The Importance of Traffic Ethics and Procedures for Teenagers  
(Case Study of SMPN 1 Sukabumi City)

Hesri Mintawati  
Universitas Nusa Putra  
hesri.mintawati@nusaputra.ac.id

Jhoni Albert  
Universitas Nusa Putra  
oselafm3@gmail.com

Abstract  
The high percentage of drivers without a license (SIM) or who are too young to operate a motorcycle is a contributing cause to the high accident rate. It is concerning that many accident victims are still enrolled in school, so it is crucial to teach teens about traffic laws and regulations, especially at SMPN 1 Sukabumi City. This study attempts to ascertain students' familiarity with traffic ethics and procedures at SMPN 1 Sukabumi City. A descriptive technique is used in the qualitative methodology for this study. This study focuses on classes for teenagers on-road behavior and ethics. Data collection techniques include document recording and observation. The SMPN 1 Sukabumi City students now have perfect knowledge of traffic ethics and procedures thanks to socialization activities held about them. This socialization aims to provide knowledge to teenagers regarding ethics and correct behavior when traffic. Therefore, ideally activities like this would be expanded to include teenagers throughout Indonesia.

Keywords: ethics, youth, traffic, rules

INTRODUCTION

More and more people own motorized vehicles throughout time, particularly motorcyclists (Palupi & Pertiwi, 2018). The level of public knowledge to follow traffic laws and morals as per Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (LLAJ) is not reflected in this growth, nevertheless. Accident risk rises as a result of this. In truth, Article 258 of the law specifies that it is everyone's duty to assist traffic safety and order. However, in reality, many motorcycle riders continue to frequently disobey the laws, such as by overtaking recklessly, using their phones while driving, or even operating a vehicle without a legal license. (Safitri & Rahman, 2013)

The number of vehicle users without a driver's license (SIM) or who are too young to have operated a motorcycle is a contributing cause to the high accident rate. Accidents also result from running red lights, failing to wear a helmet, failing to pay attention to road signs, speeding, and failing to be disciplined and observe traffic rules and signals. The fact that many accident victims are still in school is troubling. (2016's Burhanudin. According to World Bank data, 16- to 20-year-old drivers cause the bulk of traffic accidents in Indonesia, with an estimated 28 000 fatalities or 72 people dying per day. (Rofiah & Setiawan, 2020)

Clearly, these youngsters need to be awakened. One of them is education or traffic orderly counseling (Herwindya et al., 2020), where workshops on driving safety are offered in a school setting to raise students' awareness and concern about driving ethics and safety. Workshops on road safety are intended to increase driver awareness and traffic etiquette. Driving and traffic ethics refers to how drivers and other road users behave in accordance with the rules of the road and other norms of civility that promote order, safety, and security in driving and traffic.” (Arista et al., 2023)

Consequently, the researcher's work was titled "THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAFFIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES FOR TEENAGERS (CASE STUDY OF SMPN 1 SUKABUMI CITY)." Based on this, "How is the application of Traffic Ethics at
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METHOD

This study combines a descriptive methodology with a qualitative approach. According to Sukmadinata (2010: 54), the goal of descriptive research is to provide examples of current or previous events, circumstances, or occurrences. The study's data refers to traffic police initiatives to improve young drivers' behavior.

There are two types of data sources in this study:

1. Primary Data: According to Wahyu (2010: 79), primary data is obtained directly from the subject under study. Researchers collect information with tools that have been prepared. The advantage of primary data is its accuracy because the information provided is very detailed. In this study, primary data were collected through interviews and observations.

2. Secondary Data: This data, as explained by Wahyu (2010: 79), is obtained indirectly and is public. Sources include organizational structures, archives, documents, reports, books, and others relevant to the research topic. In the context of this study, secondary data were obtained through documentation.

This study uses documentation studies, in which information is found by looking up and studying records and papers pertaining to the topic under investigation, which is then supported by interviews. The stages of this research procedure are as follows: Orienting oneself and gaining perspective are steps one and two. Steps three and four involve exploring certain regions or issues, analyzing data, and reviewing research findings. SMP 1 Kota Sukabumi is the study's location, and police personnel are its focus of inquiry. The study's subject is the execution of traffic police responsibilities, such as gathering, monitoring, processing, and presenting traffic data; planning, guarding, escorting, and patrolling; and law enforcement, which includes addressing traffic infractions and accidents.
The focus of this study is teenager traffic ethics and behavior training. There are numerous methods of applying data collection, including:

1. **Documentation**: Involves searching for information from various written sources, such as notes, books, print media, and others (Arikunto, 1993: 202). The goal is to complete the research data.

2. **Observation**: The implementation is taking place as part of a session on traffic ethics for teenagers, which is being sponsored by the Secapa Lemdiklat Polri Agency. This observation focuses on how the workshop's outcomes are used in operational actions, particularly in relation to initiatives to improve traffic enforcement for teenagers.

   Data reduction, which simplifies and isolates information from the field; presentation of data, which arranges information to allow drawing conclusions; and qualitative analysis techniques are all used in data analysis. And ultimately, the actual process of making a conclusion.

   The speakers' techniques during the workshop will include presentations, lectures, and conversations. The conversation style promotes engagement with the speaker, deepens comprehension of the subject matter, and creates a lively environment. Additionally, there are practical exercises like safe driving and the appropriate usage of helmets. The objective is for participants to acquire practical knowledge and a thorough comprehension of the information being delivered.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Description of the Research Location**

One of the educational institutions in Cikole, Cikole District, Sukabumi City, West Java, is called SMPN 1 SUKABUMI CITY. SMPN 1 KOTA SUKABUMI operates under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Based on certificate 02.00/273/BAP-SM/ SK/X/2016, SMP N 1 SUKABUMI CITY has an A rating. At the Sukabumi City Level, SMP Negeri (SMPN) 1 successfully defended its general champion title in the Mother Language Tunas Festival (FTBI). Additionally, SMPN 1 Kota Sukabumi won ten titles, four gold medals, three silver medals, one bronze medal, as well as second- and third-place finishes to Harapan 1 Borangan Putra and 2 Biantara Putra. SMPN 1 Kota Sukabumi also achieved this achievement after winning 13 gold, nine silver and nine bronze in athletics, karate, swimming, badminton, pencak silat, football and basketball.

![Figure 1. SMPN 1 Kota Sukabumi School](image)
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is as simple to provide momentary protection as the demand that discipline not be used as a tool, but it also has a deeper moral component. Road users must maintain order and traffic discipline in order to prevent accidents. In reality, the number of violations in Sukabumi City from 2018 to 2022 is relatively large, according to statistics from BPS Sukabumi City that were obtained from the West Java Traffic Violation Number Police Office. Indonesia's annual rise in motor vehicle ownership, particularly in the Sukabumi metropolitan region, brings about a number of issues, including air pollution, traffic congestion, and the worst of all, traffic accidents, particularly among students.

Ethics and Implementation Procedures Through the Habituation Process.

It is crucial that the role of professors in enforcing traffic laws be enlarged for your protection as well as the safety of other motorcyclists because observations revealed that there are still numerous students who disobey the law. According to the interview, one of the customs at SMPN 1 Kota Sukabumi is to train pupils to obey the rule of wearing helmets when riding a motorbike to school.

Application of Ethics and Procedures Through Routine Activities

One of the regular events held at SMPN 1 Kota Sukabumi is the flag ceremony on Monday. The researcher therefore instructs every ceremonial trustee in carrying out the mandate to students is to always be filled with traffic and in addition to driving ethics it is also worthy of attention for mutual comfort in order to create a conducive environment. The School Development Guidelines for National Culture and Character Education (2010), which state that routine activities are ones performed by students continuously and consistently at all times, are followed by SMPN 1 Kota Sukabumi. Based on this knowledge, SMPN 1 Kota Sukabumi has implemented routine activities in the form of ceremonies every Monday. These activities are routine because students carry them out continuously so that a school culture that is consistent with the school's vision and mission can be developed, one of which is to create a school that is aware of traffic ethics.

Spontaneous activities are the next element in the application of traffic ethics through the culture of educational units. Researchers did not observe many ad hoc actions that promoted traffic ethics in SMPN 1 Sukabumi City during the observation. SMPN 1 Sukabumi City interview results indicate. Socialization programs run by the police or organizations outside of the school that promote courteous driving are examples of spontaneous activities that enhance traffic ethics. Documentation from the school, in the form of socialization exercises conducted by the police, further supports this. Therefore, in this instance, we are actively engaged in community service through direct socialization in the setting of SMPN 1 Sukabumi City, with the expectation that students would be able to implement it after the event in their academic setting or at home.
CONCLUSION

The Setukpa Lemdiklat Polri, the liding sector, and officer formation schools are motivated to educate students at SMPN 1 Kota Sukabumi about traffic ethics and procedures for teenagers due to the absence of information in this area. To help students comprehend the content better, the material is provided with a pre-test and post-test pertaining to what has been taught. A question-and-answer session was also held with the speakers and the SMPN 1 Sukabumi students. The SMPN 1 Kota Sukabumi students at this socialization activity now have knowledge of traffic ethics and procedures because it was provided successfully.

Teenagers can benefit from this socialization activity by learning about traffic laws and ethics. So it is envisaged that teenagers across Indonesia would be socialized about traffic ethics and procedures.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


