



Student Behavior in Trafficking on High Roads Through “Negehi Sekula Police” Activities

(Socialization of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation at SMA Negeri 2 Timang Gajah and SMA Negeri Unggul Assisted by Bener Meriah in traffic)

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ABSTRACT

The attitudes and knowledge of students in traffic before the activities of the Negehi Sekula Police were not in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2009. The purpose of this study was to explain the social behavior of students in traffic in Bener Meriah Regency and the Socialization of Law No.22 of the Year 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation at Timang Gajah 2 Public High School and Bener Meriah Unggul State Senior High School through the "Negehi Sekula Police" activity in the district. Bener Meriah. The attitude and knowledge of students in traffic before the "Negehi sekula Police" activities were carried out were not in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2009. Even though there was a lot of increase in knowledge, students still committed violations that endangered security, safety, order and smooth running in highways, as well as causing the risk of traffic accidents. The socialization of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation can change the behavior of students so that they are used to being trafficked and it is hoped that they can also form social behavior that obeys traffic in the community. The challenges in realizing a traffic safety and security culture found by the Bener Meriah Police Traffic Unit consist of several sources, namely; student personality, the culture of the student environment, student guardians and the community, the high cost of transportation, difficulty accessing public transportation and inadequate human resources at the Satlantas unit.

Keyword: Behavior, Student, Socialization, Traffic violations.

1. INTRODUCTION

Transportation is a very important aspect of people's lives, both in terms of economy, development, education so that it can accelerate the growth of an area. Of course all transportation has been arranged in such a way by the government to run in an orderly and smooth manner so it is hoped that unwanted things will not happen, one of the most important is traffic regulations. Seeing traffic safety as something that is very important for the POLRI community, in this case the Director of community development, POLDA ACEH, in collaboration with the Aceh Provincial Education Office, formed a program, namely "Negehi Sekula Police" (in Gayo language, which means: police who visit schools) conduct outreach and education to students at school, this activity is carried out by the Traffic Unit at each police station in all districts/cities in Aceh province, previously, the task of the traffic police was to carry out POLRI duties in the traffic sector which included all businesses, jobs and activities in traffic control to prevent all forms of disturbances and threats in order to guarantee security, order, safety and smooth traffic on public roads. Besides that, the Traffic Police also conducts educational and coaching activities for the community in the context of traffic safety, including students who are expected to become pioneers of traffic safety because they already understand traffic rules.

Students are the pioneers of passing safety within the school and home environment. Namely by not using motorized vehicles as stipulated in RI Law number. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic. Teaching good things from an early age is expected to improve student discipline in traffic. The increase in the volume of vehicles today, which is not accompanied by additional roads or road volume, also causes traffic problems such as congestion. Conditions like this can affect the mobility of people who have diverse interests and needs. Safe, orderly and smooth traffic is the dream of all levels of society. This will ensure the implementation of traffic activities towards the realization of an orderly, safe and orderly society. Conversely, chaotic and chaotic traffic will bring difficulties, such as causing traffic jams and causing accidents.

The phenomenon of increasing motorcycles in Indonesia, of course, has a negative side, namely the increasing number of traffic accidents that occur on the roads. Accidents can occur due to several reasons, namely damaged or potholed roads, drivers who are sleepy, driving motorcycles recklessly, drivers who violate traffic signs and do not have a driving license. Most

motorcycle accidents occur in teenagers. Parents tend to facilitate their teenage children to go to school by riding their own motorbikes, without supervision, even though it is clear that traffic laws stipulate that every driver must of course drive a vehicle, be it four-wheeled or two-wheeled. must have a driving license issued by the police.

Traffic violations occur due to the lack of education and knowledge of the community in driving regarding road traffic rules and signs and the lack of legal awareness in the community is still very low. According to my observations, problems in the traffic sector are caused by people who don't care about traffic order, who consciously lack control over vehicles that violate the rules and also don't have driving documents to drive on the highway. So that underage children are allowed vehicles whose age should not meet the requirements to drive a vehicle. Road transportation as part of the national transportation system must develop its potential and role to realize security, safety, order and smooth traffic in supporting economic development and regional development.

As a place to complain, to report all problems, people who are experiencing difficulties need to provide 24-hour service. In the law enforcement process it also reaches out to legal rules that are made into statutory regulations. Law enforcement cannot be separated from the role of the community as participants in road traffic and transportation activities. Along with the development of the times, all human activities have increased to meet all their needs. An example of one of them is the need for transportation or means of transportation, especially on the highway. Road traffic and transportation activities have a strategic role in supporting development and as part of efforts to improve public welfare as mandated by the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, the role of the police is very much needed to create order and security in society.

The number of accidents involving motorized vehicle drivers is due to a lack of compliance with traffic rules and an understanding of legal awareness in traffic. Legal awareness according to Soekanto (1982: 9) states that: the belief/awareness of peaceful social life which is the basis for regulation (constantness) and beslissingen (decisions) can be said to be the vessel for the fabric of law that settles in the human heart. Based on this opinion, it can be emphasized that legal awareness is compliance to carry out legal provisions not only depending on understanding and knowledge, but more priority on attitudes and personality to realize a form of legally aware behavior. There are several indicators to measure the level of legal awareness of a person, Soekanto (1982: 59), suggests that: To measure the level of legal awareness of the community, indicators can be used including knowledge of legal regulations, knowledge of the contents of legal regulations, attitudes about legal regulations, and patterns of legal behavior. Indicators of legal awareness can only be revealed if someone conducts careful research on these phenomena. These indicators are actually relatively clear indicators of the existence of a certain level of legal awareness. Based on some of the opinions above, legal awareness is an important factor in organizing traffic, for this reason legal awareness needs to be instilled in all people, especially road users as a sense of responsibility.

To realize road users who are aware of the law, of course, efforts are needed so that the law can be known, understood, understood, obeyed, and respected. If this is ingrained, the sense of belonging to the law will animate the attitudes and behavior of the people. As expressed by Soekanto (1982: 122) The problem of public legal awareness actually concerns the factors of whether a certain legal provision is known, understood, obeyed, and respected. If people only know that there is a legal provision, then their level of legal awareness is still lower than if they understand it and so on. The lack of discipline and obedience of road users shows that there is still a lack of legal awareness of the road users themselves in complying with traffic rules, an attitude of legal awareness is an attitude that needs to be instilled in the whole community as a form of a sense of responsibility for traffic on the highway. To create a society that is aware of the law, it is necessary to make efforts so that the law is known, understood, obeyed and respected. This effort is a very important thing to carry out, bearing in mind that there is a tendency for unlawful or unlawful behavior which is increasing along with the rapid development of science and technology. Formal education according to Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System is a structured and tiered educational pathway consisting of basic education, secondary education, and higher education. Schools as formal institutions have a very important role in educating their students who are mostly teenagers so that they have respect and obedience to the rules that apply in society. School is a place to prepare young people to become adults.

Schools as a formal educational institution have a very important role in educating their students to have a respectful and obedient attitude towards the rules that apply in society. According to Djahiri (1985: 4) stated that School is one of the places to prepare the next generation of young people to become mature and cultured human beings. As is known in education, the human self consists of three areas, namely the cognitive domain, the affective domain, and the psychomotor domain. Each of these domains should be used as a reference or target that should be achieved by teachers at school.

Student legal awareness of traffic rules is an important factor in traffic. Legal awareness needs to be instilled in all students as road users as a sense of responsibility for comfort in traffic. To realize law-aware students, it is necessary to make efforts so that these regulations can be known, understood, obeyed, and respected. With regard to legal awareness in traffic.

Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (UU LLAJ) is a rule that regulates motorists when driving on the highway. One of the contents of the law is that every driver who drives a motorized vehicle on the highway must be equipped with a driving license (SIM), where the ability of each driver is based on sufficient age, namely at least 17 years, as well as skills in using a motorized vehicle. This SIM can be obtained, if you have passed the theoretical and practical exams, of course by fulfilling the administrative requirements, namely photocopies of National Identity Cards (KTP), filling out forms, signatures, fingerprints and photos as well as making a certificate of physical and mental health. In accordance with Article 77 paragraph (1) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning LLAJ, it has been regulated that:

“Everyone who drives a Motorized Vehicle on the Road is required to have a Driving License in accordance with the type of Motorized Vehicle being driven. SIM is one of the main requirements for motorized vehicle drivers who will drive their vehicles on the highway. Without a SIM, the driver will be considered incompetent and prohibited from driving a motorized vehicle on the highway. If these rules are violated, then of course there will be sanctions for the violators.

Law Enforcement Officials in carrying out law enforcement against traffic violations in the form of driving licenses, refer to Article 281 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning LLAJ, which stipulates that: "Anyone who drives a Motorized Vehicle on the Road who does not have a driving license as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (1) shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) months or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah).”

Article 281 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning LLAJ has clearly regulated sanctions for motorists who do not have a SIM, of course with the hope that no more traffic violations will occur. This hope apparently has not been realized, because the data owned by the Traffic Unit (SATLANTAS) of Bener Meriah Regency states that violations that occur continue to increase, for example in the rencong obedience operation the number of traffic violations at the student level in Bener Meriah Regency has increased even though the activity "Negehi Sekula" is often carried out in the jurisdiction of the Bener Meriah Police.

Referring to the results of the operation, researchers are interested in conducting research on student behavior in traffic on the highway through the "Negehi Sekula Police" activity. With the research focus directed at students, this was done to find out and obtain an overview of the level of legal awareness of students in traffic, so that the research results can be used as a reference in making efforts to create awareness of order in traffic such as the "Negehi Sekula Police" activity. Based on the results of observations made by researchers, namely observing traffic activities, information was obtained that some forms of violations were committed by students namely violations of traffic regulations such as: driving a motorbike without wearing a helmet, running through red lights, not having a driver's license (driver's license), driving a vehicle at high speed, traveling with more than two people, and parking anywhere. This happens because of a lack of self-awareness of discipline or obedience to respect and implement a system that requires people to comply with applicable regulations, causing these people to tend to violate these rules. Based on the results of the Pre Research conducted by researchers on road users (motorcyclists among students) in Kab. Bener Meriah, shows the number of violations committed by students who bring motorized vehicles to school.

Based on data obtained from the Traffic Unit of the Bener Meriah District Police, it shows that the highest violations committed by students in driving motorized vehicles are the completeness of motorized vehicles such as not having rear view mirrors, not turning on signal lights, not wearing helmets and not having a driving license (SIM).) because they are still underage, even though they are often caught in raids, the parents still provide motorized vehicle facilities for children, both for school and for just taking a walk. It is also dangerous for children.

Based on the results of preliminary observations conducted in the field, it was found that various violations were committed by students, most of whom were underage teenagers, such as driving a motorized vehicle before having a driver's license (SIM), driving without paying attention to road signs and markings, using a mobile phone when driving, riding in tandem. more than two people, carrying loads beyond the permitted capacity, for example carrying too many garden products, not using head protection (HELM) when driving, not paying attention to the rights of other road users and so on. Therefore, as a good citizen, it is appropriate to play a role in paying attention to traffic problems, especially giving awareness to the public about the importance of obeying traffic rules for the realization of "kamseltibcar" namely security, safety, order and smooth traffic.

Schools have an obligation to increase the knowledge of students in particular and society in general. One of the subjects in school, namely Citizenship Education (PKn) is a means of legal education for students and the community, in accordance with the opinion of Maftuh and Sapriya (2005: 321), namely: Citizenship Education as legal education, which means that this education program is directed to fostering students as citizens who have high legal awareness, who are aware of their rights and obligations and who have high legal compliance. As legal education, Civic Education has a very large influence on the legal socialization process. Civics is a window of legal knowledge that is obtained formally in schools starting from elementary education to tertiary institutions so that the individual is already in the community, the individual already knows the law. However, education at school alone is not enough to form legal awareness, Soemardjan (in Soekanto, 1986: 17) says the factors influencing legal awareness,

namely efforts to instill law in society, namely the use of human power, tools, organizations, and methods to society knows, respects, recognizes, and obeys the law. Therefore Soedarsono (1995: 95) says that:

It is important that legal education, such as activities among teenagers, have the intention of educating these teenagers so that they understand the law, then they will respect it and finally they are able to comply with it as best they can. This opinion is in line with the Memorandum of Understanding the Director of community development POLDA ACEH collaborated with the Aceh Provincial Education Office to form a program namely "POLICE Saweu Sikula" (in aceh language which means: police who visit schools) to socialize and educate students at school, in Bener Meriah itself in its implementation adapts it to the name "Negehi Sekula POLICE" which has the same meaning but in Gayo language because some of the Bener Meriah population are Gayo tribes. The activity "Negehi Sekula Police" is considered very unique and interesting because it uses the local wisdom of each district/city in Aceh, which is known in Aceh itself has 13 sub-tribes and each tribe has its own language, there are 13 Acehnese sub-languages. in Aceh, namely; Aceh language, Gayo language, Alas language, Singkil language, Aneuk Jame language, Tamiang language, Kluet language, Haloban language, Devayan language, Sigulai language, Lekon language, Pakpak language and Nias language, each of which has different customs, local wisdom -Different geographical conditions, for example in Bener Meriah Regency where most of the Gayo people are native speakers of the Gayo language, occupying the Gayo highlands with extensive plantation land and one of the best coffee producers in Aceh. Bener Meriah is dominated by coffee farmers. Farmers do gardening work early in the morning for the sake of traveling to the plantations, so students who do not have a driver's license sometimes bring motorized vehicles to school, because there are not yet adequate school buses and public transportation in the area, the contours of the area are also highlands so it is often makes students sometimes overwhelmed by walking long distances to the destination school. The "Negehi Sekula Poloce" activity is carried out by taking into account social aspects and local wisdom of the local area, using Indonesian and Gayo languages as well as slogans containing local local wisdom, making traffic smart competitions, so that students feel motivated to learn the rules traffic and feel embarrassed if they violate traffic rules.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Behavior Theory

Social behavior that ultimately shapes one's character should lead to good character and fulfill the goals of society, (Nurfirdaus & Risnawati, 2019). The behavior is shown by feelings, actions, attitudes, beliefs, memories, or respect for other people or the law. A person's social behavior is a relative trait to respond to other people in different ways. For example, in collaborating, there are people who do it diligently, patiently and always put the common interest above their personal interests. While on the other hand, there are people who are lazy, impatient and only want to make their own profit. humans as individual beings, social beings and moral beings, (Aryati, 2018). Since birth humans need association with other people to fulfill their biological needs.

2.2. Social Change Theory

Social change is a change that occurs in society which includes changes in values, norms, patterns of attitudes and social institutions. Social change is also one of the most dynamic sociological studies, this is because change always occurs and sometimes cannot be avoided. Social change is different from other changes. What distinguishes social change from other changes is that social change emphasizes changes that occur in cultural or cultural aspects as well as structural aspects (community structure), and their impact on social life.

Theories in Social Change are:

1) Functional Structural Theory

Functional structural theory is often referred to as the perspective of functionalism is a theory that presents the social balance that occurs in community life. This balance is obtained because society is considered as an arrangement of organisms that are interconnected with each other. Organisms that are formed in society cause the stability of social order that is obtained from various forms of social institutions of society, whether economic institutions, political institutions, legal institutions, or educational institutions.

Explanation of functional structural theory is inseparable from the basic concept of sociology as a science, while experts who explain sociological theory and its figures include the following;

a. Emile Durkheim

Emile Durkheim, was a sociologist who was born in 1858 and died in 1817. He was one of the most important figures in the history of sociology. In fact, he himself was recognized for his services in making sociology a science, when he applied empirical methodology to his studies. Functional structural theory according to Emile Durkheim is the arrangement of society as part of the social order which indicates that it has a harmonious life. Functionalism focuses on the social

structure at the macro level in society, he also emphasizes that society is the objective reality of the individuals who are its members.

b. Talcott Parsons

Talcott Parsons, is a sociologist who provides an explanation of structural-functional theory as a part of balance in social institutions, which he admits will exist or be known by the community if he succeeds in carrying out his duties and functions properly, without making the slightest difference.

c. Robert K. Merton

Robert K. Merton, is a sociologist who explains a lot about social groups, even he himself explains anomie as a behavior in a social deviation that can disrupt community relations. Basically, Robert provides the view that structural-functionality is social life in a social balance that will work if social order is functioned properly.

2) Conflict Theory

According to this theory, social conflict is the main source of social change. Social conflict occurs because of conflict between social classes, where stronger groups tend to dominate weaker groups. This theory is rooted in Karl Marx's thoughts about conflict between capital owners or the bourgeoisie, and workers or the proletariat.

3) Evolution Theory

This theory views social change as changes that occur in the organization of society, especially in terms of the division of labor. This theory departs from the thoughts of Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, and Ferdinand Tonnies. According to this theory, social change occurs slowly and lasts a long time. If you take Durkheim's thinking, then the basis of this social change is a change in society from mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity, which is marked by the division of labor.

4) Revolution Theory

Revolution is a social and cultural change that takes place quickly and involves the basis or principles of people's lives, in a revolution, changes that occur can be planned or not planned in advance and can be carried out without violence or through violence. Revolutions and rebellions can also be triggers for social change. An example of social change as a result of the revolution is the fall of the Russian empire led by the Tsar and the form of the Russian empire changed into a socialist state led by Lenin and Stalin. According to Wijoyo Nitisastro, revolution is a process of total transformation from traditional life with good technology (pre-modern) in the sense of social organization to economic and political patterns. Revolution according to Soerjono Soekanto is a form of social change. Planning is usually aimed at social change (directed change) and is based (social planning). Meanwhile, according to Alex Thio, revolution is a form of social change, such as a change in an agricultural society into an industrial society.

2.3. Deviant behavior

Deviant behavior which is also commonly known as social deviance is behavior that is not in accordance with the values of decency or decency, both from an individual human (religious) point of view and its justification as part of a social being. Deviant behavior that occurs in society can be prevented by social control or social control so that social control runs effectively, sanctions are imposed on people who commit social deviations or violations. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, sanctions are actions or punishments to force people to comply with agreements or comply with provisions.

2.4. Traffic Theory

In the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP), a distinction is made between crimes and violations. All forms of crime are contained in book II of the Criminal Code, while violations are contained in book III of the Criminal Code which are differentiated in principle, namely:

- 1) Criminal sanctions are more severe than violations, namely in the form of corporal punishment (prison) with a longer time.
- 2) Attempts to commit an offense are punished while on attempted offense of committing an offense goes unpunished.
- 3) The expiration date for crimes is longer than for violations

2.5. Socialization Theory

Soekanto in Lindriati et al (2017) argues that socialization is a social process in which an individual gains the formation of an attitude to behave in accordance with the behavior of the people around him. According to Agustin (2014), socialization is a lifelong process that relates to how individuals learn ways of life, norms, and social values contained in their groups so that they can develop into individuals who are accepted in their groups. According to Gunawan (2012: 198), socialization is the process of conveying a message by someone to another person to inform or change attitudes, opinions, behavior either directly or indirectly.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Approach and Type of Research

This study applies a qualitative approach with a descriptive type so that it places the researcher as the main instrument. The qualitative approach also places more emphasis on the elaboration of concepts, such as: teacher creativity, with these concepts it will be studied and discussed to become more useful data. In this way, the data obtained is more valid and detailed so that the predetermined research objectives can be achieved.

3.2. Research focus

In this study, the researchers set a research focus on student behavior in traffic on the highway through the "Negehi Sekula Police" activity, a study of student behavior in traffic in Bener Meriah District. To provide direction for data interpretation, this research focuses on:

- 1) Student social behavior in traffic in Bener Meriah district.
 - a. Attitude of students in traffic
 - b. Traffic violations committed by students on the road
 - c. Knowledge of traffic that students have.
- 2) Socialization of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation
 - a. Development of security, safety and order
 - b. Educating students about traffic rules
 - c. Prevention of traffic violations and accidents

3.3. Research Informants

The characteristics needed in this research are described in the research focus. Based on the description above, the informants who were determined in this study were 11 people consisting of:

Table 1. Research informants

No	inform	Amount
1	Ka. Polres Bener Meriah	1 person
2	Kasat Then Bener Meriah Police	1 person
3	Kanit Dikyasa Then Polres Bener Meriah	1 person
4	Headmaster	2 persons
5	Senior High School student	4 People
6	Public	2 persons
Number of Informants		11 People

3.4. Data analysis technique

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into categories and basic descriptive units so that hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data. Different from the analysis on quantitative study data, carried out according to data collection activities. The qualitative data analysis process took place during and after data collection. The data analysis model used by researchers is the interactive model Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014: 12-14). Components in data analysis Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014: 12-13) are as follows: data condensation, data display and Conclusions drawing.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Student behavior in traffic in Bener Meriah District

In connection with the discussion of research results, researchers will re-analyze all data obtained from various sources, namely from observation, documentation and interviews that researchers conducted with informants. The researcher describes the research results based on the data model analysis framework as stated by Huberman in the previous chapter. All research data were analyzed according to empirical facts, then associated with relevant theories in analyzing the social behavior of students in traffic in Bener Meriah Regency.

Attitude of students in traffic

The research data that has been obtained and abstracted is then arranged to be categorized based on the source, then checked and analyzed with the relevant theory. The process of reflecting on various information that has been obtained at the research location will be re-selected starting with a discussion of research problems, especially related to student attitudes in traffic at Timang Gajah 2 Public High School and Bener Meriah Unggul State Senior High School.

The results of the study show that there are several means of transportation used by students. The most widely used means of personal transportation for students is two-wheeled motorbikes. Students who ride already have the awareness to use driving safety equipment such as helmets. However, students who are pillioned still lack awareness in driving safety. This can be seen from the large number of students who do not use helmets and ride pillion 3. The large number of students who use motorbikes also results in traffic congestion during school entry and return hours.

Another means of personal transportation used by students is a car, although only a few students. Awareness in using driving safety devices and the completeness of the vehicles used is sufficient, however there are indeed some students who do not have a SIM. There are also students who are escorted directly by their parents, but the number is also only a few and as passengers they also pay little attention to driving safety.

The attitude of students using bicycles in traffic still needs a lot of guidance and improvement. This is in line with data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2015 (showing that the highest number of accidents were motorcycles with a total of 98.88 million units or 81.5. According to (Basic Health Research, 2018) there is an increase in the prevalence of injuries due to traffic accidents namely 2.5%. The most common cause of injury was motorcycle accidents, namely as many as 72.7%, more severe conditions were experienced by passengers. This is in line with the results of this study where motorcycle passengers paid little attention to driving safety.

Students also use public transportation such as rickshaws and labi-labi. Although the use of public transportation can reduce traffic congestion, as a student passenger, they also pay less attention to driving safety. This can be seen from the behavior of students who ride rickshaws and labi-labi with excess loads and the habit of standing at the door or climbing on the roof of the labi. This is of course very dangerous for students, especially since the topography of the Bener Meriah road is very winding and uphill.

The results of this study are in line with previous research conducted by Hafid (2022) which stated that poor driving ethics can increase the chances of traffic accidents where traffic accidents themselves can cause various impacts from mild to severe losses, both material and non- material.

Another traffic problem that arises as a result of student driving behavior is the density of traffic around the school every hour entering and leaving school. This causes anxiety for local residents, because most students do not have a driver's license. The condition of students using public transportation also exacerbated the traffic jam situation. This situation shows that students have not been able to apply safe driving behavior.

This is in line with the opinion of Rupman & Srisantyorini (2021) who stated the same thing that safe driving behavior is an action of a person or several people that can reduce the possibility of an accident and is comfortable for both the driver himself and other motorists.

Based on the previous discussion, the researcher found the following findings:

Finding 1

The attitude of students in traffic is not in accordance with Article 3 of Law Number 22 of 2009 which states that Road Traffic and Transportation is organized with the aim of: Realizing the implementation of Road Traffic and Transportation that is safe, secure, orderly, smooth, and integrated with modes of transportation others to encourage the national economy, promote public welfare, strengthen national unity and integrity, and be able to uphold national dignity; Realization of traffic ethics and national culture; and Realization of law enforcement and legal certainty for the community.

Traffic violations committed by students on the road

Law Number 22 of 2009 states that highways are lanes or roads that are used by vehicles to move from one place to another. Violations of Law Number 22 of 2009 committed by students both as drivers and passengers can be summarized in the following table:

- 1) Don't have SIM
- 2) Students do not use helmets
- 3) Students ride motorcycles, rickshaws or turtles that exceed the permitted capacity
- 4) Driving a vehicle exceeding the speed limit
- 5) Completeness of vehicles that are not up to standard, things that are not complete on student vehicles, namely:
 - a. Main Light
 - b. Brake light
 - c. Horn
 - d. Using a noisy muffler
 - e. Rear view mirror
 - f. Vehicle license plate
 - g. Non-standard tires
 - h. Vehicle mods
 - i. Engine condition is not good
- 6) Disobeying traffic signs
- 7) Against the current
- 8) Don't focus on driving

Every user of a motorized vehicle on the highway must have a SIM. This is contrary to the research results obtained by researchers that most students do not have a driver's license. This is understandable because one of the conditions for getting a SIM is that you must be at least 17 years old. As stated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, the requirement to have a driver's license is at least 17 years old. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Mokoginta et al., (2022) which states that underage students who do not have a driver's license are against the law.

The large number of students driving without having a SIM not only violates Law Number 22 of 2009 but also causes traffic jams and is dangerous for other road users. This also causes anxiety for the surrounding community as the data obtained by the researchers. These results are in line with research from Setiyawan (2012) which states that motorized vehicles to school can endanger themselves and can be dangerous for other road users due to the factor of underage drivers who do not understand security, safety, order and smoothness in traffic.

The results of the study showed that there were students who did not use helmets and did not obey traffic signs. This is a violation of Law Number 22 of 2009 not using SNI helmets for riders or pillion passengers/passengers, (Article 291(1),(2) jo 106(8)). This is in line with Wulandari's opinion (2015) that traffic discipline is violated such as not wearing a helmet when driving a motorized vehicle, not running a red light, and respecting the rights of other drivers.

Student behavior against the flow of traffic is a violation of Law Number 22 of 2009. This is also in accordance with the opinion of Wahyurudhanto & Prisgunanto (2018) which states that behavior against the flow of traffic is deviant behavior.

Because it is not in accordance with the customs and regulations that apply. Violation of driving a vehicle exceeding the speed limit is also in line with the opinion of, Maulana et al., (2020) driving at high speed or to overtake resulting in an accident resulting in injuries and even death.

Students riding motorbikes, pedicabs or turtledoves exceeding this permitted capacity violate Law Number 22 of 2009 on (Article 307 jo 169(1)) concerning Violation of Load and Dimensions, Violation of two-wheeled drivers who share more than 1 (one)) people, (Article 292 jo 106(9)) and Violation of public transport carrying passengers hanging from them, (Article 300 c jo 124(1)).

The equipment for student vehicles is also not up to standard, things that are not complete on student vehicles are lights, horns, using noisy mufflers, mirrors, vehicle license plates, tires that do not comply with standards, vehicle modifications. Utomo (2022) states that they must use helmets as a safety feature as well as mirrors and other factory standard safety equipment in their motorized vehicles.

The condition of the motorbike engine that is not good is also something that must be considered because it can endanger the rider himself and other road users. This is in line with the research results found by Arfa' Najmy (2018) that the level of vehicle maintenance is not good because many people hand over their vehicle maintenance to experts when needed. Many carry out vehicle maintenance after a case, both big and small.

Violations of students who do not focus on driving are also in line with the opinion of Arfa' Najmy (2018) Drivers who are careless are caused by several things, including: daydreaming about family problems while driving, using cellphones, and joking with friends who are pillioned.

Based on the recap of the 2022 violation data obtained by researchers from the Bener Meriah Police, it can be seen that the most violations were committed by two-wheeled motorbikes. This is in line with Basic Health Research (2018) which states that there is an increase in the prevalence of injuries due to traffic accidents, namely 2.5%. The most common cause of injury was motorcycle accidents or those who rode motorcycles, which was 72.7%. Traffic knowledge of students before and after the socialization of Negehi Sekula Police activities can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Traffic violations committed by students on the main road

No	Student traffic behavior	
	Before Socialization	After Socialization
1	Don't have SIM	Students who are old enough start to have awareness to make a SIM
2	Do not use SNI helmets	Using a helmet front and back
3	Riding motorbikes, rickshaws or turtles exceeding the permitted capacity	Just ride the motorbike alone
4	Driving a vehicle exceeding the speed limit	Pay attention to the motor speed
5	Non-standard vehicle equipment	Pay attention to the completeness of the vehicle according to standards
	a. light	Noticed
	b. The brakes don't work	Noticed
	c. The horn doesn't work/fit	Noticed
	d. Noisy exhaust	Noticed
	e. Rearview mirror	Noticed
	f. Vehicle Number Plate	Vehicle Number Plate Attached
	g. Non-standard tires	Noticed
	h. Vehicle Mods	Only doing modifications that still maintain function properly

	i. The condition of the motorbike engine is not good	-
6	Disobeying traffic signs	Noticed
7	Don't focus on driving	Do not use cell phones while driving

Based on the previous discussion, the researcher found the following findings:

Finding 2

Students commit many violations of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. The articles that were violated were zebra crossing and stop line violations, (Article 287(1) jo 106(4)a and 106(4)b). Load and dimension violation, (Article 307 jo 169(1)). Violation against the current, breaking through the opponent's lane (control low), (Article 287(1) in conjunction with 106(4)a and 106(4)b). Violation of public transport carrying passengers hanging from them, (Article 300 c jo 124(1)). Violation of two-wheeled drivers who share more than 1 (one) person, (Article 292 jo 106(9)). Violation of not using an SNI helmet for the rider or pillion/passenger, (Article 291(1),(2) jo 106(8)). Violation of turning around at a prohibition sign (Article 287(1) jo 106(4)a).

Knowledge of Students on traffic

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that prior to socialization, students' knowledge of traffic was lacking. Students know that sEvery driver of a motorized vehicle must have a SIM but lack knowledge about the types of SIMs. Most students think that the Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate (STNK) does not need to be brought and only needs to be kept at home for security. Students only know the meaning of some common traffic signs. According to students, the condition of a good vehicle is a vehicle whose brakes, gas and lights function properly, even though we also have to regularly check the mirrors, tires and other important components. Damaged or unfit vehicles must be repaired before being used on the road. For the use of safety tools, student knowledge is good, including avoiding using cellphones. However, students do not know about the safe distance between vehicles.

After the socialization, students have a lot of knowledge about traffic, including equipment that must be owned by motorbike riders, namely helmets, mirrors, vehicle license plates, motorbike lights and brakes that work properly, must obey traffic signs, cannot ride in 3, no may use a mobile phone while driving and must focus so that it can maintain the safety of motorists and other road users, the importance of implementing traffic rules for safety.

Good traffic knowledge in driving is certainly very important in order to maintain safety and order on the highway, and reduce the risk of traffic accidents. Moreover, Bener is festive, which topographically has an uphill and winding road. So it is very important to understand and comply with the regulations that apply where you drive. This is in line with the research results found by Arfa' Najmy (2018) that the influence of significant knowledge is 0.154, significant discipline is 0.315, the relationship between knowledge and discipline influences each other by 0.427.

Traffic knowledge of students before and after the socialization of Negehi Sekula Police activities can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Knowledge of traffic owned by students

Knowledge of traffic that students must have	Knowledge Before Socialization	Knowledge After Socialization
Have a SIM	Must have SIM	Have a SIM and types of SIM
Bring your STNK	Have a STNK	Must bring driver's license
Using SNI helmet	Wearing a helmet front and back	Using SNI Helmet front and back
Number of motorcycle passengers	Both	Only two when carrying goods is appropriate
Number of rickshaw passengers	Depends on the courage of the passengers	2 or 3 passengers

The number of passengers is labile	Depends on the number of seats	Depends on the number of seats and standing
Vehicle speed limit	Not reckless	Depends on road conditions and traffic flow.
Standard vehicle equipment		
a. light	Pay attention to the headlights	Pay attention to the front, side and brake lights as well as the color of the lights
b. The brakes don't work	Brakes installed	Check brake condition
c. The horn doesn't work/fit	Horn installed	The horn used is appropriate and works well
d. Noisy exhaust	Noise exhaust is prohibited	Noise exhaust is prohibited
e. Rearview mirror	Has left and right mirrors	Has left and right mirrors
f. Vehicle Number Plate	Installing Vehicle Number Plates	Install a vehicle number plate according to the standard
g. Non-standard tires	The motor runs fine	Each vehicle has its own standards and must be replaced periodically
h. Vehicle Mods	Can make modifications that still maintain the function well	Make modifications that still maintain function properly and don't use other road users
i. The condition of the motorbike engine is not good	In check when damaged	Checked regularly
Traffic signs	Traffic lights, zebra crossing, school area and placemarks.	Traffic light and the meaning of written signs
Behavior focus in driving	Not using a cell phone	Not using cellphones, joking, eating or other activities that take away focus
Driving ethics	Drive on the left	Drive on the left, turn on the lights when changing direction, respect the rights of other users
Vehicle safe distance	Don't know	Different depending on road conditions and speed (15-80 meters)

Based on the previous discussion, the researcher found the following findings:

Finding 3

Prior to socialization, the Negehi Sekula Police had insufficient knowledge about traffic. After the socialization of the Negehi Sekula Police, there was an increase in the knowledge of the students about traffic. Good traffic knowledge in driving can improve security, safety, order and smoothness on the highway, and reduce the risk of traffic accidents.

Based on findings 1, 2 and 3 which have been described previously, the researcher can formulate the following propositions:

Proposition 1

The attitudes and knowledge of students in traffic before the activities of the Negehi Police were carried out were not in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2009. Even though there has been a lot of increased knowledge, students still commit dangerous violations of security, safety, order and smoothness on the highway, as well as causing the risk of traffic accidents.

Socialization of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation at Timang Gajah 2 Public High School and Bener Meriah Unggul State Senior High School through the "Negehi Sekula Police" activity in line. Correct Lively Researchers have re-analyzed all data obtained from various sources, namely from observation, documentation and interviews that researchers

conducted with informants. The researcher describes the research results based on the data model analysis framework as stated by Huburmen in the previous chapter. All research data were analyzed according to empirical facts, then associated with relevant theories in analyzing the Socialization of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation at SMA Negeri 2 Timang Gajah and SMA Negeri Unggul Fostered by Bener Meriah through the "Negehi Sekula Police" activity. " in line. Correct Lively.

Implementation of traffic education from an early age through the "Negehi Sikula Police" activity

Negehi Sikula POLICE activities have been carried out since 2019 by the Bener Meriah Regency Traffic Unit. This activity was held by the Dikyasa Satlantas Polres Bener Meriah unit, which was led by Head of Dikyasa Unit Aiptu Suyanto. In this activity, members of the police conveyed to students the importance of orderly traffic in accordance with Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation.

The procedures for implementing traffic education through Negehi Sikula POLICE activities can be summarized as follows:

1. Before entering the field of socialization, we will ask permission from the school
2. The school provides a place for the implementation of early traffic safety socialization activities
3. The Negehi Sekula Police Team will come on the appointed day
4. Lessons and teachers will be concentrated in the places that have been prepared by the school
5. The activity was opened by the school principal and Head of the Iptu Then Ian Fitrah, S.H..
6. The activity begins with conducting a pre-test of student traffic knowledge
7. Submission of material carried out by Aiptu Suyanto assisted by other personnel there is also a joint zoom activity for material enrichment
8. Evaluations are carried out such as quizzes with prizes to attract students' interest
9. Distribution of prizes and snacks
10. Group photo
11. Personnel examine students who bring vehicles and check the completeness and eligibility of the vehicles they carry.
12. Placing banners and billboards
13. Personnel will be the Trustees at regular Monday ceremonies

The activities of the Negehi Sekula Police are the result of collaboration between the Bener Meriah Police and schools to increase student awareness and knowledge in traffic. The school really supports the activities of the Negehi Sikula Police, this support can be seen from the school's active role in carrying out the activity. The school provides a time and place for the Bener Traffic Unit to carry out socialization. The school also provides facilities and infrastructure that support activities such as zoom facilities in the hall room and several teachers who help to arrange students.

This result is in line with the opinion put forward by Hasibuan et. al. (2014) that schools take an active role in shaping student traffic behavior both through intra curricular and extracurricular activities such as holding traffic socialization activities in collaboration with the Traffic Unit from the relevant Polres.

The procedures for carrying out Negehi Sikula POLICE activities carried out by the Dikyasa Satlantas Unit of the Bener Meriah Police have been well structured. Before entering the field of socialization, we will ask permission from the school. At first the students will be directed to the hall by the school after the students and teachers who have been determined to gather the event will be opened by the school principal then continued by the Head of the Then Iptu Ian Fitrah, S.H.. The activity begins by conducting a pre-test of student traffic knowledge, this aims to adjust material and an emphasis on things that students do not yet know. Furthermore, the delivery of material that was carried out by Aiptu Suyanto assisted by other personnel there was also a joint zoom activity for material enrichment. After the delivery of the material is complete, quizzes with prizes will then be held to attract students' interest. The socialization activity ended with the distribution of gifts, snacks and group photos. Personnel also inspect students who bring vehicles and check the completeness of the vehicle such as front and rear helmets, mirrors, number plates, mufflers and the feasibility of the vehicles being carried. After all activities are completed the Traffic Unit will put up traffic compliance banners and billboards.

The Bener Meriah Police Traffic Unit personnel will become coaches at regular Monday ceremonies at schools in the Bener Meriah area. This is done to really instill the importance of traffic order and habituation to students. With this, it is hoped that

students can become individuals who obey traffic and become examples for the community. This is in line with the theory of behavior change presented by Rara Cindoswari & Diana, (2019) One way to shape behavior According to Bimo Walgito, one way to shape behavior can be taken with habits.

Social interaction between many traffic-obedient students and the community can continuously form traffic-obedient social behavior as well. This is in line with the theory of social change expressed by Prinandar et al., (2022) stating that social situations are every situation where there is a mutual relationship between one human being and another. In other words, every situation that causes social interaction can be said to be a social situation.

Based on the previous discussion, the researcher found the following findings:

Finding 4

Habituation of traffic rules for students can change student behavior to become a person who obeys traffic and becomes an example for the community. Social interaction between many traffic-obedient students and the community can continuously form traffic-obedient social behavior as well.

Challenges in realizing a culture of security and safety in traffic and road transportation according to Law No. 22 of 2009

The very important thing in implementing traffic discipline is self-awareness about the importance of traffic discipline. If all drivers had the most orderly and disciplined traffic ethics, the number of traffic accidents would decrease. The biggest challenge faced is of course the subject itself. This means that traffic awareness itself must be continuously fostered. Therefore, the Negehi Sekula Police program has been carried out for students from kindergarten to high school level. With this, it is hoped that a culture of disciplined traffic can be instilled in students from an early age, and students can become pioneers of disciplined traffic for the surrounding community.

In fact, there are still many students who still commit violations for various reasons. One of them is the behavior of high school students who are old enough or 17 years and older and lack the awareness to immediately apply for a SIM. Even though the Bener Meriah Police Traffic Unit has also held a mobile SIM program for people who are far from the Bener Meriah Police Headquarters. The culture that has already been formed among students considers carrying a big motorcycle and a noisy exhaust pipe to be a separate style for students, especially boys. They are even competing to make modifications to their motorbikes to make them look cool without worrying about safety and driving comfort.

Although outreach to the community has also been carried out by other traffic units, the parents seem to let their children ride motorbikes or cars even though they do not have a driver's license. This is because most parents of students do have their own activities every day. So they prefer to let their children ride motorbikes rather than using other transportation which is more expensive. The location of a place to live that is not accessible by public transportation and even trishaws is quite difficult, making some students have no other choice.

The vehicles brought by students were not accompanied by adequate equipment such as helmets, mirrors, lights and other things, the guardians only left them alone for reasons of cost. This will certainly endanger the students themselves and other road users. Most student families work as gardeners, so the vehicles used by students are also used to go to the garden, so these vehicles are indeed not given much attention.

This is in line with the research results found by Arfa' Najmy (2018) that the level of vehicle maintenance is not good because many people hand over their vehicle maintenance to experts when needed. Many do vehicle maintenance after a case, both big and small.

Members of the Bener Meriah Police Satlantas Unit are still lacking in being able to maximize service to the community. The Bener Meriah Police Traffic Unit requires an additional 98 personnel. This is necessary in order to support the smooth running of services from the Bener Meriah Police Traffic Unit. So it is not possible to carry out SIM checking raids for students every day, because of course it will cause traffic jams and disrupt students' time. The available police personnel are also unable to do this. So Satlantas only conducts checks for equipment such as helmets, motorbike conditions and other driving safety.

Based on the previous discussion, the researcher found the following findings:

Finding 6

The challenges in realizing a traffic safety and security culture found by the Bener Meriah Police Traffic Unit consist of several sources, namely; student personality, the culture of the student environment, student guardians and the community, the high cost of transportation, difficulty accessing public transportation and inadequate human resources at the Satlantas unit.

Based on findings 4 and 5 which have been described previously, the researcher can formulate the following propositions:

Proposition 2

Habituation of traffic rules for students can change student behavior and with the community continuously can also form traffic-obedient social behavior as well. The challenges in realizing a traffic safety and security culture found by the Bener Meriah Police Traffic Unit consist of several sources, namely; student personality, the culture of the student environment, student guardians and the community, the high cost of transportation, difficulty accessing public transportation and inadequate human resources at the Satlantas unit.

From propositions 1 and 2, the researcher can formulate the major propositions as follows:

Major Proposition

The activities of the Negehi Sekula Police can continuously change the attitude and knowledge of students in traffic. Habituation of traffic rules for students can change student behavior and with the community continuously can also form traffic-obedient social behavior as well. Even though there has been a lot of increased knowledge, students still commit some dangerous violations of security, safety, order and smoothness on the highway. The challenges in realizing a traffic safety and security culture found by the Bener Meriah Police Traffic Unit consist of several sources, namely; student personality, the culture of the student environment, student guardians and the community, the high cost of transportation, difficulty accessing public transportation and inadequate human resources at the Satlantas unit.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the description and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher can make the following conclusions:

5.1. Conclusion

1) Student behavior in traffic in Bener Meriah District

Students at SMA Negeri 2 Timang Gajah and SMA Negeri Unggul Fostered by Bener Meriah already know the rules of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, however, they still commit several traffic violations. The daily transportation used by students to school is motorbikes, cars, rickshaws and turtles. Traffic violations committed by students include not having a driver's license, inadequate vehicle equipment, paying little attention to driving/passenger safety, using noisy mufflers, violating the speed limit, overloading, and not obeying traffic signs. Most traffic violations are also committed by 2-wheeled motorbike riders. This causes a lot of anxiety for the local community. General knowledge of student traffic is good enough, but still lacking in implementation. Student knowledge is lacking about the types of SIM, (STNK) does not need to be brought, the meaning of several traffic signs, a safe distance between vehicles, Adequate condition and completeness of the vehicle.

The attitudes and knowledge of students in traffic before the activities of the Negehi Police were carried out were not in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2009. Even though there has been a lot of increased knowledge, students still commit dangerous violations of security, safety, order and smoothness on the highway, as well as causing the risk of traffic accidents.

2) Dissemination of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation at SMA Negeri 2 Timang Gajah and SMA Negeri Unggul Fostered by Bener Meriah through the "Negehi Sekula POLICE" activity in the district. Really Merry

This activity was held by the Dikyasa Satlantas Polres Bener Meriah unit, which was led by Head of Dikyasa Unit Aiptu Suyanto. In this activity, members of the police conveyed to students the importance of orderly traffic in accordance with Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation. At the Negehi Sikula POLICE activity, he will explain traffic ethics, traffic rules, how to issue a driver's license and there is also a game then ends with an examination of student vehicles. Furthermore, the personnel will become coaches at regular Monday ceremonies at schools in the Bener Meriah area. So that it can be instilled in students from an early age, and students can become pioneers of traffic rules for the surrounding community.

Challenges in realizing a culture of traffic safety and security, self-regulated traffic awareness, low public awareness in this case the student guardians to pay attention to safety or the condition of the vehicles driven by students, driving culture in the student environment, students who are old enough to lack awareness to quickly get a driver's license, no one to take him to school, the high cost of a rickshaw or labi-labi subscription, residence is not accessible by public transport, The Bener Meriah Police Traffic Unit lacks the number of members and makes it impossible to carry out daily raids.

5.2. Theoretical Implications

The Bener Meriah Police Satlantas Dikyasa Unit has carried out socialization of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation for a long time, but since 2019 the program has changed its name to the Negehi Sekula Police. The Bener Meriah Traffic Unit has properly socialized traffic and road transportation at SMA Negeri 2 Timang Gajah and SMA Negeri Unggul Assisted by Bener Meriah. This can be seen from changes in knowledge and behavior of students in traffic. Even though there are still some obstacles in its implementation, it is hoped that with the cooperation of various parties these problems can be resolved soon.

Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation which has been legalized by the government since 2009 aims to regulate road traffic and transportation, in order to create safe and comfortable traffic behavior. Prinandar et al., (2022) state social situations as every situation where there is a mutual relationship between one human being and another. In other words, every situation that causes social interaction can be said to be a social situation. Rara Cindoswari & Diana, (2019) One way to shape behavior According to Bimo Walgito, one way to shape behavior can be taken with habits.

In connection with the implementation of the Dikyasa Satlantas Polres Bener Meriah unit, there are still several obstacles including student and guardian self-awareness, a driving culture in the student environment, the high cost of public transportation for students, residence is not accessible by public transport, the lack of members of the Bener Meriah Police Satlantas unit and the impossibility of carrying out daily raids for containment.

The results of this study support the theory of evolutionary social behavior change. According to this theory, social change is a change that occurs in the organization of society, especially in terms of the division of labor. *Universal theories of evolution* who argues that change is a linear thing, or already has its own line, so that changes will move forward and will not be repeated as in the view of cycle theory.

Thus the results of the study show that in implementing the recovery of learning backwardness as a form of policy based on the Ministry of Education and Culture No. 56 of 2022 concerning guidelines for implementing the independent curriculum at SMKN I AL-Mubarkeya Aceh Besar it has not run optimally, this is due to the limited ability of teachers, especially in mastering technology.

5.3. Practical Implications

Based on the theoretical conclusions and implications described above, the practical implications/research suggestions are as follows:

- 1) The Bener Police Satlantas Unit excitedly needs to involve student guardians in Negehi Sekula Police activities, of course this is with the support of the school as well. With that, it is expected to create an environment that supports students to be disciplined in traffic.
- 2) The school and guardians need to be a good role model for students in traffic. Teachers and guardians are expected to set an example of good traffic ethics, vehicles with good safety equipment and driving equipment.
- 3) Student guardians are expected to pay more attention to children who are underage so they don't drive. Students who already have a SIM must also pay attention to the motorized vehicle being in good condition and using safety equipment properly.
- 4) Researchers also hope to provide transportation facilities such as school buses for students whose homes are not yet reached by public transportation.

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