

Authority Of The Traffic Police In Conducting Motor Vehicle Inspections In The Jurisdiction Deli Serdang Police

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Abstract

Transportation is a vital element in supporting economic growth, strengthening national unity, and influencing various aspects of life. The traffic and road transportation system plays a strategic role in facilitating the movement of goods and services, emphasizing the need for its development to ensure security, welfare, and order. However, traffic violations, such as not wearing helmets, running red lights, or lacking proper documentation, have become prevalent and habitual among road users. Law Number 22 of 2009 regulates traffic and road transportation to address these issues, empowering law enforcement to take actions such as inspections, vehicle seizures, and imposing penalties. The Traffic Police play a crucial role in enforcing these regulations, guided by various legal frameworks, including Supreme Court Regulation No. 12 of 2016, which simplifies the judicial process for traffic violations. This study focuses on the Deli Serdang Police's authority in conducting motor vehicle inspections and the challenges they face. The research aims to analyze the implementation of this authority and identify obstacles encountered during enforcement. The findings underscore the need for enhanced legal awareness and community discipline through socialization efforts, aiming to foster a more law-abiding culture in traffic behavior.

Keywords:

Traffic violations, law enforcement, motor vehicle inspections, Deli Serdang Police, legal awareness.

I. Introduction

Transportation is a very important and strategic means in smoothing the wheels of the economy, strengthening unity and unity and affecting all aspects of the life of the nation and state. The traffic and road transportation system has a strategic role as a means of smoothing the flow of goods and services transportation. Traffic and Road Transportation (LLAJ) must be developed its potential and role to realize security, welfare, traffic order and road transportation in order to support economic development and the development of science and technology, regional autonomy, and accountability for state administration (Pietersz, 2010).

Violations that often occur in traffic problems are such as not wearing a helmet, breaking through a red light, not having a driver's license or vehicle registration, not turning on the lights during the day, and riding a three-wheeler is considered to have become a culture among the community and school children. Such traffic violations are considered to have become a habit for the road user community, so that every time an orderly traffic operation is carried out on the highway by the authorities, not a few traffic violation cases are netted. Lack of discipline as a road user is the main cause of traffic violations. This habit has apparently affected the community, that people only realize that they violate traffic rules when the violator is caught by officers (Situmorang, 2011).

Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (UU LLAJ) is a regulation that regulates motorists in driving on the highway. One of the contents of the Law is that every driver who drives a motor vehicle on the highway must be equipped with a Driver's License (SIM), where the ability of each driver is based on a sufficient age, which is at least 17 years old, as well as skills in terms of using a motor vehicle.

The handling of any traffic violations is regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Violations of criminal law rules can be given direct legal action from law enforcement officials and there is no need to wait for reports or complaints from the aggrieved party. The Traffic Police (Polantas) acts as a deterrent and enforcer for traffic violations that occur.

The procedures for Polantas to conduct raids have been contained in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspection of Motor Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transportation Violations, Government Regulation Number 42 of 1993 concerning Inspection of Motor Vehicles on the Road (Fithry, 2019).

Judges in adjudicating traffic violation cases, refer to the Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (PERMA) number 12 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Settlement of Traffic Violations. The purpose of this PERMA is to make it easier for justice seekers in this case to follow traffic crime cases, where with this PERMA violators do not need to attend the ticket trial at the District Court, but the Judge only faces the file during the trial (Pramilu, 2019).

Article 260 paragraph (1) In terms of the enforcement of violations and investigations of criminal acts, the Investigation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia other than those regulated in the Criminal Code, and Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, and in the field of Traffic and road transportation, the authorities shall among others, dismiss, prohibit the suspension of operation and temporarily confiscate motor vehicles that should be suspected of violating traffic regulations or are tools and or products crimes, confiscating Driver's Licenses (SIM), Motor Vehicles, Loads, Motor Vehicle Number Certificates (STNKB) and test pass marks as evidence of traffic violations.

Enforcement of Traffic violations that can be carried out by the police based on their authority. Inspections of motor vehicles on the road are carried out by Police Officers including:

- 1) Driver's License (SIM), motor vehicle number certificate (STNKB), motor vehicle trial certificate for new vehicles (STCKB);
- 2) Proof of passing the test for vehicles that are required to be tested;



- 3) Physical motor vehicle;
- 4) Carrying capacity and/or means of transporting goods;
- 5) Transportation operation permit (Ramadhona, 2021).

Police Investigators in terms of prosecuting violations and investigating criminal acts in the field of Traffic and road transportation are authorized;

- a) Stopping, prohibiting, or suspending the operation and temporary seizure of motor vehicles that are suspected of violating traffic regulations or are tools and/or proceeds of crime;
- b) Conducting an examination of the veracity of information related to the investigation of criminal acts in the field of traffic and road transportation;
- c) Requesting information from drivers, motor vehicle owners, and/or public transportation companies;
- d) Confiscate Driver's License, motor vehicle, cargo, motor vehicle number plate, motor vehicle certificate, and/or test pass mark as evidence; and
- e) Taking action against criminal offenses or traffic crimes in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations (Ramadhona, 2021).

But on the other hand, people in traffic on the highway often commit acts that violate traffic rules, both intentional and unintentional, and even often end in the seizure and confiscation of evidence by the police apparatus as a result of the violation committed by the driver. The confiscation of evidence in Traffic that can be carried out by the police is if the driver of a motor vehicle who does not obey road signs, does not have a Driver's License (SIM), drives at high speed on the highway, does not have a Motor Vehicle Number Certificate (STNK), does not use safety and so on.

The role of the police and social control of the community is very necessary regarding the legal awareness of the community in traffic. One of the efforts to increase public awareness and discipline of the traffic community can be done by disseminating public legal knowledge, especially in traffic on the highway. Based on the above background, the author raised the title of this research, namely: **"The Authority of the Traffic Police in Conducting Motor Vehicle Inspections in the Jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police."**

II. Problem Formulation

The main problems in this study are:

1. How is the Implementation of the Authority of the Deli Serdang Police in Motor Vehicle Inspection?
2. What are the obstacles to the implementation of motor vehicle inspections in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police?

III. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

1. To Find Out the Implementation of the Authority of the Deli Serdang Police in Motor Vehicle Inspection
2. To find out the obstacles to the implementation of motor vehicle inspections in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Definition of Authority

Authority in English and "*bevoegdheid*" in Dutch. In *the Black's Law Dictionary*, authority is defined as the power of the law, the right to rule or act; the power of public officials to obey the rule of law within the scope of carrying out public obligations. Meanwhile, according to *the Black Law Dictionary*, authority is interpreted more broadly, not only exercising power, but also authority which is interpreted in the context of implementing and enforcing the law, the existence of obedience, containing the meaning of orders, deciding, and also judicial supervision, even authority is also associated with authority, charismatic, and even physical strength. So authority is something that is possessed by a person who holds a position to be able to rule and/or prohibit someone's actions (Minarno, 2010)

The word "Authority" comes from the root word authority which is interpreted as the thing of authority, the right and power that is possessed to do something. Authority is formal power, power granted by law or from administrative executive power. According to Ateng Syafrudin, there is a difference between the meaning of authority and authority, authority (*authority gezag*) is what is called formal power, power that comes from power given by law, while authority (*competence bevoegheid*) only concerns a certain part (*onderdeel*) of authority. In authority there are authorities (*rechts be voegdheden*) (Syafrudin, 2010).

Authority is the scope of public legal action, the scope of government authority, not only includes the authority to make government decisions (*bestuur*), but also includes authority in the context of carrying out duties, and granting authority and the distribution of authority is mainly stipulated in laws and regulations.

Juridically, the definition of authority is the ability provided by laws and regulations to cause legal consequences. that authority can be explained as the whole of the rules related to the acquisition and use of government authority by public law subjects in public law (Indrohato, 2014).

In public law, authority is related to power. Power has the same meaning as authority because the power held by the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary is formal power. Power is an essential element of a country in the process of implementing government (Kantaprawira, 2018).

It can also be said that authority has a different meaning from competence. Authority is a formal power that comes from the law, while authority is a specification of authority, meaning that whoever (the subject of law) is given authority by the law, then he is authorized to do something within that authority.

According to Indroharto, the authority is obtained through attribution, delegation, and mandate. The authority of attribution is usually outlined through the division of state power by the Constitution, the authority of delegation and mandate are the authority that comes from delegation (Indroharto, 2014).

F.A., M. Stroink and J.G. Steenbeek argue that there are two ways in which government organs acquire authority, namely attribution and delegation. Attribution concerns the delegation of new authority, while delegation concerns the delegation of existing authority (by an organ that has already acquired authority attributorially to another organ; so logically always preceded by attribution). The two ways in which government organs acquire authority are used as a basis or theory to analyze the authority of the state apparatus in exercising their authority (Ridwan, 2018).

b. Traffic Police

Traffic police are implementing elements that are tasked with carrying out police duties including guarding, regulating, escorting and patrolling, public education and traffic engineering, registration and identification of drivers or motor vehicles, investigation of traffic accidents and law enforcement in the field of traffic, to maintain order and smooth traffic. According to Djajoesman, the traffic police (Polantas) is part of the Police that is given special tasks in the field of traffic and therefore is a specialization of police duties in general, this explains that a traffic police officer is expected to have special skills to carry out his duties in the field. These skills can be obtained through traffic vocational education, which is adjusted to the classification that has become a provision (Djajoesman, 2016).

To carry out its responsibility to maintain public safety and order, the police have three main functions, namely:

1. Pre-emptive Function
that is, all efforts and community development in the context of actively participating in creating situations and conditions that are able to prevent and ward off the occurrence of disturbances in public security and order against state regulations.
2. Preventive Function, which is all efforts in the field of police to restore public security and order, maintain the safety of people and their property, including providing protection and assistance, especially preventing the commission of other acts that can essentially threaten or endanger public order and peace.
3. Repressive Function, which is to take action against violations of the law to be processed to the court which includes:
 - a. Investigation is a series of investigative actions to search for and find an event suspected of being a criminal act in order to find out whether or not an investigation can be carried out in the manner regulated by law.
 - b. Investigation is a series of actions of investigators in terms and in accordance with the way regulated in the law to search for and collect evidence, which with that evidence sheds light on the criminal acts that occurred and in order to find suspects (Djamin, 2015)

In Article 59 paragraph (3) of the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the Level of the Resort Police and the Police Carry out the functions, namely:

1. Police traffic coaching.
2. Fostering community participation through cross-sectoral cooperation, Dikmaslantas, and problem assessment in the field of traffic.
3. Implementation of police operations in the field of traffic in the context of law enforcement and security, safety, order, and smooth traffic (Kamseltibcarlantas).
4. Administrative services for registration and identification of motor vehicles and drivers. .
5. Implementation of highway patrols and enforcement of violations and handling of traffic accidents in the context of law enforcement, as well as ensuring Kamseltibcarlantas on the highway.
6. Security and rescue of road users.
7. Maintenance and maintenance of equipment and vehicles.

A traffic police officer must have good attitude qualities in carrying out his duties so that law enforcement can run well. Some of the attitude qualities that must be possessed by a traffic police officer are:

- a. Responsible
- b. Have the ability and skills to conduct investigations to
- c. get the truth.
- d. Proper leadership
- e. Have technical skills regarding traffic on a specialized basis
- f. The latest development of traffic technology
- g. Have initiatives in both prevention and repression
- h. Have the ability to reason correctly
- i. Have an awareness of the duty to protect lives and property
- j. Community
- k. Able to control themselves, be honest and so on (Soekamto, 2004).

c. Motor vehicle

The definition of a motor vehicle according to article 1 paragraph 8 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, namely "A motor vehicle is any vehicle that is driven by mechanical equipment in the form of an engine other than a vehicle running on rails". What is meant by engineering equipment can be in the form of motors or other equipment that functions to convert a certain energy resource into the motion of the motor vehicle concerned.

Article 1 Number 13 of Law Number 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies Motor Vehicles are all wheeled vehicles and their attachments that are used on all types of roads, and are driven by technical equipment in the form of motors or other equipment that functions to convert a certain energy resource into the propulsion of the motor vehicle concerned, Including heavy equipment and large equipment that in operation use wheels and motors and are not permanently attached as well as motorized vehicles operated in water.

In Government Regulation (PP) Number 30 of 2021 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation article 1 paragraph 5 which reads that a motor vehicle is any vehicle driven by mechanical equipment in the form of an engine other than a vehicle running on rails.

A motor vehicle is any vehicle that is driven by machine equipment and its operation is on public roads. Motorized vehicles are also defined as couplings or outboard trains that are coupled with motorized vehicles as their towing (Matthews, 2020).

Based on the Indonesian Highway Capacity Manual (*Highway Capacity Manual*) published by Bina Marga in 1997, vehicles are categorized into several types, namely:

1. Light vehicles.

Light vehicles are four-wheeled motor vehicles, with two axles at a distance of 2.0 - 3.0 m (including passenger vehicles, opelets, micro buses, public transportation, micro buses, pick-ups, and small trucks).

2. Heavy vehicles.

Heavy vehicles are motorized vehicles with an axle distance of more than 3.50 m, usually with more than four wheels, (including: buses, two-axle trucks, three-axle trucks and combination trucks according to the Highway classification system).

3. Motorbike.

Motorcycle (motor cycle) is a motor vehicle with two or three wheels.

4. Non-motorized vehicles.

Unmotorized vehicles are vehicles powered by humans or animals on wheels.

The driver is also referred to as the driver. A driver is a person who drives a motor vehicle. A good driver is a person who has developed basic driving skills, driving habits, proper conditions, and good voice judgment as well as mental and physical health. An attitude of responsibility and prudence is the most important thing. The driver's caution will do the right thing or take safe and appropriate precautions. Safety limits must be maintained and allowances are made to avoid accidents. Accidents occur more at the age of 15 to 24 years old than others. The safest drivers are people aged 65 to 74.

V. RESEARCH METHODS

Type of Research

The writing uses normative legal research methods and also empirical legal research. Normative law research also refers to legal rules, legal norms that are contained both in the provisions of laws and regulations and in court decisions. Empirical legal research is legal research that uses primary data sources, where the data obtained comes from field observations

Problem Approach

The problem approach used in this study is the approach of laws and regulations. The statute *approach* is used, because what will be studied is the legal rules related to this research. This approach is carried out by examining all relevant laws and regulations. This approach requires understanding the hierarchy and fundamentals of the rule of law.

Source of Legal Materials

Primary legal materials consisting of laws and government regulations, court decisions that have the permanent legal force of other related regulations such as the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Secondary legal materials are materials that provide explanations about primary legal materials such as research, proceedings related to research. Tertiary legal materials, which are materials that provide instructions and explanations for primary and secondary legal materials such as dictionaries, encyclopedias (wikipedia) and tables related to the object of research

VI. DISCUSSION RESULTS

1. Implementation of Deli Serdang Police Authority in Motor Vehicle Inspection

Traffic safety and order are important aspects of modern society's life. In the midst of an increase in the number of motorized vehicles and the complexity of traffic problems, the role of the police has become increasingly crucial. The Deli Serdang Police, as a law enforcement institution in its area, has the authority to carry out motor vehicle inspections. This authority not only aims to enforce the law, but also to ensure the safety and comfort of all road users. The implementation of this authority involves various aspects, from legal basis to operational procedures in the field, which

are comprehensively designed to create traffic order and minimize the potential for accidents on the highway.

The implementation of the authority of the Deli Serdang Police in inspecting motor vehicles is based on a strong and comprehensive legal foundation. The main basis is Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, which is the main legal umbrella in the implementation and management of transportation in Indonesia. This law explicitly gives the police the authority to conduct inspections of motor vehicles on the road. Articles 265 to 272 of the Law regulate in detail the inspection of motor vehicles, including procedures, officers' authority, and the rights and obligations of the driver being inspected. In addition to Law No. 22 of 2009, the implementation of the audit also refers to various other derivative and related regulations.

Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspection of Motor Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transportation Violations provides more detailed technical guidance regarding the inspection mechanism. The Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Perkap) is also an important reference, such as Perkap Number 5 of 2012 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles which assists officers in verifying the validity of vehicle documents.

Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is also a legal basis that strengthens the authority of the police in maintaining security and order, including in the field of traffic. All of these laws and regulations form a comprehensive legal framework, providing legitimacy and guidance for the Deli Serdang Police in carrying out motor vehicle inspections. This not only ensures the legality of police actions, but also guarantees the rights of citizens in the examination process, creating a balance between law enforcement and human rights protection.

The motor vehicle inspection procedure carried out by the Deli Serdang Police is a series of systematic and comprehensive steps aimed at ensuring compliance with traffic regulations and ensuring the safety of motorists and other road users. The first stage in this procedure is checking vehicle documents, which include Vehicle Number Registration (STNK) and Driver's License (SIM). The officer will verify the authenticity of the document, the validity period, and the suitability between the driver's identity and the data listed on the driver's license. For the STNK, the officer will check whether the police number and engine number listed are in accordance with the physical vehicle being inspected. This is important to prevent the use of stolen vehicles or falsification of documents. After the document check, the officer will move on to checking the completeness of the vehicle. This includes checking the vehicle's lights (headlights, turn signals, and brakes), rearview mirrors, license plates, tires, and other safety devices such as helmets for motorcyclists. Officers will also check the general physical condition of the vehicle to ensure there are no illegal modifications or alterations that could jeopardize safety. For four-wheeled motor vehicles or more, additional checks may include the presence of seat belts, emergency glass breakers, and P3K equipment.

Other safety aspects that are the focus of the inspection include exhaust noise levels, especially for motorcycles, to ensure that they do not exceed specified thresholds. Officers will also check the level of darkness of the window film on the car to ensure that it complies with the permitted standards, given the importance of visibility for driving safety. In some cases, inspections can include simple emissions tests to ensure the vehicle is not emitting excessive fumes that could pollute the environment and interfere with the vision of other drivers. In addition, officers will also pay attention

to the condition of the driver, including signs of fatigue, the influence of alcohol, or the use of drugs that can endanger safety on the road. In certain situations, officers will conduct an alcohol test using *a breathalyzer* if the driver is suspected of being under the influence of alcohol. Vehicle load inspection is also an important part, especially for freight vehicles, to ensure that there is no overload that can endanger safety and damage road infrastructure.

The follow-up of the motor vehicle inspection process carried out by the Deli Serdang Police is a crucial stage that determines the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement. When officers find violations during inspections, a series of actions will be taken according to the type and severity of the violation. These actions vary from light sanctions to more serious legal proceedings.

For minor violations, such as negligence in carrying a driver's license or STNK, the officer gives a verbal reprimand accompanied by a brief education about the importance of document completeness. In cases like this, the driver is given the opportunity to show the document in question within a certain period of time at the nearest police station. However, for more serious violations, such as driving without a driver's license, using a vehicle that is not roadworthy, or violating dangerous traffic rules, the officer will issue a ticket. This enforcement process involves recording the details of the violation and the identity of the offender, as well as an explanation of the next procedure, including the option to attend a court hearing or pay the fine through a designated bank.

In the case of serious violations, such as drunk driving, dangerous driving at a very high speed, or engaging in wild racing, the action taken can be more decisive. This includes temporary detention of motorists, vehicle seizures, and more complex legal proceedings that can lead to criminal penalties. For cases like this, the officer will make a more detailed investigation report and involve the investigating unit for further processing.

2. Obstacles to the Implementation of Motor Vehicle Inspections in the Jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police

In an effort to realize traffic order and safety, the Deli Serdang Police always carry out motor vehicle inspections as part of their duties and authority. However, the implementation of this task does not always go smoothly. Various obstacles and challenges often arise, testing the ability and resilience of police officers in carrying out their duties. These obstacles vary, including:

1. Personnel limitations

Personnel limitations are one of the significant challenges faced by the Deli Serdang Police in an effort to carry out effective and thorough inspections of motor vehicles. This problem arises as a result of the imbalance between the number of available officers and the increasing volume of vehicles in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police. This phenomenon is not just a simple quantitative problem, but has a wide impact on various aspects of law enforcement and traffic safety.

The rapid growth in the number of motor vehicles, driven by the improvement of people's living standards and the ease of obtaining vehicles, is not balanced by the addition of an adequate number of police personnel. As a result, the ratio between officers and vehicles that must be inspected becomes very disproportionate. This results in an excessive workload for existing officers, which in turn can affect the quality and thoroughness of the inspections carried out.

This limitation of personnel has a direct impact on the frequency and scope of vehicle inspection operations. The Deli Serdang Police often have to limit the number of checkpoints or reduce the duration of operations due to limited human resources. As a result, many potential areas are unreachable by routine inspections, creating loopholes for violators to escape scrutiny. This situation also makes it difficult for the police to respond quickly to reports of violations or traffic incidents that occur in various locations at the same time.

In addition, the limitation of personnel also affects the ability of the Deli Serdang Police to conduct a thorough and in-depth examination. Existing officers often have to work under time pressure to inspect as many vehicles as possible, which can result in rushed or incomplete inspections. This increases the risk of missing serious violations or unroadworthy vehicle conditions, which can ultimately jeopardize traffic safety.

This problem also has an impact on the preventive and educational aspects of police duties. With a limited number of personnel, it is difficult for the Deli Serdang Police to carry out intensive traffic socialization and education activities to the public. In fact, this aspect of prevention and increasing public awareness is very important in creating a sustainable culture of orderly traffic.

2. Public awareness

The low public awareness of traffic regulations is one of the biggest challenges faced by the Deli Serdang Police in an effort to create order and traffic safety. This problem is complex and multidimensional, involving various social, cultural, and educational factors that are interrelated. Lack of understanding and compliance of road users with traffic rules not only increases the risk of accidents but also hinders the effectiveness of law enforcement carried out by the police.

One of the root problems is the limited traffic education received by the community. Many road users, especially motorists, do not have a comprehensive understanding of traffic regulations. The process of obtaining a Driver's License (SIM) is often not accompanied by a deep understanding of traffic ethics and safety. As a result, many motorists focus solely on their technical driving abilities without understanding the importance of obeying signs, road markings, and other traffic rules.

Cultural factors also play a significant role in low traffic awareness. In some circles of society, there is an assumption that violating traffic rules is a natural thing or even considered a form of "agility" in driving. Behaviors such as running a red light, driving against the current, or not wearing a helmet are often considered commonplace, especially when there is no officer watching. This culture of "as long as you don't get caught" is difficult to eliminate and requires a complete change in mindset.

Lack of understanding of the consequences of traffic violations is also an important factor. Many road users are unaware that the violations they commit, no matter how small, can potentially cause fatal accidents. For example, using a mobile phone while driving or ignoring speed limits is often considered a minor offense, when the impact can be very serious.

3. Resistance

Resistance to the motor vehicle inspection process is one of the serious obstacles faced by the Deli Serdang Police in efforts to enforce the law and traffic order. This phenomenon, in which certain individuals reject or even actively obstruct the examination process, reflects the

complexity of the wider social and legal problems in society. This resistance can come in many forms, from subtle rejections to physical confrontations, and each case has its own nuances and challenges for officers on the ground.

One form of resistance that is often encountered is the refusal to comply with the officer's instructions when stopped for inspection. Some riders tried to flee or pretended not to hear the command to stop. This action not only hampers the inspection process but can also endanger the safety of officers and other road users. In more extreme cases, some individuals even recklessly break through checkpoints, creating a very dangerous situation and potentially causing accidents.

Another form of resistance that often occurs is an attempt to intimidate or provoke officers. This can be verbal threats, the use of abusive language, or even physical threats. Some individuals try to use their influence or connections to avoid scrutiny, such as claiming to have relationships with high-ranking officials or threatening to report officers to superiors. This kind of situation puts officers in a difficult position, where they must enforce the law while managing the potential escalation of conflicts.

VII. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the authority of the Deli Serdang Police in inspecting motor vehicles is based on a strong legal foundation, especially Law No. 22 of 2009 and other related regulations. The inspection procedure includes checking documents, vehicle completeness, and other safety aspects. The follow-up of the examination varies from a reprimand to a more serious legal process, depending on the type of violation. However, in its implementation, the Deli Serdang Police faced several main obstacles, namely the limitation of personnel that was not proportional to the volume of vehicles, low public awareness of traffic regulations, and resistance from certain individuals who refused or obstructed the inspection process.

To increase the effectiveness of motor vehicle inspections, the Deli Serdang Police need to optimize the use of technology to overcome personnel limitations, improve education and socialization programs to increase public awareness, and develop more effective handling strategies against individual resistance. In addition, there needs to be efforts to increase collaboration with relevant agencies and the community, as well as to improve officers' skills in conflict management and effective communication. The development of a transparent reporting and complaint handling system is also important to build public trust in the traffic law enforcement process.

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