater deterrent effect than just a ticket fine. In addition, research (Armala & Yasir, 2022) shows that the use of ETLE was able to increase traffic compliance by 35% in the first year of

implementation. By expanding the ETLE system in Central Tapanuli, the effectiveness of law enforcement can be increased without having to rely on direct interaction between the police and violators. Of the several alternative models proposed, Traffic Education for Offenders and Social Sanctions is considered the most effective model to be implemented in the short term, given the limitations of technological infrastructure in this region. However, in the long run, the implementation of the SIM Point System and ETLE Strengthening can be a more permanent solution in overcoming traffic violations.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out on the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement at the Central Tapanuli Police, it can be concluded that despite various efforts that have been made, the number of traffic violations is still quite high. Law enforcement that has been implemented so far still tends to be repressive, such as manual tickets and electronic tickets (ETLE), but has not provided a significant deterrent effect. The effectiveness of law enforcement is still limited due to various obstacles, including the low level of public legal awareness, the lack of supervision at vulnerable points, and the limited traffic infrastructure that supports driving compliance. The high number of traffic violations in the Central Tapanuli Police area is caused by several main factors. One of the most dominant factors is the lack of legal awareness of the community, which causes disorderly driving behavior to become commonplace. In addition, the lack of supervision and the application of technology in law enforcement also affects the high number of violations. Inadequate infrastructure, such as the lack of traffic signs and the condition of damaged roads, further exacerbated the situation. Cultural factors also play an important role, where many motorists still ignore traffic rules due to the lack of orderly traffic habits from an early age.

To increase the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement, a more innovative and oriented alternative solution model is needed. Some of the alternative models proposed in this study are the SIM Point System, Traffic Education for Offenders, Social Sanctions, and ETLE Strengthening. From the various models proposed, traffic education for violators and social sanctions have great potential in directly changing driving behavior, while the SIM point system and ETLE strengthening can be a long-term solution to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement. The findings of this study are also in line with the Law Enforcement Theory which states that the effectiveness of law enforcement is greatly influenced by community compliance and the capacity of law enforcement officials. In addition, the General Deterrence Theory also supports that the provision of clear and definite sanctions can increase legal compliance, although in the context of the Central Tapanuli Police, innovation is still needed so that the sanctions are truly effective. This study also supports previous research that shows that educational and preventive approaches are more effective in reducing the number of traffic violations than repressive approaches alone. Thus, the main conclusion of this study is that traffic law enforcement in the Central Tapanuli Police still faces major challenges that require a more comprehensive approach.

## SUGGESTION

The combination of more effective law enforcement, the use of technology, education to the public, and infrastructure improvements is the main key in reducing the number of traffic violations. If this strategy can be implemented properly, then the level of community compliance with traffic rules can increase, which will ultimately contribute to traffic safety and order in the Central Tapanuli Police area.

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