

# ORDERLY TRAFFIC ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL LABORATORY UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SURABAYA

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**Abstract**— Traffic violations is increased in student world. This traffic violation will cause harm to both students and other people. To create traffic safety as regulated in Article 1 number 31 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 Year 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transport (LLAJ Law), it requires an orderly attitude from every road user. In this regard, the purpose of this study was to determine the orderly attitude of traffic at the Surabaya State University Laboratory Junior High School. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire given to the students of Junior High School Laboratory Universitas Negeri Surabaya Laboratory (SMP UNESA). Based on the results of the study showed that students in that school have a good attitude in terms of traffic.

**Keywords**— attitude, orderly, traffic

## I. INTRODUCTION

The number of traffic violations in Surabaya so far shows an increase and there are still many students in Surabaya who committed violations. Based on the news in Jawa Pos, on the week of April 21 2019 it states that during January - March, the traffic corps cracked down on 52 thousand violating motorists. As many as 15 thousand of them are students. Violations committed on average do not use a helem and do not yet have a Driving License (SIM). Surabaya Traffic Police Traffic Unit noted, the number of students who were caught raided and ticketed on the spot continues to grow. In January there were 6,470 students who violated traffic rules. In February the number increased by 4,667 and in March 4,771.

Based on the data above, traffic violations show an increase in 2019 within a period of only 3 months. As a result of this traffic violation, the traffic situation on the road is less conducive. The government has made a regulation which is the traffic regulation Law No. 22/2009 so that the traffic situation remains conducive, but in reality there are still many road users who do not obey these rules. In fact, the existence of this traffic violation will bring harm to both the individual concerned and others such as accidents.

The rules regarding traffic Act Number 22 of 2009 are not fully understood by the public, especially students. The results of research conducted by Fitria Wulandari on understanding students in traffic discipline (Study at Samarinda Vocational Health) shows that students' understanding of traffic discipline is very minimal. Traffic rules are known only as a written rule and are not applied to daily activities in driving motorized vehicles. The lack of knowledge and understanding of students due to lack of socialization and awareness to learn about traffic rules [1]. Likewise the results of research conducted by Listyaningsih, et al (2018) about the Knowledge and Attitudes of Students about Traffic Rules in Unesa Laboratory Junior High School showed that students' knowledge of traffic rules was in the low category. The level of knowledge about the Traffic Rules of Students in SMP Unesa Laboratory is known through the ability of respondents to answer correctly 50 items of questions contained in the questionnaire knowledge of traffic rules which includes (1) traffic signs; (2) Road markings; (3) SIM making procedure; (4) Completeness of motor vehicle documents. The test results are as in table 1 below:

TABLE I. KNOWLEDGE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT OF UNESA LABORATORY REGARDING TRAFFIC RULES

No	Knowledge Level Category	Percentage
1.	High	0,7%
2.	High Enough	18,2%
3.	Low	44,8%
4.	Very Low	36,4%

Based on table 1, it shows that the students' knowledge about traffic rules is still mostly in the low category. Traffic violations committed by the community including students, are influenced by several factors, namely (1) lack of public awareness of the importance of traffic; (2) education about traffic regulations in the community is still lacking; (3) there are persons who behave unwise in enforcing the law on behavior.[2]

In addition, the results of research conducted by Ishrat Riaz and Shamia Shahid stated that lack of knowledge about legal traffic and driver practices is a factor that contributes to the bad attitude of professional drivers [3]. Another opinion explains that the behavior of violations against traffic is driven by attitudes towards the violations themselves both attitudes towards traffic rules / laws and attitudes towards the apparatus (police). Based on the explanation above, there are many factors that cause violations of traffic[4].

Low knowledge is also one indicator of traffic violations committed by students in the city of Surabaya. However, based on the results of research on the knowledge of Surabaya State University Laboratory Junior High School students showed a low value but when students are given a questionnaire about an orderly attitude in traffic, students can give the right choice for the statement given.

Order in traffic is one of the attitudes that need to be cultivated and accustomed to everyone, this is given the negative impact that occurs when road users are not disciplined, it will hamper smooth running on the road and even traffic accidents. Traffic order, as regulated in Article 1 number 32, the Road Traffic and Transport Law is a condition of traffic that takes place on a regular basis in accordance with the rights and obligations of each road user.

An orderly attitude in traffic is needed so that traffic violations do not increase. According to Slameto attitude is something that is learned, and attitude determines how individuals react to situations and determine what individuals look for in life. According to Sherif and Sherif attitude determines the singularity and uniqueness in a person's behavior in relation to human stimuli or certain events. Attitude is a condition that gives rise to an action or behavior. Thus, the attitude shows a person's condition to take an action that is influenced by the stimulus and not as a real behavior.

Attitudes are always about an object, and attitudes toward these objects are accompanied by positive or negative feelings. People have a positive attitude towards an object that is valuable in his view and he will be negative towards objects that are considered worthless or harmful [5].

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Junior high school students are part of road users, their characteristics are beginner age road users. The majority of children at primary school age are accompanied by their parents when traveling including to school. When children enter junior high school, they have the courage to try to drive motorized vehicles (motorbikes) both at home and at school. Although there is a prohibition for junior high school students not to ride motorbikes, but in a variety of ways and reasons students are determined to use motorbikes. Based on this background, it is necessary to examine how orderly traffic attitudes among students at the Unesa Laboratory Junior High School.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative descriptive study using percentages. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire. The collected data will be analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques and expressed as a percentage. The subjects of this study were students in Unesa Laboratory Junior High School. Unesa Laboratory Middle School has 146 students with the following details: class VII as many as 40 students, class VIII as many as 57 students and class IX as many as 49 students. In the implementation of class VIII research there were not present as many as 3 people so the total research subjects were 143. In this study all students became research subjects.

The variable in this study is the attitude of students about traffic rules. What is meant by the attitude of students is the mental or psychological readiness of students which is manifested in the form of behavior related to traffic rules. The said traffic regulations include traffic signs; road markings; SIM making procedure; completeness of motor vehicle papers.

To find out the attitudes of students at Unesa Laboratory Junior High School about Traffic Rules, a questionnaire was given to the students. This questionnaire contains 20 statements about the attitude of the traffic orderly attitude. This statement of attitude is positive and negative. Rating scores for positive statements are Strongly Agree (SS) with a score of 4; Agree (S) with a score of 3; Disagree (TS) with a score of 2; and Strongly Disagree (STS) with a score of 1. While negative statements are Strongly Disagree (STS) with a score of 4; Disagree (TS) with a score of 3; Agree (S) with a score of 2; and Strongly Agree (SS) with a score of 1. Questionnaire is given to students in class VII, class VIII, and Class IX at SMP Unesa Laboratory. The total number of respondents were 143 students. To determine the criteria, a calculation of the highest score x the number of respondents and the lowest score x the number of respondents is calculated. The criteria are determined as follows

$$4 \times 143 = 572$$

$$1 \times 143 = 143$$

The score difference is then divided into 5 categories so that the interval width of each group is  $429 : 5 = 85.8$  rounded up to 86, thus the criteria used are:

487 – 572 Very Good Category

401 – 486 Good Category

315 – 400 Fairly Good Category

229 – 314 Poor Category

143 – 228 Bad category

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The attitude of the students of SMP Unesa Laboratory on Traffic Regulations is related to knowledge of traffic which includes traffic signs, road markings, procedures for making SIMs and completeness of motorized driving documents. The reason for the selection of these materials is in line with the scope of traffic regulation as based on the provisions of Article 4 of Law 22 of 2009, in essence is "to foster and

carry out traffic and road transportation that is safe, safe, orderly, and smooth". The word "coaching" in Article 4, then spelled out in more detail in Article 5 paragraph (2) of Law 22 of 2009 includes: planning, regulation, control, and supervision. While the word "implementation", mentioned in Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law 22 of 2009 is carried out by: The Government, Regional Government, legal entity, and / or community. Furthermore, in order to guarantee the obedience of the traffic rules, in Chapter XX of Law 22 of 2009 there are criminal provisions. The existence of this criminal provision is indeed the most effective and fast means especially to form a culture of society to be obedient, the main reason is the very cruel sanctions.[6] However, one of the special characteristics in traffic crime is the existence of restitution as one of the reasons that conditional crimes can be imposed.[7]

In general, the results of the questionnaire about the orderly behavior of the students of Junior High School Laboratory Surabaya State University showed very good and good criteria for each statement given. Most of the students answered agree or strongly agree on the statement that has a positive connotation, while for negative statements the students give answers that do not agree or strongly disagree. This means that students can understand and can determine the choice of attitude that will be made on matters relating to traffic regulations. These results indicate a significant difference between the knowledge students have and how students determine attitudes.

**TABLE II. ATTITUDE OF TERMS PASSED BY CROSS PARTICIPANTS AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL UNESA LABORATORY**

No	Statement	Score
1.	Every driver of a vehicle on the highway must use the left hand lane, unless there is direction from the officer.	436
2.	Every highway user is obliged to obey traffic rules, including pedestrians.	520
3.	When there are signs of school children on the highway, it means that all vehicles that pass there please be careful, because there are many school children	513
4.	When the traffic lights are yellow, all drivers who are in line with the traffic lights must accelerate the speed of the vehicle.	400
5.	When the road conditions are quiet a motorist may continue driving as long as he is careful, even though the traffic lights are red.	400
6.	If there are long straight-line traffic signs, that means it is given the opportunity to overtake other vehicles in front of it.	330
7.	As a good pedestrian, you have to cross at a place where there is a crossing (zebra crossing)	541
8.	If there are people who want to cross, all drivers of vehicles passing through stop to give the person who crosses the opportunity.	511
9.	When the road is jammed, someone may ride a motorcycle on the sidewalk.	465
10.	The age limit for a person to be able to have a driver's license (SIM) is at least 17 years old	501
11.	As students who are still in junior high school, can / can practice riding a motorcycle anywhere, including on the highway, even without a trainer / instructor.	432
12.	A motorbike rider may help to pull his friend who rides on a wind bike so he does not get tired	357
13.	Wind cyclists can freely ride their bicycles anywhere, because if touched or hit by a motorized vehicle the blame is the driver of the motorized vehicle.	410

14.	Every driver of a motorized vehicle must bring a vehicle in the form of: SIM and STNK	526
15.	Only motorcycle riders are required to use helmets, while people who are pillion are not required.	445
16.	Owners of motorized vehicles may add equipment to their vehicles, such as: colorful taillights	381
17.	As a taxi passenger sitting next to the driver, then it is okay not to wear a safety belt.	437
18.	The owner of a new vehicle is legitimate to drive his vehicle on the highway even though it has not been equipped with a Motorized Vehicle Number and STNK	439
19.	Motorcycle drivers may not turn on the headlights during the day, because the weather is very bright.	371
20.	Junior high school students are fine using motorbikes to school, so as not to bother parents or relatives	394
	Total	8.809
	Average	440
	Criteria	Baik

Source: primary data

If you pay attention to the results of the questionnaire in table II about the attitudes of students at the Unesa Laboratory Middle School on Traffic Regulations in general, it showed good results. This is inversely proportional to the results of tests of knowledge about traffic regulations, which on average are still in the low category.

Attitude is something complex, because attitude cannot be separated from other components such as cognitive and conative [8]. For example, when a red traffic light turns on, all vehicles will stop (cognitive), and people will not break through (affective). But his attitude is most visible when people stop the vehicle according to the limit when the traffic lights turn red. The attitude carried out is not only done once but repeatedly and is a habit that is done.

In the realm of attitude according to Bloom [9] includes (1) acceptance which includes sensitivity to an incentive and willingness to pay attention to the stimulus. For example, looking at the picture on display or listening to the teacher's answer. (2) Participation, including the willingness to pay attention actively and participate in an activity. The willingness is expressed in providing a reaction to the stimuli presented, (3) the appraiser / determinant of attitude includes the ability to provide an assessment of something and carry oneself according to that assessment, (4) the organization includes the ability to form a value system as a guide and guide in life, (5) the formation of life patterns includes the ability to live the values of life in such a way as to become private property (internalization) and to be a real and clear handle in regulating his own life.

According Thurston [10] attitude is (1) influence or rejection, (2) judgment, (3) like or dislike, or (4) positivity or negativity towards a psychological object. If seen from the results of research on the attitudes of Unesa Laboratory Junior High School students on Traffic Rules, the majority of students can make the right choice for an action done on a traffic problem. When given a positive connotation as shown in table 1, in numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7. In these statements, students can make the right choice by giving answers to agree and strongly agree. But on the contrary on negative statements, students can determine the answers to disagree and strongly disagree. This means that, most students can make an assessment by choosing the right attitude towards a statement.

Attitudes are formed through a variety of ways, namely (1) through repeated experiences or through experiences with deep experience; (2) through imitation, both through deliberate or unintentional experience; (3) through suggestion, which is the attitude someone has is formed because of the influence that comes from someone or something that has authority in his view; (4) through identification, that is, someone can imitate another person based on an emotional attachment. Thus, the aspect of attitude is important for someone, including students. The attitude possessed by someone is much influenced by the conditions experienced by individuals and influences how to determine attitudes.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The attitude of the students of the Surabaya State University Laboratory Junior High School regarding traffic regulations showed good results in all classes, grades VII, VIII, and IX. The attitude referred to here is mental or psychological readiness which is then manifested in behavior related to traffic rules. Based on the statements given through the questionnaire, the participants gave answers in the good category. Thus, it can be concluded that the attitude of the students of SMP Unesa Laboratory towards the traffic regulations governed in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 Year 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transport is good.

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