

Causality Study of Drunk Driver Traffic Violations on Road Safety

Adik Sukmawati^{1*}, Achmad Miftah Farid²

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

²Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: c100200371@student.ums.ac.id

Abstract

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The purpose of this study is to explore: (1) the causality and impact of traffic violations by drivers under the influence of alcohol in the Wonogiri District Police area; and (2) the implementation of law enforcement against such traffic violations in the same area. The primary focus of this study is to delve deeper into the causality of traffic violations caused by impaired driving due to alcohol, as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of law enforcement measures applied by the police in addressing these violations. The research method used to support this research is juridical empirical, focusing on traffic violations committed by drunk drivers in the Wonogiri District Police jurisdiction, employing a scientific approach and case study method. The results of this study indicate that alcohol consumption impairs driving concentration and increases the risk of accidents due to impaired visual perception, motor skills, heightened adrenaline, and poor road conditions. In 2024, three accidents were reported to be caused by drunk drivers, highlighting the urgent need for stricter enforcement and increased awareness campaigns. While the Wonogiri District Police enforce traffic regulations, challenges like low public awareness, technical constraints, and corruption persist. Policy recommendations include tightening regulations, improving education programs, and implementing more effective measures.

1. Introduction

Traffic violations, particularly those involving impaired driving, remain a significant challenge in Indonesia.^{1,2,3} Data from 2020 revealed that drunk driving contributed to 726 accidents, which accounted for 0.71% of total traffic incidents. Between 2018 and 2020, Wonogiri District recorded 2,195 traffic accidents, and this number rose to 3,335 between 2021 and 2023, reflecting the growing severity of the problem. Despite strict laws such as Law No. 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation, enforcement has been inconsistent and ineffective.⁴ A significant issue lies in the gap between the existence of regulations and their implementation. For instance, Law No. 22/2009 mandates that drivers should operate vehicles

¹ Adhy Mahardika Kadek, "Sebuah Kajian Mengenai Pengemudi Mabuk Di Bawah Undang-Undang Lalu Lintas Indonesia" (Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum IBLAM, 2023), <http://digilib.iblam.ac.id/id/eprint/975%0A>.

² Rambly O. Sasambe, "Kajian Terhadap Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Peraturan Lalu Lintas Oleh Kepolisian," *Lex Crime V*, no. 1 (2016): 2016, <https://doi.org/10.47353/bj.v4i2.303>.

³ P Tampubolon, M L Panggabean, and M Tampubolon, "Study Of Criminology Of Corruption In The Public Sector In Indonesia," *Jurnal Pembelajaran Dan Pengembangan Diri* 4, no. 2 (2024): 211-34, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47353/bj.v4i2.303>.

⁴ Lipayati, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Sopir Truk Oleng Di Jalanan (Studi Kasus Polsek Ledokombo Kabupaten Jember)" (Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq, 2023).

with full attention (Article 106), and it establishes penalties for impaired driving.⁵ However, the lack of clear guidelines on permissible blood alcohol levels and the absence of penalties for impaired driving without accidents create loopholes in enforcement. Furthermore, issues like corruption, inadequate public education on road safety, and weak law enforcement contribute to the persistence of impaired driving offenses.⁶

According to Law No. 22/2009, impaired driving is categorized as a criminal offense (Article 316), and drivers must hold a valid driver's license (Article 77) in accordance with their vehicle type. These regulations aim to ensure road safety and prevent accidents caused by impaired or incompetent drivers.⁷ However, the law's effectiveness is undermined by inconsistent enforcement and public awareness issues.⁸ Although there is a wealth of statistical data on traffic violations, including regional statistics from Wonogiri, this data lacks contextual analysis, particularly in terms of its relevance to the national traffic violation trends. Additionally, existing studies do not adequately explore the gaps in legal enforcement, such as the absence of standardized blood alcohol levels or sanctions for driving under the influence without causing accidents.⁹ This research aims to bridge this gap by analyzing these regulatory shortcomings and proposing actionable policy recommendations for more effective law enforcement, public education, and infrastructure development to combat impaired driving more effectively.

2. Methods

This empirical research examines traffic offenses committed by drivers under the influence of alcohol in the Wonogiri Regency Police area. The study adopts a qualitative approach, employing a case study methodology to provide a comprehensive understanding of the specific law enforcement challenges related to impaired driving in the region. Primary data will be gathered through purposive sampling of key informants, including the Head of the Wonogiri District Police Traffic Safety and Security Unit. These informants will be selected based on their direct involvement in traffic law enforcement, ensuring that the data collected is both relevant and reliable.¹⁰ Secondary data will be obtained through a literature review of existing research, police reports, legal documents such as Law No. 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation, and other relevant materials. Data collection techniques will include semi-structured interviews and direct observations at traffic checkpoints to assess the enforcement

⁵ Umami Adilah, "Upaya Kepolisian Dalam Menindak Pelaku Tindak Pidana Tabrak Lari Yang Mengakibatkan Kematian Di Wilayah Hukum Polresta Yogyakarta" (Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, 2020), <http://e-journal.uajy.ac.id/id/eprint/23793>.

⁶ Ramadhani Ardiyanto and Muchammad Iksan, "Tanggung Jawab Pelaku Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas Yang Menyebabkan Kerusakan Fasilitas Umum (Studi Kasus Di Polres Klaten)" (Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2018), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14710/tpwk.2014.6724>.

⁷ Steni Feni Ema Mubalus, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas Di Kabupaten Sorong Dan Penanggulangannya," *Sosied* 6, no. 1 (2023): 182-97, <https://doi.org/10.32531/jsosied.v6i1.624>.

⁸ Shelly Fitri Andriyani Hendriyana, "Pertanggung Jawaban Pidana Terhadap Pengemudi Mabuk Yang Mengakibatkan Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas," *Studi Kritis Hukum Dan Masyarakat* 1, no. 01 (2024): 1-10.

⁹ Raskita Mardatila Polihu, "Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Akibat Pengaruh Minuman Beralkohol Menurut Kuhp Pasal 351," *Lex Crimen* 6, no. 2 (2017): 114-20, <https://doi.org/10.53089/medula.v14i3.984>.

¹⁰ Michael Quinn Patton, *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods*, 3rd ed. (Los Angeles: SAGE Publications, 2002).

practices and challenges faced by officers. The purposive sampling technique ensures that the data sources are experts directly involved in the subject matter, thereby enhancing the validity of the research findings.¹¹ Data analysis will be qualitative, focusing on identifying patterns and themes within the interviews and observations. This research aims to systematically assess the effectiveness of law enforcement in tackling alcohol-related traffic offenses and to provide actionable recommendations for improving road safety in Wonogiri.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Causality and Impact of Traffic Violations by Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol in Wonogiri District Police Area

This research examines the impact of alcohol consumption on driving concentration and its potential dangers. Research conducted through interviews, observation and documentation found that alcohol consumption significantly affects a person's ability to focus and concentrate, leading to decreased responsiveness and vehicle control. Alcoholic drivers experience impaired visual perception and motor skills, which can cause delays in responding to situations on the road, increasing the risk of accidents. The adrenaline high from alcohol encourages drivers to break the rules at high speeds, making them feel more confident and ignore traffic rules. This adrenaline also impairs the driver's perception of distance and speed, making reactions to emergency situations slower and more dangerous. Drunk drivers often drive at unreasonable speeds and disobey traffic laws, further increasing their ability to drive safely.¹² Additional factors that affect driving safety include drowsiness, fatigue and phone use while driving. Poor road conditions, such as unclear road signs and not mastering winding mountain roads like Wonogiri, can also increase the risk of accidents. The impact of conditions such as alcohol consumption, high adrenaline levels, fatigue and other impairments indicate a serious potential hazard to safe driving. The combination of these factors can affect a driver's ability to make the right decisions and act quickly in emergency situations. Driving safety requires attention and awareness of these factors by drivers and relevant parties in enforcing traffic regulations.¹³

In 2024, a thorough investigation revealed that traffic accidents in Selogiri Sub-district and JLS (*Jalur Lintas Selatan*) had a significant rate, especially those caused by drunk drivers. Such accidents not only cause financial losses but also have a major impact on the environment and public health. This study reveals the direct impact of drunk drivers on accidents, highlighting the financial losses and damage to natural resources. In 2024, three accidents were reported in Wonogiri Resort Police due to drunk drivers, indicating the need for more serious action. Stricter enforcement of traffic rules and awareness campaigns on the dangers of drunk driving should be prioritized to reduce accidents and the resulting losses. Drivers under the influence of alcohol show reduced responsiveness and vehicle control ability, which are major factors that increase the risk of traffic accidents. Alcohol affects the central nervous system,

¹¹ John W Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 4th ed. (Los Angeles: SAGE Publications, 2014).

¹² Sabilla Kusuma Maharani et al., "Implementasi Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Orang Mabuk Untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Ditinjau Dari Hukum Pidana" 2, no. 5 (2024): 346-50, <https://doi.org/10.61628/jsce.v4i2.871>.

¹³ Polihu, "Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Akibat Pengaruh Minuman Beralkohol Menurut Kuhp Pasal 351."

reduces alertness and impairs motor coordination, resulting in decreased body response and vehicle control ability. This leads to slower reaction times to sudden situations on the road, such as sudden changes in traffic flow or obstacles.¹⁴

The data from the Export Anatomi Laka Wonogiri 2018–2023 supports the findings of this research by providing a clearer trend analysis. Between 2018 and 2023, there was a significant increase in accidents, particularly those caused by poor behavior and conditions such as driving under the influence. For instance, the overall number of accidents increased by 51.94%, with specific cases like single-vehicle crashes rising by 104.42%. While the analysis includes incidents in 2024, incorporating this historical context provides a broader perspective on the issue's escalation. Despite relying on interviews and observations, the study lacks an explanation of measures taken to reduce subjective bias. A multi-source validation could strengthen the reliability of findings by cross-verifying data across independent parties, such as road safety organizations or insurance claims data. This triangulation is essential to ensure consistency. Current traffic law enforcement strategies were also reviewed, revealing gaps in the consistency and effectiveness of their application. While stricter measures are recommended, practical steps like increasing penalties for drunk driving or mandating alcohol detection systems in vehicles could yield tangible improvements. Collaboration with local policymakers to enact preventive regulations—like lowering blood alcohol concentration (BAC) thresholds or increasing surveillance—is critical for sustainable enforcement. Furthermore, road safety improvements should extend beyond individual accountability. Data from 2018–2023 highlights persistent issues like inadequate road signage, poor lighting, and challenging road geometries, all of which exacerbate the risks posed by drunk driving. Addressing these infrastructural deficiencies could complement the behavioral interventions and significantly enhance overall traffic safety. By combining legal, educational, and infrastructural measures, a comprehensive strategy can be developed to effectively address the growing issue of drunk driving and its associated risks in Wonogiri and beyond.

The influence of alcohol also causes excessive and unrealistic self-confidence, which leads to aggressive and irresponsible driving behavior, such as driving at high speeds and ignoring traffic rules. This decrease in vehicle responsiveness and control not only affects the safety of the driver but also endangers other road users. Effective law enforcement is essential in reducing traffic violations. The strategy of the Wonogiri Police Traffic Unit should be improved, including through awareness campaigns and stricter law enforcement against drivers who violate traffic rules. A strict legal approach, including criminal liability for drivers who cause accidents while drunk, can help raise public awareness, provide better transportation alternatives, and ensure consistent application of the law to minimize accidents caused by drunk drivers. Theoretically, the impact of alcohol on the nervous system resulting in decreased responsiveness and vehicle control is an explanation that has been proven in various studies. The theory proposed by Darmawan (2010) and supported by other studies suggests that alcohol as a psychoactive substance affects the entire central nervous system, which in turn impacts the driver's responsiveness and motor control.¹⁵ This is in line with the

¹⁴ Maharani et al., "Implementasi Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Orang Mabuk Untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Ditinjau Dari Hukum Pidana."

¹⁵ Steven Darmawan, *Pengertian Minuman Keras Dan Dampaknya* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2010).

findings in this study, which showed that drivers under the influence of alcohol have slower responses and reduced vehicle control ability, leading to an increased risk of traffic accidents.

Understanding the behavior of drivers under the influence of alcohol is an important part of efforts to improve traffic safety. This requires not only stricter law enforcement but also public education on the dangers of alcohol and the implementation of effective prevention programs. The organization of public awareness campaigns, increased traffic surveillance, and stronger sanctions for traffic violations are important steps in reducing the negative impact of impaired drivers.¹⁶ Road safety is compromised due to lack of awareness of traffic regulations and suboptimal road conditions. This is reflected in the behavior of drivers who often ignore traffic signs and warning signs on the road, such as not following road markings, running red lights, and driving at high speeds in areas that should have lower speed limits. Suboptimal road conditions also play an important role in increasing the risk of traffic accidents.¹⁷ These deficiencies can include potholes, lack of lighting at night, absence of clear road dividers, and damaged or missing traffic signs. These conditions make it difficult for drivers to control their vehicles especially when intoxicated, which significantly reduces their spatial abilities and reflexes. According to the theory put forward in this study, road safety is an effort to reduce accidents that are not only influenced by the condition of the vehicle or driver, but also by other factors such as road equipment such as signs and markings, road lighting, and road geometric conditions.¹⁸ Road safety is determined by road equipment. The road equipment check includes checking traffic signs, road markings, traffic signal lights, road lighting, and road user security and protection. If these are inadequate or damaged, the risk of an accident is very high, especially if the driver is drunk.¹⁹

The results of this study are also in line with the findings of previous studies such as the research conducted by Bagas Amyrulloh and Samuji, who found that road conditions such as open pipes and weather damage as well as vehicle loads contribute significantly to traffic violations and accidents.²⁰ Efforts to address traffic violations by the police involve both repressive and preventive measures, but poor road conditions remain a major challenge in maintaining road safety and driver safety. Research by Rahayu Nurfauziah and Hetty Krisnani also shows that traffic violations by teenagers are influenced by a lack of discipline, awareness, and compliance with traffic regulations, which has an impact on the high number

¹⁶ Ismail Ali et al., "Sosialisasi Tertib Berlalu Lintas Bagi Siswa SMP Di Lagosi: Membangun Kesadaran Dan Keselamatan Di Jalan Raya," *Compile Journal of Society Service* 2, no. 1 (2024): 27–38, <https://jurnal.lamaddukelleng.ac.id/index.php/compile/article/view/66%0Ahttps://jurnal.lamaddukelleng.ac.id/index.php/compile/article/download/66/57>.

¹⁷ Waskito Ady, "Analisis Keselamatan Berlalu Lintas Di Lingkungan Kampus Undip Waskito Ady 1 Dan Bambang Susantono 2 1," *Jurnal TeknikPWK* 3, no. 4 (2014): 693–707.

¹⁸ Ali et al., "Sosialisasi Tertib Berlalu Lintas Bagi Siswa SMP Di Lagosi: Membangun Kesadaran Dan Keselamatan Di Jalan Raya."

¹⁹ Supradian Sujanto and Agus Taufik Mulyono, "Inspeksi Keselamatan Jalan Di Jalan Lingkar Selatan Yogyakarta," *Jurnal Transportasi* 10, no. 1 (2010): 13–22, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.26593/jtrans.v10i1.364.%25p>.

²⁰ Bagas Amyrulloh and Samuji, "Analisa Penyebab Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Oleh Pengendara Kendaraan Bermotor," *KULTURA Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora* 2, no. 2 (2024): 81–103, <https://doi.org/10.572349/kultura.v2i2.963>.

of accidents.²¹ This confirms that the main problem is low awareness of the rules and inadequate road equipment. Based on all the findings and arguments, it can be concluded that road safety problems in the Wonogiri District Police area are not only caused by the low awareness of drivers in obeying traffic rules, but also by the lack of road infrastructure. Therefore, a comprehensive solution should not only focus on strict law enforcement against drunk drivers, but also need to improve road infrastructure.

Possible interventions include improving road conditions, installing adequate traffic signs, optimal road lighting, and additional security on accident-prone routes. The government and authorities also need to continue to conduct awareness campaigns on the importance of road safety and instill a culture of discipline in traffic. Cooperation between various parties such as local governments, police and communities is needed to create a safe traffic environment. Early road safety education and training for drivers to understand and respond to emergency situations should also be top priorities.²² By implementing these measures, it is hoped that the rate of traffic violations as well as the number of accidents in the Wonogiri District Police area can be significantly reduced. Road safety is not only the responsibility of individual drivers but also a collective investment in the overall well-being of society.

3.2. Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Traffic Offenses of Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol in the Wonogiri Regency Police Area

The implementation of law enforcement against drivers who violate traffic rules, especially those who drive under the influence of alcohol, requires the active role of the Wonogiri District Police. This violation is a concern because it not only endangers the perpetrators, but also threatens the safety of other road users. Based on Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation (Traffic and Road Transportation Law), every driver is required to operate a vehicle with full attention and caution. This provision is regulated in Article 106 paragraph (1) which prohibits drivers from driving while distracted, including under the influence of alcoholic beverages.²³

However, the implementation of law enforcement often encounters various challenges in the field. Factors such as lack of public awareness, technical constraints in testing alcohol levels, and corruption in the implementation of law enforcement are significant obstacles.²⁴

²¹ Rahayu Nurfauziah and Hetty Krisnani, "Perilaku Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Oleh Remaja Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Konstruksi Sosial," *JURNAL KOLABORASI RESOLUSI KONFLIK* 3, no. 1 (2009): 75–85, https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/78457881/14822-libre.pdf?1641818829=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DPerilaku_Pelanggaran_Lalu_Lintas_Oleh_Re.pdf&Expires=1732458739&Signature=GDx~zWyL67N4cMpGShLBawK~HslMGtHalYBvOH~OZngZSnfXzYb~4kMsRbT1MR8DZGZJ11cFccodc4vGjW6KMafyolMKPJJEiH3JwtdYKZqeHZC-smtohvFU~XXQQ7l~7qKo8MD1NcGCcscH5j3DxQ432nwoevot-9Q8GXa-jUbSkmPgytwGis3ZJHpcl~oFGsnQBMoYh21s3XrtVIDSCSULrYWHj710eXict0JrY9XcYuW0FscRtEnRHogCj39V9Qq1j4T24MqEPPWGhUyumb15TMheca-ZzqkBikiSkRRRVFvgT8fsVFKI5mR3eGxdLQnMYHRn7BMSBqCXDR3D6jnw__&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA.

²² Nurfauziah and Krisnani.

²³ Nurfauziah and Krisnani.

²⁴ Yoga Nugroho and Pujiyono Pujiyono, "Penegakan Hukum Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Oleh Anak: Analisis Kepastian Dan Penghambat," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 1 (2022): 49–60, <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i1.49-60>.

Often, the public does not understand that this violation is a criminal act that has legal consequences for the perpetrators, as explained by Moeljatno regarding criminal acts as unlawful acts that have bad consequences for others. Therefore, a more effective and comprehensive approach is needed in enforcing the law against this violation in Wonogiri Regency. Despite the existence of these laws, their effectiveness in providing a deterrent effect remains unclear. While these regulations empower police to perform random alcohol testing and enforce penalties, there is little information on how effectively these sanctions are applied. For instance, it is uncertain whether penalties like fines, license suspension, or imprisonment are sufficient to discourage repeated offenses. Comparing these sanctions with those in other regions could help identify best practices and areas for improvement.

In Wonogiri Regency, the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation is supported by local Regional Regulations (Perda) which aim to overcome traffic violations, including violations committed by drivers under the influence of alcohol. One of the main regulations is Wonogiri Regency Regulation No. 2 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Transportation, which regulates various aspects of transportation in this region, both land, sea, and air. This regulation complements the Traffic and Road Transportation Law by providing a legal basis for the police and local governments in implementing preventive measures and taking action against traffic violations. This regulation strengthens police efforts in enforcing the rules, especially by providing them with a strong legal basis to take firm action against drivers under the influence of alcohol. In addition, Wonogiri Regency Regulation No. 4 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Regional Roads also adds guidelines for managing regional roads. This regulation involves the regulation of local roads and the environment to ensure the safety of road users, both private vehicle drivers and public transportation drivers. This regulation regulates the classification and supervision of roads, and establishes administrative sanctions for violators of the rules. In this case, the existence of the Wonogiri Regional Regulation not only targets private vehicle users, but also public transportation drivers, who have the potential to cause greater danger if they drive while drunk. Thus, support from this local regulation strengthens the effectiveness of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law in efforts to maintain order and safety on the roads of Wonogiri Regency.

The efforts of the local government in establishing this Regional Regulation strengthen the provisions of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law, especially in imposing sanctions on violators. This Regional Regulation regulates the minimum standards of action that must be taken if a driver is proven to be drunk while driving. With the Regional Regulation, the police have a stronger legal basis to take preventive and repressive actions, such as arresting and testing the alcohol levels of drivers suspected of being under the influence of alcohol. This is very important to prevent dangerous driving behavior on the highway and improve public safety. Although the Traffic and Road Transportation Law and supporting Regional Regulations exist, the implementation of law enforcement against traffic violations by drunk drivers in Wonogiri still faces many challenges. First, the lack of standard alcohol testing tools is still an obstacle in proving violations in the field. In order to enforce the law effectively, a

testing tool is needed that can provide accurate results regarding the alcohol levels in the driver's body.²⁵

Second, public awareness of the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol is still low. Many drivers do not yet understand that drunk driving is against the law and endangers lives. In many cases, law enforcement efforts are often considered repressive rather than preventive measures that are beneficial to public safety. This causes many drivers to tend to ignore the rules and underestimate the legal consequences that can arise from their actions.²⁶ Third, there are internal obstacles on the part of law enforcement, such as the lack of human resources who are specifically trained to handle drunk driving cases. These obstacles reduce the effectiveness of the implementation of applicable laws and regional regulations, thus potentially reducing the positive impact that should be achieved in law enforcement.²⁷

To strengthen law enforcement against alcohol-related traffic violations in Wonogiri, several key policy recommendations can be proposed:^{28,29}

1. Improve and Evaluate Sanctions

Existing sanctions, such as fines and license suspensions, need to be evaluated to determine their effectiveness in providing a deterrent effect. More severe penalties, including mandatory rehabilitation programs for repeat offenders, should be considered. Comparing these sanctions with best practices in other regions can provide insights for further improvement.

2. Invest in Resources and Training

Local governments should prioritize equipping law enforcement officers with portable alcohol testing devices and providing specialized training. These steps will improve the accuracy and efficiency of random alcohol screening in the field, ensuring that violators are identified and punished appropriately.

3. Increase Public Awareness

Socialization programs through media campaigns, educational seminars, and collaboration with community groups can educate the public about the dangers of drunk driving. These efforts aim to change public perception, emphasizing that drunk driving is not only against the law but also endangers lives.

²⁵ Jhoni Eka Putra, Chairul Muriman Setyabudi, and Riska Sri Handayani, "Evaluasi Sistem Penalti Pembayaran Denda Tilang Guna Menciptakan Kepatuhan Berlalu Lintas," *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 3, no. 6 (2023): 1-16, <https://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative/article/view/6053>.

²⁶ Pande Bagus Adhitya Dewantara, I Wayan Putu Sucana Aryana, and Cokorda Istri Dian Laksmi Dewi, "Tinjauan Terhadap Kebijakan Penegakan Hukum Dan Perlindungan Hak-Hak Pengguna Jalan" 5, no. 5 (2024): 485-90, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36355/rlj.v5i2.1417>.

²⁷ Alvarie Norindra Leonita, Islah Islah, and Hisbah Hisbah, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Di Kota Jambi Melalui Tilang Elektronik Atau Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi* 22, no. 3 (2022): 1742, <https://doi.org/10.33087/jjubj.v22i3.2823>.

²⁸ Fahria Fahria et al., "Law Enforcement Against Traffic Law Violations Committed by Students in Ternate City," *Justisi* 10, no. 1 (2023): 94-107, <https://doi.org/10.33506/jurnaljustisi.v10i1.2796>.

²⁹ Abdul Harist Rifai and Hanifah Febriani, "Law Enforcement of Alcohol Consumption in Children (Case Study of Puhpelem District, Wonogiri Regency)," *International Conference Restructuring and Transforming Law* 2023 2, no. 1 (2023): 1-5, <https://proceedings.ums.ac.id/index.php/icrtlaw/article/view/3542>.

4. Strengthen Regional Regulations and Coordination

Regional Regulations No. 2 and No. 4 should be updated to include a measurable blood alcohol concentration (BAC) threshold, providing clarity in law enforcement. In addition, improved coordination between local governments, police, and health agencies can ensure comprehensive prevention programs, effective law enforcement, and consistent application of traffic laws.

As a solution, the addition of testing devices and training of law enforcement officers is very important to increase the effectiveness of random breath tests in the field. In addition, more intensive socialization regarding the importance of routine alcohol testing can provide education to the public about the dangers of drunk driving. Strict law enforcement against watertight drivers is expected to have a deterrent effect, so that the number of violations and accidents due to alcohol can be reduced.³⁰ In increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement against traffic violations by drivers under the influence of alcohol in Wonogiri Regency, there are several policy recommendations that can be implemented. First, the local government can consider tightening the Regional Regulation by setting a more specific and clear alcohol level limit for drivers. This will provide stricter guidelines in the implementation of breath tests in the field and assist the police in proving violations legally. Second, the improvement of public education programs about the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol needs to be strengthened. Education programs can be carried out through socialization in the mass media, seminars, and road safety campaigns involving various parties, including educational institutions and community groups. With good education, it is hoped that the public will become more aware of the importance of driving safety and the dangers that lurk when driving under the influence of alcohol. Third, the provision of adequate alcohol test equipment and intensive training for law enforcement officers needs to be a primary concern. With the support of adequate facilities and infrastructure, the law enforcement process against these violations will be easier to implement and is expected to provide a deterrent effect for violators. More effective law enforcement will increase public compliance with traffic regulations, so that road safety in Wonogiri Regency can be more assured.³¹

4. Conclusions

The study highlights the significant impact of alcohol consumption on driving, which leads to impaired concentration, slower reactions, and reduced vehicle control, increasing the risk of traffic accidents. Despite existing regulations, such as the Traffic and Road Transportation Law and local regulations, challenges like public awareness, insufficient testing tools, and road infrastructure deficiencies persist. These factors hinder effective law enforcement, necessitating improvements in both legal enforcement and public education. Furthermore, addressing road infrastructure issues and enhancing coordination among stakeholders are essential to reducing traffic violations and accidents in the Wonogiri District. By implementing stricter penalties, improving road conditions, and increasing public

³⁰ Dewantara, Aryana, and Dewi, "Tinjauan Terhadap Kebijakan Penegakan Hukum Dan Perlindungan Hak-Hak Pengguna Jalan."

³¹ Mercyta Jorsvinna Glorya and Kidung Asmara Sigit, "Memerangi Alkohol Ilegal Dengan Penegakan Hukum: Studi Kasus Di Wilayah Bandung Raya," no. 24 (2019): 10-15, <https://repository.cips-indonesia.org/id/publications/290961/memerangi-alkohol-ilegal-dengan-penegakan-hukum-studi-kasus-di-wilayah-bandung-r>.

awareness, a safer and more compliant driving environment can be fostered. The enforcement of traffic laws regarding drunk driving in Wonogiri Regency has made significant progress, but substantial challenges persist. While regional regulations such as Wonogiri Regency Regulation No. 2 of 2018 and No. 4 of 2018 provide valuable legal support, issues such as public awareness, technical limitations in alcohol testing, and inadequate resources for law enforcement hinder effective implementation. To improve outcomes, it is crucial to evaluate and strengthen the existing sanctions, invest in training and equipment for law enforcement, and enhance public education campaigns to change perceptions of drunk driving. By tightening legal frameworks, providing clearer guidelines for alcohol testing, and improving coordination among local agencies, a more robust approach to tackling this issue can be developed. This will not only ensure better enforcement of traffic laws but also contribute to reducing traffic violations and accidents, ultimately fostering safer roads in Wonogiri Regency.

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