

The Role Of Traffic Police In Law Enforcement Hit And Run Criminal Study At Deli Serdang Police Station

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Abstract

This study examines the role of the traffic police in law enforcement related to hit-and-run crimes within the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police Department. Traffic violations, including hit-and-run incidents, remain a pressing issue that impacts road safety and public trust in law enforcement. Despite clear legal frameworks such as Article 312 of Law Number 22 of 2009 on Traffic and Road Transportation, challenges persist in identifying and prosecuting offenders due to factors like insufficient evidence and public reluctance to testify. This research aims to explore the efforts and obstacles faced by the traffic police in enforcing the law and mitigating hit-and-run crimes. The findings will contribute to enhancing law enforcement strategies and improving traffic safety outcomes.

Keywords :

Traffic Police, Hit-and-Run, Law Enforcement, Road Safety, Deli Serdang Police

I. INTRODUCTION

The police are one of the pillars of national defense, which specifically handles public peace and security. Domestic security is formulated as the format of the objectives of the Indonesian National Police and is consistently stated in the details of the main tasks, namely maintaining security and guarding the community, enforcing the law, and protecting, serving and serving the community. Thus, the importance of this police is important for traffic peace. While the resolution of road user traffic also depends heavily on the level of public awareness. Moreover, discussing traffic on collective security related to the safety of road users themselves (Supriadi, 2019).

There are many problems related to violations of the law, ranging from minor to serious. Minor violations that often occur in traffic problems are such as not wearing a helmet, running a red light, not having a driver's license or vehicle registration, not turning on lights during the day, and riding three people which are considered to be part of the culture among the community and school children. Such traffic violations are considered to have become a habit for road users, so that every time a traffic order operation is carried out on the highway by the authorities, not a few are caught in cases of traffic violations and not infrequently because these violations often cause traffic accidents.

Traffic accidents are a form of incident that occurs on the road where no one expected and unintentionally occurred involving vehicles with or without other road users, where the victims are human beings and/or property losses. And many cases are found that accident victims are abandoned or left by the perpetrators, or better known as hit-and-run. Hit-and-run acts are generally interpreted as acts where the perpetrator or in this case the motor vehicle driver leaves the victim of a traffic accident and at that time does not stop the speed of the vehicle he is controlling.

There are three components that occur in traffic, namely humans as users, vehicles and roads, which interact with each other in vehicle movement. Members follow traffic rules set based on regulations covering traffic and road transportation, through roads that meet geometric requirements.

Of the various types of accidents, fatigue and carelessness of drivers trigger accidents. The human factor is the main cause of traffic accidents on the highway. This happens because of the carelessness or negligence of drivers in driving their vehicles (Ali, 2018).

The problem faced in traffic is the balance between the capacity of the road network, with the number of vehicles and people passing by using the road. If the capacity of the road network is almost saturated or even exceeded, then what happens is traffic congestion. This problem is often confused as a transportation problem. What must be considered is the balance between the capacity of the mode of transportation, with the number of goods or people who need transportation. If the fleet capacity is lower than needed, many goods or people will not be transported, or both will be crammed into existing vehicles (Reksodiputro, 2017).

Regarding hit and run, it generally has the understanding that the perpetrator or in this case the driver of a motor vehicle leaves the victim of a traffic accident and at that time does not stop his vehicle or the perpetrator runs away without being responsible for the consequences of his actions. Of course this is not in line with the rules and norms that apply in community life and as social beings.

Lately, there have been many hit-and-run traffic accidents that have resulted in death, and this is very detrimental because of the many costs that must be borne by the victims and their families. In Article 231 of the LLAJ Law, paragraph 3, Assistance and Treatment of Victims, which reads:

(1) Motor vehicles involved in traffic accidents must:

- A. Stop the vehicle he is driving;
- B. Provide assistance to victims;
- C. Report traffic accidents to the nearest Indonesian National Police.

In this case, the hit and run perpetrator who fled has violated Article 312 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, which states:

"Any person who drives a motor vehicle who sees a traffic accident and intentionally does not stop his vehicle, does not provide assistance, or does not report the traffic accident to the nearest Indonesian National Police as referred to in Article 231 paragraph (1) letters a, b, and c without a proper reason shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of IDR 75,000,000.00 (seventy five million rupiah)."

The reality in the field is that it is very difficult to find the perpetrators of hit and run. It is hoped that the perpetrators can be found, so that the perpetrators can be held accountable for their actions before the law, and so that the victim's family/heirs can get help from the vehicle owner, as regulated in the LLAJ Law. The police who cannot reveal the perpetrators of hit and run will become a backlog of cases every year. In hit and run incidents, the public who see the accident tend not to want to get involved and become witnesses to the incident. (Romeidin.2020).

In response to the rampant hit-and-run crimes, the police as law enforcement officers have a very important role. The police are a state apparatus tasked with maintaining security and guarding the community, providing protection, and providing protection to the community. The police have the duty and obligation to enforce the law and protect the community (Raharjo, 2009).

The Deli Serdang Police Department has made various efforts to overcome the crime of hit and run and the regulations have also regulated the punishment for perpetrators of hit and run crimes, both those that result in minor injuries and those that are more severe, namely death. However, this still does not have a significant impact on the rampant crime of hit and run. Based on the background above, the author raises the title of this study, namely: **" The Role of Traffic Police in Law Enforcement of Hit and Run Crimes (Study at the Deli Serdang Police Department)."**

II. Problem Formula

The main problems in this research are:

1. What is the role of the Traffic Police in handling hit and run in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police ?

2. How to Obstacle Law Enforcement for Hit and Run Crimes in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police ?

III. Research purposes

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the role of the traffic police in handling hit and run in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police
2. To Know the Obstacles to Law Enforcement of Hit and Run Crimes in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Understanding Law Enforcement

Indonesia is a country of law, everything done by the community must be based on the provisions of the law itself. Because the function of law is to protect human interests, then in law enforcement must pay attention to legal certainty, benefits and justice of the law itself. Law enforcement can be a tool for regulating order for community life, can realize social justice.

Law enforcement is an effort so that legal norms can function and can be used as a guideline for behavior for society. Law enforcement also has a reciprocal relationship with society. Soerjono Soekanto said that the main point and purpose of law enforcement with the activity of adjusting the relationship of values contained in strong and manifested rules accompanied by actions as a series of presentations of the final process values, in order to realize, maintain and maintain the peace of social life (Soekanto, 2016).

Law enforcement is a rule of behavior or legal relationship for community life. In order to realize justice, security and political stability, the law must run as it should. If law enforcement has doubts or weaknesses, it will have an impact on the condition of legal protection itself and will have an impact on the lack of public trust in law enforcement.

Law enforcement is a concept of legal norms to realize a more just peace. There are four aspects that need to be considered in law enforcement, as follows:

- A. Law enforcement aims to combat crime, so it is necessary to protect society from anti-social actions that can harm and be detrimental to society.
- B. Law enforcement aims to improve or try to change behavior that was previously bad to good, obeying the law and being useful in society, so protection is needed for society from someone who has a dangerous nature.
- C. Law enforcement aims to prevent arbitrary actions, so protection is needed for the community against sanctions or actions from law enforcers or from the community in general.
- D. Law enforcement must be able to resolve conflicts, restore balance and bring back a sense of peace in society. Protection is needed for society against the balance or harmony of various interests and values that are disturbed as a result of crime. (Rahardjo, 2019).

Law enforcement is more or less an effort made to make the law, both in the narrow formal sense and the broad material sense, a guideline for behavior in every legal act, both by the legal subjects concerned and by official law enforcement officers who are given the task and authority by law to ensure the functioning of legal norms that apply in community and state life (Abidin, 2017).

To impose a criminal sentence must go through several stages that are seen as an effort or rational process that is deliberately planned to achieve a certain goal which is a chain of activities that do not include sources from values and culminate in criminal and criminal punishment. These stages are:

1. Formulation Stages

It is a stage of criminal law enforcement in an abstract manner by a legislative body that carries out activities to select values that are in accordance with current and future conditions and

situations, then formulates them in the form of the best laws in the sense of fulfilling the requirements of justice and utility. This stage is called the legislative policy stage.

2. Application Stage

It is the stage of criminal law enforcement (the stage of criminal law enforcement) by law enforcement officers, starting from the police to the courts or examinations before the courts. Thus, law enforcement officers are tasked with enforcing and implementing laws and regulations that have been made by lawmakers, in carrying out this task, law enforcement officers must adhere to the values of justice and utility. This stage is called the judicial stage.

3. Execution Stage

It is the stage of law enforcement (implementation of the law) in concrete terms by criminal law enforcement officers. At this stage, criminal law enforcement officers are tasked with enforcing laws and regulations that have been made by the law-making body through the application of criminal penalties determined by the government. This is the process of implementing criminal penalties that have been determined in the implementation of the court. In its implementation, these criminal law enforcement officers must be guided by criminal laws and regulations that have been made by the lawmakers and the value of utility and justice (Hamzah. 2014).

b. Traffic Crimes

Criminal acts are acts that are prohibited by law accompanied by threats (sanctions) in the form of certain penalties for anyone who violates the criminal act. acts prohibited by a rule of law, whose prohibition is accompanied by threats in the form of certain penalties for anyone who violates the rules, it can also be said that criminal acts are acts that are prohibited by law and are threatened with penalties where the prohibition is directed at acts (incidents or circumstances caused by the behavior of people who cause crimes). (Moeljatno, 2008).

Traffic crimes are one of the acts of violation of the laws and regulations governing traffic. Violations committed can result in traffic accidents. Acts that originate from violations can harm others or oneself.

The Criminal Code does not specifically regulate traffic crimes, but traffic crimes will be regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation. In Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, matters concerning traffic crimes are as many as 44 Articles, which are regulated in Chapter XX. Criminal provisions start from Article 273 to Article 317 of the UULAJ.

Any act that is contrary to Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation is a criminal act, therefore like other legal norms, any form of violation committed certainly has legal consequences in the form of sanctions that will be given to violators of the law. The sanctions given can be in the form of administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions in the form of: imprisonment, detention, and fines.

There are differences in the imposition of sanctions between one violation and another, this is adjusted to the level of violation committed, the following are forms of criminal acts of traffic violations based on Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, namely:

1. Violation of traffic regulations on the road

- a. Violation of the right of way
- B. Violation of vehicle speed limits
- C. Violation of traffic signs, road markings, signaling devices, etc.
- D. Violations in driving a vehicle, such as driving in an unreasonable manner and driving a vehicle while carrying out activities that can disturb or eliminate concentration.
- e. Violation of the rights of pedestrians and cyclists

2. Violation of vehicle regulations

- A. Violation of vehicle completeness

- 1) Completeness of documents such as STNK, Letter of Cargo, Travel Documents and BPKB, Certificate of Passing Periodic Tests
- 2) Complete safety equipment in the form of spare tires and first aid kits in case of a vehicle accident or fire.
- 3) Other additional equipment that can interfere with safety when driving
- 4) Completeness of vehicle registration plate
- B. Power and weight violation ratio
- C. Violation of the weight and dimensions of the load being transported
- D. Vehicle registration violations
- e. Violations of vehicle roadworthiness tests, including:
 - 1) Exhaust emissions
 - 2) Turning radius
 - 3) Noise sound
 - 4) Parking system efficiency
 - 5) Main brake system efficiency
 - 6) Horn sound
 - 7) Front wheel hub
 - 8) Headlight beam power and direction
 - 9) Matching wheel performance and tire condition
 - 10) Matching the engine power to the vehicle weight
 - 11) Accuracy of speedometer
- f. Road Class Violations
3. Violation of driver regulations
 - A. Driving license requirements
 - B. Safety equipment, such as using seat belts for motor vehicles and using Indonesian National Standard helmets for motorcycle users and motorcycle passengers.
 - C. Driving a motor vehicle in a manner or under conditions that could endanger other road users.
4. Violation of Transportation Industry Regulations
 - a. Violation of route permit
 - B. Violation of cargo or passenger load limits
 - c. Tariff violations
 - D. Driving duration violations (Putranto, 2019)

c. Definition of Hit and Run

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) hit and run is a collision event, the one who hits the victim leaves. In English, "hit and run" is called "a hit and run." Hit and run which means (there was) a collision, the person who hit the victim left, indicating that the driver who caused the traffic accident was trying to escape his responsibility . (Aditya, 2023).

Hit and run Hit and run is one of the traffic violations that in theory there is no specific definition that discusses hit and run. From the facts that occur in society, it is concluded that hit and run is a bad act when there is a traffic accident, the perpetrator actually leaves the victim and does not retaliate for the actions he has done because he does not want to be separated from the law. (Anita, 2015).

Hit and run is an act of the perpetrator where the driver of a motor vehicle leaves the victim of a traffic accident and does not help him. What should be done by the driver of a motor vehicle involved in a traffic accident as regulated in Article 231 of the UULLAJ, is mandatory

- 1) Stop the vehicle he is driving.
- 2) Provide assistance to the victim.
- 3) Report the accident to the nearest Indonesian National Police; and
- 4) Provide information related to the accident incident

The driver of the vehicle because he is in a forced situation and cannot stop the vehicle or provide assistance to the victim. When another accident occurs, the meaning of forced circumstances is a situation that can threaten the driver's safety, especially from the anger of the crowd and the driver's condition which does not allow him to provide assistance (Wurara, 2015).

Hit and run was initially an accident due to negligence, where negligence in driving has been regulated in Article 310 of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation. Then the act that resulted in the victim was accompanied by an irresponsible act, namely leaving the victim or running away. The trigger for accidents including hit and run is the collapse of ethics in driving (Suprpto, 2011).

When the results of the investigation and inquiry show that the accident that occurred was an intentional act and had been planned. Then the punishment will be heavier, because the victim was hit intentionally. This does not include a hit and run, but rather premeditated murder using a tool in the form of a motor vehicle, which in the act is purely intentional, but it is different from a hit and run which contains elements of negligence and intention. Negligence or negligence itself is an attitude that is less careful.

V. RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

The writing uses normative legal research methods and also empirical legal research. Normative legal research also refers to legal rules, legal norms contained in both regulatory provisions and 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 statutory regulatory approach. The statutory regulatory approach *is* used because what will be studied is the legal rules related to this study. This approach is carried out by examining all related statutory regulations. This approach requires understanding the hierarchy and principles of statutory regulations.

Source of Legal Material

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

VI. DISCUSSION RESULTS

1. The Role of Traffic Police in Handling Hit and Runs in the Jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police

Traffic Police (Polantas) have a crucial and multifaceted role in handling hit-and-run cases in the jurisdiction of Polresta Deli Serdang. As the frontline in traffic law enforcement, Polantas is not only responsible for direct handling at the Crime Scene (TKP), but also carries out complex tasks that include in-depth investigations, cross-unit coordination, and preventive efforts to minimize similar incidents in the future.

The role of the Traffic Police starts from the first second the report is received, where the speed and accuracy of action can determine the success of solving a case. From securing the crime scene, collecting evidence, to tracking the perpetrator, every step taken by the Traffic Police is an important link in the law enforcement process. More than just chasing the perpetrator, the Traffic Police also plays a role in providing protection and assistance to victims, as well as educating the

public as a long-term preventive measure. The complexity of this role emphasizes the importance of the professionalism and dedication of the Traffic Police in maintaining peace and justice on the highway.

2. Crime Scene Handling (TKP)

Handling the Crime Scene (TKP) is the first crucial step taken by the Traffic Police in handling hit-and-run cases. Once the report is received, the Traffic Police team moves quickly to secure the scene. This is done to ensure that important evidence is not contaminated or lost. Officers will put up police lines and chase away unauthorized persons. The Traffic Police then conduct a careful crime scene investigation, recording and collecting every detail that may be a clue, such as road conditions, the position of the victim, and other signs of an accident. At the same time, the Traffic Police are also responsible for regulating traffic flow around the location. The Traffic Police will place officers to direct vehicles, prevent congestion, and avoid potential accidents. aftershocks that may occur due to traffic disruption in the area.

3. Collection of Evidence and Information

The stage of collecting evidence and information is a process that requires high precision and accuracy. Traffic Police will comb the crime scene area to find physical evidence that can provide clues about the incident and the perpetrator. Traffic police look for vehicle debris that may be left behind, such as broken glass, pieces of bumper plastic, or even peeled catnip. Brake marks on the asphalt are also of particular concern because they can provide information about the speed and direction of the perpetrator's vehicle. Officers also collect items that may have fallen from the perpetrator's vehicle. At the same time, the Traffic Police team interviews witnesses at the location, recording every detail of their evidence that helps the perpetrator. If available, CCTV footage from the surrounding area will be collected as additional, very valuable evidence. This process requires good coordination with related parties, such as building or shop managers around the location of the incident.

4. Investigation and Inquiry

After the evidence and information are collected, the Traffic Police team proceeds to a more in-depth investigation and inquiry stage. Traffic police analyze each piece of evidence that has been collected. Forensic experts are involved to analyze physical evidence such as vehicle debris or brake marks. Based on the results of the analysis and witness statements, the investigation team compiles a detailed chronology of events. This includes the estimated time of the incident, the direction of the perpetrator's vehicle coming and going, and the escape route. Further investigation is carried out to identify the perpetrator, which involves tracing the vehicle's police number, matching it with registered vehicle data, or even tracing workshops around the area to look for vehicles that may have been repaired after the accident.

5. Search for the perpetrator

In an effort to find the perpetrators of hit-and-run, the Traffic Police use various strategies. The first step is to disseminate information related to the characteristics of the perpetrators of the vehicle. This is done through various channels, including mass media, social media, and internal police communication networks. Detailed descriptions of the type of vehicle, color, and other special characteristics are disseminated to raise public awareness and assist in identification. Next, the Traffic Police conduct raids and vehicle inspections at various strategic points. These inspections focus on vehicles that have similarities to the description of the vehicle or show signs of damage consistent with the accident that occurred. The Traffic Police also actively work with the public to obtain information. The Traffic Police open an anonymous reporting channel and encourage the public to report if they see a suspicious vehicle or have information related to the perpetrator. This cooperation with the public is often key in the dissemination of hit-and-run cases.

6. Victim Protection and Assistance

The role of the Traffic Police is not only limited to the privacy of the perpetrator, but also includes protection and assistance to the victim. The first step is to ensure that the victim gets the necessary medical assistance. The Traffic Police coordinate with the nearest ambulance service and hospital to provide emergency care and evacuation of the victim to a health facility. After that, the Traffic Police are responsible for providing information and assistance to the victim's family. This includes notifying the family about the incident, assisting in the process of identifying the victim, and providing an explanation of the legal procedures to be followed.

2. Obstacles to Law Enforcement of Hit and Run Crimes in the Jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police

Law enforcement of hit-and-run cases in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police Department faces a series of complex and diverse challenges. These obstacles include interrelated technical, social, and structural aspects, creating a complex maze for law enforcement officers in their efforts to uncover cases and bring perpetrators to justice. From the limitations of physical evidence and eyewitnesses, to geographical limitations and resource limitations, each obstacle has the potential to derail the investigation process.

The critical time factor in handling hit-and-run cases is often complicated by late reporting or lack of public awareness. Meanwhile, technical challenges such as the lack of sophisticated forensic equipment and the vastness of the jurisdiction add to the complexity of law enforcement's task. Facing these obstacles, a holistic approach is needed that involves increasing institutional capacity, cross-sector collaboration, and active community participation to create a more effective and responsive law enforcement system for hit-and-run cases.

Based on this, the obstacles to law enforcement regarding hit and run crimes at the Deli Serdang Police are described as follows:

1. Limitations of Evidence

Limited evidence is one of the main challenges in handling hit-and-run cases in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police. Often, physical evidence left at the Crime Scene (TKP) is very minimal, complicating the process of identifying the perpetrator and reconstructing the incident. Vehicle debris or traces of prohibitions that are usually important clues may not be found or contaminated before the investigation team arrives. In addition, promising eyewitnesses or witnesses' reluctance to provide information collection is crucial. In many cases, Witnesses may be afraid of being involved in the legal process or worried about personal consequences if they provide evidence.

The limited availability of CCTV footage that can be used as evidence is also a significant obstacle. In some areas, there may be no surveillance cameras, or the quality of the footage is too low to clearly identify the perpetrator or vehicle. The combination of these limitations often makes the investigation process very challenging for the police.

2. Late Reporting

The delay in reporting hit-and-run cases by the public is a serious obstacle often faced by the Deli Serdang Police. When the public does not immediately report the incident, the golden time to collect evidence and identify the perpetrator is wasted. Every minute that passes after the incident increases the risk of losing important evidence at the crime scene. Tire tracks can be erased by other vehicle traffic, vehicle debris may be swept away or moved, and potential witnesses may leave the scene without being questioned. This delay also gives the perpetrator a greater opportunity to flee or remove evidence from their vehicle. As a result, when the investigation team finally arrives at the location, investigators often face a crime scene that has been contaminated or significantly changed from the condition at the time of the incident, complicating the process of collecting evidence and reconstructing the incident. This directly

impacts the effectiveness of case handling and reduces the chances of success in identifying and arresting the perpetrator.

3. difficulty identifying comedians

Identifying the perpetrator in a hit-and-run case is a major challenge for the Deli Serdang Police Department. The main characteristic of a hit-and-run case is the speed with which the perpetrator flees the scene, often before any witnesses have the chance to clearly identify them. This speed-removal makes it difficult to record important details such as police numbers, vehicle types, or physical characteristics of the perpetrator. Especially when there are witnesses, in a fast and tense situation, the information provided may be inaccurate or incomplete.

Furthermore, many savvy perpetrators will quickly modify or repair their vehicles to eliminate evidence of their involvement in an accident. Quick repairs at a body shop, repainting, or even replacing vehicle components can remove physical evidence that is essential to the identification process. This tactic makes the police's job much more difficult, as the vehicle may have changed its appearance within hours of the incident. The combination of rapid evacuation and active efforts to remove evidence creates a significant obstacle in the process of identifying and apprehending hit-and-run perpetrators.

4. Limited Resources

Polresta Deli Serdang faces serious challenges in terms of limited resources in handling hit-and-run cases. The limited number of personnel is often not comparable to the caseload that must be handled. As a result, each officer must handle several cases at once, reducing the focus and effectiveness of the investigation. This limitation also impacts the ability to conduct preventive patrols or respond quickly to incident reports. In addition, the lack of sophisticated forensic equipment for evidence analysis is a major obstacle. Modern technology such as rapid DNA system analysis, accident recovery software, or sophisticated tire track analysis tools are not available. This limits the ability of the investigation team to analyze evidence thoroughly and quickly. These resource limitations not only affect the speed of handling a case, but also the overall quality of the investigation. Without the support of qualified technology and personnel, many potential clues are missed or cannot be analyzed optimally, reducing the chances of success in solving hit-and-run cases.

5. Geography of Constraints

Geographical constraints are a challenge for the Deli Serdang Police in handling hit-and-run cases. The vast area of jurisdiction that must be covered makes it difficult to handle cases quickly. The long distance between the location of the incident and the nearest police station can cause delays in initial response, which is crucial in hit-and-run cases. Every minute of delay can mean the loss of important evidence or the opportunity to pursue the perpetrator. In addition, inadequate road and infrastructure conditions in several areas add to the complexity of the problem. Damaged roads, unpaved roads, or roads prone to natural disasters such as floods and landslides can slow down the movement of the investigation team.

VII. CONCLUSION

The role of the Traffic Police in handling Hit and Run in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police covers various important aspects. Starting from handling the crime scene quickly and carefully, the Traffic Police secure the scene, conduct a crime scene investigation, and regulate traffic around the area. Collect evidence and information carefully, including physical evidence and eyewitness evidence. Investigations and inquiries are carried out in depth, involving forensic analysis and compiling a chronology of events. In searching for the perpetrators, the Traffic Police use various strategies, including disseminating information, raids, and cooperation with the community. No less important, the Traffic Police also play a role in protecting and assisting victims, ensuring that victims receive medical assistance and providing information to the victim's family.

Obstacles to Law Enforcement of Hit-and-Run Crimes in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police include several crucial aspects. Limited evidence is often the main obstacle, with minimal physical evidence and reliable eyewitnesses. Delays in reporting by the public reduce the effectiveness of case handling, causing the loss of important evidence. Requesting the perpetrator's identity is exacerbated by the perpetrator's rapid escape and attempts to eliminate evidence. Limited resources, both personnel and forensic equipment, hamper the quality of investigations. Geographical obstacles, such as the vast area and inadequate infrastructure, also slow down the response and handling of cases.

Suggestions to improve the effectiveness of handling hit-and-run cases in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police are to adopt an integrated approach involving technology, society, and increasing institutional capacity. Implementation of technology-based traffic monitoring systems, such as smart CCTV and vehicle tracking systems, can improve detection and rapid response capabilities.

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