

## The Dilemma of Law Enforcement in Handling Road Blocking, Between Freedom of Expression And Road User Rights in Dompu Regency

Fitradin Malani <sup>1\*</sup>, Ridwan <sup>1</sup>, Mastorat <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Muhammadiyah Bima, Indonesia

 [fitradinony87@gmail.com](mailto:fitradinony87@gmail.com)

### Abstract

Road blockades in Dompu Regency pose a legal dilemma because they combine two conflicting public rights: freedom of expression and the rights of road users. This action is often chosen as an effective means of public expression, but simultaneously disrupts community mobility, safety, and socio-economic activities. Field evidence demonstrates the tension between the aspirations of demonstrators and the obligation of law enforcement officials to enforce laws that protect the public interest. Regulations such as Law No. 9 of 1998, Law No. 22 of 2009, the Criminal Code, and the Police Law provide the legal basis, but their implementation faces practical obstacles. This study aims to understand how this conflict of rights is negotiated in law enforcement practices while assessing the effectiveness of existing regulations and the social and cultural factors that influence law enforcement decisions. The research approach uses normative and qualitative juridical methods, utilizing secondary legal materials and policy documents. The analysis focuses on integrating legal texts and empirical evidence to map the legal dilemma and its implications for the balance of public rights. The scope is limited to the case of road blockades in Dompu Regency to emphasize the local context and the strategies of law enforcement officials. The findings show that authorities face a dilemma between firmly enforcing the law and respecting the rights of demonstrators. Therefore, mediation, inter-agency coordination, public education, and monitoring technology are crucial strategies. Operational guidelines, risk indicators, and standard procedures are also needed to ensure proportional and consistent action by officers. The research's novelty lies in the integration of legal analysis and field facts, resulting in an adaptive and inclusive law enforcement strategy. The findings provide academic and practical contributions with recommendations for operational guidelines, community-based mediation mechanisms, increased officer capacity, and a systematic evaluation system. This strategy is expected to maintain a balance between the rights of expression and road users, prevent prolonged conflict, and strengthen legal legitimacy at the local level.

**Keywords:** Law Enforcement Dilemma, Blockade of Dompu Regency Roads, Freedom of Expression and Road Users' Rights

### ARTICLE INFO

*Article history:*

Received  
January 14, 2026  
Revised  
March 16, 2026  
Accepted  
April 30, 2026

Published by

ISSN

Website

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

CV. Creative Tugu Pena

2774-7077

<https://attractivejournal.com/index.php/bce/>

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>



@ 2026 by the authors

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesian law guarantees freedom of expression through the 1945 Constitution, specifically Article 28E, which states that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right provides space for the public to express their aspirations and criticize government policies as part of democratic life. However, this freedom is not unlimited, as its implementation is limited by law for the public interest, order, and the protection of the rights of others. In Dompu Regency, the phenomenon of road blockades as a form of protest often raises issues between the right to expression and the rights of road users, so a balance is needed to ensure that both rights are protected.

In Indonesia's democratic system, freedom of expression in public is guaranteed by Article 28E paragraph (3) and Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution, and is further regulated in Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public (Saleh, 2020). These provisions provide legal space for citizens to demonstrate with the obligation to notify the authorities (Indaryanto, 2022). However, Article 28J of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that the exercise of this right is limited by the obligation to respect the rights of others and maintain public order (Haloho, 2025). Thus, freedom of expression is not absolute, but rather subject to the principle of balance of rights. This tension becomes apparent when expression is manifested in the form of roadblocks that have a direct impact on mobility and public interests (Yusup, 2025).

Road blockades are often chosen as a strategy because they are considered effective in attracting government and public attention, especially when formal communication channels are perceived as unresponsive (Wahono, 2025). However, these actions directly impact people who use roads for work (Wahono, 2025), school, or accessing health services, so the consequences are practical and tangible (Choiriyati & Windarsih, 2019). Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation stipulates that roads are intended for public traffic and may not be obstructed without legitimate grounds. Disruption to road function implies a violation of the mobility and safety rights of road users, so the practice of road blockades brings together two legitimate legal interests (Rudi Margono, 2026).

The roadblocks in Dompu Regency are inextricably linked to the social dynamics of the local community, as group solidarity and local interests often influence mass mobilization. Main roads connecting government centers and economic activity were chosen as locations for the protests due to their strategic and visible impact (IMMANUEL, 2024). When the crowds blocked roads, delivery vehicles, public transportation, and even ambulances experienced delays, impacting residents not directly involved (Wibowo, 2023). This situation gave rise to complex social grievances and tensions, while the police, under Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, have the authority to maintain order and protect the public. Therefore, every action must consider the safety, rights of citizens, and the risk of conflict (APRILIA & SH, 2024).

The exercise of authority by law enforcement officials is not always straightforward, as each action has the potential to create differing perceptions. Forced dispersals can be seen as repressive against freedom of expression, while allowing protests to continue for too long is seen as disregarding the rights of road users. In some incidents, law enforcement has chosen a persuasive approach through negotiation to avoid physical clashes, although this strategy does not always resolve the issue quickly (Rahardjo & Afifah, 2022). Differences in handling patterns between incidents demonstrate that law enforcement discretion is highly dependent on the local situation and social context. This raises important questions about standards of proportionality in local law enforcement and how public rights can be balanced (RIYANTO, 2024).

The act of obstructing a public road can be linked to the provisions of the Criminal Code on road obstruction, but the application of criminal sanctions is often a last resort because authorities must consider social stability and the risk of conflict. This situation highlights the gap between written norms and implementation on the ground, where officials' decisions are influenced by the social context and public pressure (Ridha et al., 2025). Previous studies have focused more on protecting demonstrators or the use of force by officers, while studies linking Law Number 9 of 1998 and Law Number 22 of 2009 to local conflicts are still limited. This gap is the focus of this research, which aims to understand how the law is implemented and negotiated at the local level (HARGIHARSO, 2025).

Several previous studies have highlighted the dilemma between freedom of expression and public order. Research by (Jainudin et al., 2025) emphasized the protection of demonstrators' rights under Law Number 9 of 1998, showing that officials often face a conflict between law enforcement and respect for constitutional rights. However, this study was normative and did not examine the impact on affected communities. Research by (Arafat & Mulyaningsih, 2025a) examined roadblocks as a protest strategy in large cities, finding that officials' actions tended to be inconsistent due to social pressure and the risk of conflict escalation. However, its focus was limited to quantitative data and did not delve into the local context or perceptions of affected residents. Meanwhile, research by (Arafat & Mulyaningsih, 2025) highlights (Sayuti et al., 2023) rights conflicts in rural areas, emphasizing the importance of the discretionary approach of officials, but only examines the perspective of officials without including the experiences of communities directly affected. (Ridha et al., 2025) rights conflicts in rural areas, emphasizing the

importance of an officer-discretionary approach, but only examined the officer's perspective without directly incorporating the experiences of affected communities. Furthermore, research (Info & Violations, 2025) conducted by examined how freedom of expression in Indonesia is understood and implemented in legal practice, while also criticizing the regulatory gap and the need for synchronization of rules governing this right. This study is relevant because it shows that without clear legal guidelines, the right to freedom of expression is often ineffective, including in demonstrations on the ground. This study examines the dilemma faced by authorities in handling demonstrations, which are guaranteed by the constitution but often conflict with public order. The research found a gap between the legal framework protecting freedom of expression and the reality of its implementation, which is sometimes repressive. The findings then analyze various forms of violations that hinder the right to freedom of expression, including repressive legal interventions, as well as the challenges of law enforcement in protecting this right. The main findings indicate that law enforcement is often inconsistent and has the potential to be counterproductive in protecting freedom of expression.

Differences: Previous research generally addresses freedom of expression normatively and constitutionally, or examines the handling of demonstrations from the perspective of public order and security. Some focus on the criminalization of protests or the protection of public facilities as a matter of public interest. Thus, previous studies tend to emphasize only one aspect of the right to expression or the maintenance of public order without linking both interests equally within a specific and contextual analytical framework. This research specifically highlights the dilemma of law enforcement in handling roadblocks in Dompu Regency as its main focus. This study goes beyond the normative level, but rather explores how the principles of balance and proportionality are applied in practice, particularly when freedom of expression conflicts with the rights of road users. The novelty of this research lies in its effort to present a comprehensive and integrative analysis, placing both rights, both guaranteed by law, within a single contextual evaluative framework based on the reality of law enforcement at the regional level.

Based on these conditions, this study aims to understand how the conflict between freedom of expression and road user rights is negotiated in Dompu Regency. A qualitative approach was used to explore the experiences of officials, protesters, and directly affected communities. In this way, the analysis goes beyond regulations but examines the reality on the ground, including the social and cultural factors that influence officials' decisions, thus providing a comprehensive picture of the dilemma that arises.

This research is important because it helps us understand the real dilemma that arises when freedom of expression collides with the rights of road users in Dompu Regency. This research examines not only the legal regulations but also how officials, protesters, and affected communities respond to and interpret the situation, thus providing a picture of actual legal practices on the ground. The research findings are expected to provide a basis for officials and local governments to formulate ways to handle roadblocks that are more proportional, fair, and respectful of human rights, while maintaining public order and safety. Academically, this research adds insight into conflicts of rights, the balance between freedom of expression and public rights, and law enforcement practices in a rarely researched local context. Furthermore, the results of this research can serve as a reference for other regions with similar situations and community mobilizations, thus providing practical benefits and contributing to the development of legal and social sciences.

This research is important because it helps us understand the real dilemma that arises when freedom of expression collides with the rights of road users in Dompu Regency. This research examines not only the legal regulations but also how officials, protesters, and affected communities respond to and interpret the situation, thus providing a picture of actual legal practices on the ground. The research findings are expected to provide a basis for officials and local governments to formulate ways to handle roadblocks that are more proportional, fair, and respectful of human rights, while maintaining public order and safety. Academically, this research adds insight into conflicts of rights, the balance between freedom of expression and public rights, and law enforcement practices in a rarely researched local context. Furthermore, the results of this research can serve as a reference for other regions with similar situations and community mobilizations, thus providing practical benefits and contributing to the development of legal and social sciences.

## **METHOD**

This research methodology was developed to understand the dilemma of law enforcement in handling roadblocks, particularly regarding the tension between freedom of expression and the rights of road users in Dompu Regency (Sari et al., 2021). The research method used is qualitative, juridical-normative legal research, which focuses on analyzing legal norms while also examining how the law is implemented in social reality (Sunggono, 2006). This approach allows researchers to examine laws and regulations, doctrines, legal principles, as well as the practices of officials and community experiences, so that law is understood not only as text but also as a phenomenon that interacts with society (Rifa'i et al., 2023).

This research uses a normative legal approach as its primary foundation, with an additional qualitative perspective to capture practices on the ground (Benuf & Azhar, 2020). Normative analysis was conducted on laws and regulations such as Law Number 9 of 1998, Law Number 22 of 2009, the Criminal Code, and the Police Law, as well as relevant legal doctrines. Meanwhile, the qualitative approach allows researchers to explore how officials, protesters (Nina Adlini et al., 2022), and affected residents understand and respond to emerging rights conflicts, thus providing a more comprehensive picture of legal implementation on the ground (Susiani, 2024).

The research data is primarily sourced from secondary legal materials, including statutes, academic literature, and legal doctrine. Furthermore, this research also enriches the data with interviews and relevant local documents to capture the perspectives and direct experiences of the relevant actors (Diantha & Sh, 2016). The scope of the research is limited to normative analysis combined with empirical observation, so that the research focus remains clearly on how the law is applied, negotiated, and understood in the context of roadblocks in Dompu Regency, while maintaining a systematic and logical scientific approach (Benuf & Azhar, 2020).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Problems in Law Enforcement Related to Road Blockages in Dompu Regency**

The dilemma of law enforcement related to road blockades in Dompu Regency arose because the freedom of expression of protesters clashed with the rights of other road users; freedom of expression in public is guaranteed by Article 28E paragraph (3) and Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution and is further regulated in Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public; this regulation provides legal space for citizens to demonstrate with the obligation to notify the authorities (Kurniasih et al., 2023). Article 28J of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that the implementation of human rights is limited by the obligation to respect the rights of others and public order, so that no right is absolute. Conflict occurs when expression is manifested in the form of road blockades, and authorities must balance the rights of demonstrators with the rights of the community to mobility and safety; protesters assert their legitimacy based on Law 9/1998, while road users demand the right to road access which is also protected by law (Wicaksono & Dwilaksana, 2020).

The tension between freedom of expression and the right to mobility becomes even more pronounced when linked to Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation; roads are designated for public traffic and may not be obstructed without legitimate grounds. Article 3 of Law No. 22/2009 emphasizes the obligation of every road user to maintain order and public safety; roadblocks impede the distribution of goods, public transportation, and even ambulances (Saputro & Chandra, 2021). Authorities face a dilemma between enforcing the Road Traffic and Transportation Law and respecting the rights of demonstrators, while the legal line between legitimate protest and legal disturbance is unclear. Official decisions are often determined by social pressure, making consistent law enforcement a real challenge on the ground (Nurdiansyah et al., 2024).

Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police provides the legal basis for officers to maintain public order, protect citizens' rights, and enforce the law professionally. Officers in Dompu tended to use a persuasive approach through negotiation to prevent physical clashes, as repressive actions could be perceived as restricting freedom of expression. However, negotiation does not always resolve issues, especially when crowds continue to block roads. The high level of discretion demonstrates the need for proportionality standards to ensure the rights of all parties are protected. This demonstrates that the law does not operate in isolation but interacts with social realities (Putra & Madjid, 2024).

Difficulties arise because road blockades are not clearly classified as criminal or administrative offenses. Article 414 of the Criminal Code, which deals with obstruction of public communication, may cover road blockades, but authorities often delay imposing criminal penalties to avoid being perceived as restricting freedom of expression. Administrative measures such as disbandment are considered insufficient to protect other public rights; this ambiguity requires standardization of handling so that authorities have clear legal guidelines and can act consistently (Kesuma, 2023).

Local social and cultural factors also influence law enforcement; group solidarity, local political interests, and public perceptions of the legitimacy of authorities lend social weight to blockades. Authorities consider broader social implications to prevent legal action from triggering horizontal conflict; research on rights conflicts shows that authorities who are sensitive to the social context are more effective in resolving conflicts without community resistance. Cultural aspects must be taken into account when formulating legal responses (Gazali, 2022).

Communication between authorities and affected communities is also a crucial issue. Disagreements about the boundaries of rights and obligations create differing expectations between protesters and other road users. Officials who fail to explain legal reasons transparently are perceived as repressive, while actions without notification leave residents feeling their rights are being ignored. Effective dialogue between authorities and the public can prevent conflict escalation, as rights disputes become issues of values and perceptions, rather than mere legality (Triono, 2021).

The gap between formal law and practice on the ground poses a significant obstacle; the law provides a normative framework, but does not address specific mechanisms for addressing roadblocks as a simultaneous conflict of rights. Modern normative legal research suggests that effective law requires clear operational guidelines and accountable standards of action. Without these guidelines, officials interpret the law based on experience and social pressure, resulting in inconsistent implementation across cases and regions.

Public perceptions of law enforcement further complicate matters. Demonstrators and sympathizers consider the dispersal repressive, while those not involved feel the authorities have been too weak in protecting their right to order. These conflicting perceptions reflect social fragmentation and impact the legitimacy of the authorities; social psychology studies indicate that the legitimacy of the authorities is influenced by media narratives and social interactions, not just legal provisions (Irza et al., 2024).

The readiness of law enforcement agencies to respond to changing public expressions, including roadblocks, is an issue; traditional law enforcement paradigms struggle to capture the nuances of new protests. Contemporary legal theory emphasizes the need for law to adapt to social change, but adaptation requires institutional capacity and regulatory reform. Without this readiness, authorities tend to react rather than act preventively, making roadblocks a recurring phenomenon.

Officers' training and understanding of human rights principles and proportionality are additional issues. Research shows that officers' understanding of the balance of rights is often insufficient, resulting in reactive decisions in the field. Officers need human rights training, mechanisms for negotiating rights conflicts, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that respect human rights so that rights conflicts can be handled professionally and humanely. Internal institutional reform is crucial for more effective law enforcement (Ningsih & Maharani, 2019).

The limited specific academic studies on public rights conflicts resulting from local roadblocks are another issue. Much of the legal literature discusses freedom of expression in general, social media, or national policy, but little empirical attention is paid to the conflict between freedom of expression and the right to public mobility in regions such as Dompu Regency. This gap implies a minimal theoretical and empirical basis for operational legal guidelines in the region.

### **Freedom of Expression and Its Implications for Law Enforcement in Road Blockade Cases**

The right to freedom of expression is guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution Article 28E paragraph (3) and Article 28F which recognizes that every citizen has the right to express thoughts and opinions, this is then clarified through Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public as a positive legal instrument that provides space for citizens to express dissatisfaction with public policies; social facts show that protest actions by blocking roads are often chosen by community groups as a channel of expression when formal channels are

considered ineffective, so they close roads to attract the attention of the government; statements by constitutional judges and academic writings emphasize that freedom of expression is not absolute because every human right has limits set to respect the rights of others and maintain public order, so that when the expression disturbs the rights of others, regulators and law enforcement officers must be able to read the limits; the fact of this pair of norms places officers in a position that weighs between providing space for expression and protecting the rights of other road users who are disturbed by the blockade, and this can be visualized in a diagram of the relationship between citizen rights versus public rights (Mohammad, 2025).

Road blockades factually affect the mobility rights of citizens protected by Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, which states that public roads must be free from unauthorized obstacles so that traffic can run smoothly and safely; when the main road is closed by the masses, goods distribution vehicles are held up, ambulances are delayed, public services are disrupted, and the daily economic activities of other citizens are also hampered, this shows the fact that freedom of expression carried out through blockades has a direct impact on the rights of other citizens who are also guaranteed; law enforcement officers must see this dual fact, namely the right to expression on the one hand and the right to mobility and public safety on the other hand, so that the implications of mapping legal and social facts are very necessary so that law enforcement policies do not end in procedural injustice; flow diagrams of rights and conflicts can help visualize the social and legal impacts of blockades (Hadijaya, 2025).

Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police provides a legal basis for officers to maintain public order and protect citizens' rights simultaneously; real facts on the ground show that officers often prioritize a persuasive approach in the form of negotiations with the organizers of the action before using coercive measures, such decisions are not without reason because forced dispersal actions are often perceived as a restriction on freedom of expression, so that officers need to consider the broader social consequences before taking firm action; field facts in Dompu Regency show that negotiations are not always successful, especially when the masses refuse to agree to open the blockade, so that officers are at a point of tension between waiting for an agreement and taking steps that have the potential to trigger physical conflict; a diagram of the sequence of decisions of officers can help analyze various options for handling blockades (Farida et al., 2025).

Indonesian criminal law places Article 414 of the Criminal Code concerning obstruction of public communication channels as one of the penal bases when there are actions that clearly hinder the use of roads; officers tend to be reluctant to apply this article directly to cases of road blockades due to concerns about being perceived as restricting freedom of expression; this approach shows that officers are more concerned with social and political risks than simply implementing positive legal provisions, so that road blockades are often dealt with with administrative or mediation approaches, rather than with criminal sanctions; a risk analysis diagram can be created to map the legal and social consequences of each choice of officer action (Mohammad, 2025).

Media and public narratives show that the public often has different perceptions of the actions of the authorities when handling roadblocks; some see the disbandment as a repressive action that reduces the space for expression, while others see the authorities as too weak in protecting the rights of other road users; this fact shows the tension in public perception that makes the legitimacy of the authorities questioned from two sides at once, not just one side; a diagram of public perception versus the actions of the authorities can be used to visualize this conflict of perceptions (Mohammad, 2025).

Group solidarity and local social structures influence how freedom of expression is exercised, including the choice of disruptive tactics such as roadblocks; sociological writings indicate that this form of protest is often triggered by a sense of injustice felt by the public towards government policies; this fact suggests that law enforcement cannot simply read the law as a set of norms, but must also read the social facts behind the action; a diagram of sociocultural factors versus the intensity of the action can help clarify this relationship (Indaryanto, 2022).

Communication between authorities and affected communities, especially road users not involved in the action, creates additional dynamics; the fact in many cases shows that residents who do not understand the legal implications often feel their rights are being ignored, while protesters claim their freedom of expression is protected by law; this misunderstanding results in a conflict of perceptions that complicates law enforcement because the law is no longer understood

as a neutral rule, but as a tool for conflicting values; a communication flow diagram and consequences can be created to clarify the critical points of conflict (Adhari & Sitabuana, 2021).

The principle of limitation of rights as taught in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and translated through national instruments emphasizes that freedom of expression can be limited when there is a need to protect the rights of others, public order, and safety; human rights academic writings emphasize that these restrictions must be proportionate, necessary, and non-discriminatory; the fact that freedom of expression and the right to public mobility meet at roadblocks demonstrates the need for the principle of proportionality to be consistently applied by authorities when assessing whether an expression is worthy of being restricted or not; a proportionality diagram of rights can clarify the limits and impact of restrictions (Adhari & Sitabuana, 2021).

Another often overlooked fact is the lack of technical guidelines for officers when dealing with roadblocks; Law 9/1998 provides the basis for freedom of expression, and Law 22/2009 provides limitations on roadblocks, but there is no integrated operational guideline explaining the technical steps for handling these rights conflicts; writings on normative legal methods emphasize that effective law requires operational technical guidelines so that officers do not rely solely on personal interpretation or social pressure; diagrams of law enforcement procedures can help visualize the stages of safe and proportionate action (Adhari & Sitabuana, 2021).

Training of officers on human rights principles, rights conflict negotiation, strategic communication skills, and local socio-cultural understanding is a real need based on empirical facts; academic writing emphasizes that officers with human rights knowledge capacity can better balance conflicting rights and make decisions that support substantive justice; facts on the ground show that officers who lack human rights understanding often overreact or are too passive, so that rights conflicts are prolonged; diagrams of officer competence versus law enforcement effectiveness can be created to visualize the impact (Anugrah, 2021).

Then what is important is that freedom of expression through roadblocks cannot be seen as a single dimension that only talks about individual rights, but must be understood as a complex phenomenon involving the right to public mobility, public order, and local political dynamics; effective law enforcement requires officers to read legal facts and social facts simultaneously, and formulate responses that meet the standards of justice and human rights norms; empirical facts from this study provide an illustration that holistic law enforcement can help reduce tensions over rights, strengthen legal legitimacy, and maintain social stability without ignoring freedom of expression as a fundamental right of citizens; an integration diagram of rights, regulations, and field practices can clarify the relationship between these variables (Aziz, 2022).



This diagram positions the Law Enforcement Police as the central balancing force between Freedom of Expression and Road Users' Rights. Road blockades can disrupt citizen mobility and public services, posing safety risks. Public perception and social and cultural factors influence the

legitimacy of officers and their actions. Legal guidelines (SOPs) and the principles of proportionality and human rights provide guidance for fair decisions. Police training and competence improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and conflict resolution, while the impact of blockades influences public perception.

### **Road Users' Rights and Challenges in Law Enforcement**

Road user rights are inherent rights when someone uses public roads for mobility, access to services, and economic activities. These rights are guaranteed by Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, which stipulates roads as public spaces that must be used safely, orderly, and smoothly. Facts on the ground show that disruptions to road functions, such as blockades or the use of the road body for non-traffic purposes, not only hinder mobility but also pose safety risks for users. This situation requires authorities to balance the protection of road users' rights without ignoring the rights of others who claim freedom of expression, because road user rights are not merely formal norms but rights that directly impact social life. Law enforcement must read legal and social facts simultaneously so that decisions are taken consistently and fairly (Hukum et al., 2009).

The first difficulty arises from the mismatch between legal norms and actual practice. Although Law 22/2009 clearly prohibits obstruction of traffic flow that harms road users, authorities often use a persuasive approach as an initial response. This approach arises because authorities are concerned about social escalation or public criticism if coercive measures are implemented, resulting in variations in the application of legal regulations. This fact indicates a gap between written law and actual practice (Bagus Adhitya Dewantara et al., 2024), which requires more specific operational guidelines to ensure that the protection of public rights is not compromised by situational interpretations.

Local social and cultural factors also influence public perceptions of road users' rights. Some practices considered socially acceptable, such as the use of roads for local economic activities, are legally considered violations. This complicates the task of law enforcement objectively, as they must interpret both formal norms and prevailing social norms. The ability of officers to understand the social context is key to ensuring road users' rights are protected (Iyah Faniyah & Alexander, 2024).

Another obstacle is the lack of clear technical guidelines for handling road access disruptions when they conflict with the rights of others, such as blockades as a form of protest. Law 22 of 2009 prohibits obstruction of traffic flow, but it does not yet explain the steps for authorities to take when road users' rights conflict with the right to freedom of expression. This gap leaves authorities relying on discretion, resulting in varying responses between incidents. Systematic standard operating procedures are needed to ensure consistent and fair protection of road users' rights (Setiawan et al., 2023).

Article 414 of the Criminal Code can be applied to cases of obstruction of public communication routes, but authorities often reserve criminal sanctions as a last resort, after administrative and mediation approaches have been attempted. This fact suggests that despite existing legal provisions, authorities choose a strategy that balances protecting road users' rights with potential social conflict. Subjectivity in law enforcement can undermine the effectiveness of road users' rights protection if not accompanied by clear guidelines (Hisbullah, 2023).

Public perception of road user rights enforcement presents a significant challenge, as authorities are often perceived as unresponsive to access disruptions that harm residents, while vigorous efforts can be criticized as repressive. This perception creates uncertainty for residents regarding the consistency of protection of their rights, making transparency and effective communication crucial for enhancing the legal legitimacy of law enforcement (Kariwangan, 2025).

Low public legal literacy is also a barrier. Many citizens don't understand their rights and obligations under the Road Traffic Law, so their actions are often considered violations. Law enforcement must be accompanied by ongoing education to ensure the public understands the limits of their rights and the legal consequences of road violations. Without this understanding, law enforcement will only result in short-lived, superficial compliance (Aras Genda et al., 2023).

Coordination between law enforcement agencies and road operators presents another structural challenge, as responsibility for access disruptions is often split between the police, transportation agencies, and local governments. This lack of synchronization of authority makes the

authorities' response less effective, leaving road users' rights vulnerable to neglect. Technical regulations must be implemented synergistically to ensure more responsive law enforcement.

Institutional factors also include legal support facilities, such as disturbance reporting systems, road inspection facilities, and legal evaluation mechanisms, which are often limited. These limitations slow down the enforcement of road users' rights because reports are not properly recorded or responses are not coordinated. Adequate facilities would improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and the protection of public rights (Wahono et al., 2025).

Long-term strategies include strengthening regulations regarding the handling of road access disruptions, increasing the capacity of law enforcement through integrated legal education, and establishing conflict resolution mechanisms involving the community and relevant agencies. This comprehensive approach is necessary to ensure that road users' rights are enforced consistently, fairly, and responsive to evolving social dynamics.

Public awareness must also be raised through legal campaigns and transportation literacy, as changes in social behavior that respect road users' rights strengthen the effectiveness of law enforcement and create a sustainable culture of order. Effective law enforcement against road disruptions reflects the maturity of the legal system in addressing the challenges of public mobility.

Law enforcement regarding road users' rights must always consider legal and social facts simultaneously, integrating formal norms, technical guidelines, officer capacity, and public literacy so that legal decisions are not only legal but also just and accepted by the public. This integration strengthens legal legitimacy, reduces the risk of social conflict, and protects the rights of all parties involved in road use.

### **Recommendations for Effective Law Enforcement**

Recommendations for effective law enforcement must begin with the recognition that enforcement cannot be separated from social realities on the ground; effective law enforcement is evident when legal norms are combined with empirical facts, because laws that exist only on paper without responding to reality will result in decisions that do not significantly impact the protection of public rights. In the case of roadblocks, regulations such as Law Number 9 of 1998 and Law Number 22 of 2009 have regulated the right to expression and the rights of road users, but officers often face confusion because there are no operational guidelines that guide the appropriate response when these two rights conflict. Comprehensive operational guidelines need to be developed so that officers have a clear framework, so that the legal steps taken are not merely reactive but also strategic (Sucita et al., 2025).

A recommended initial step is to establish an early identification mechanism whenever a potential conflict arises, such as when a road blockade is indicated. This mechanism should be equipped with technical indicators that can measure the level of disruption to road users' rights, the intensity of protests, and the potential impact on public safety. With such indicators, authorities can quickly assess the situation and choose the most appropriate approach, whether preventive action, mediation, or legal action, without compromising the principle of proportionality. Clarity in operational indicators will help authorities map out a consistent legal response and reduce the room for overly broad interpretation (Samsiah et al., 2024).

Ongoing training of officers must also be a primary concern, as effective legal formulation requires law enforcers who understand not only the text of norms but also human rights principles and how to handle conflicts over public rights. Training that includes modules on human rights, conflict dialogue, and mediation techniques will equip officers with the ability to act not only based on the rules but also with an understanding of the social consequences of each action. Increased officer capacity directly impacts the quality of decisions made in the field, as officers who understand human rights are more likely to be able to balance conflicting interests without triggering conflict escalation (Syahtama et al., 2025).

Furthermore, the establishment of a mediation mechanism involving community leaders, demonstrators, and road users needs to be formally regulated. This type of mediation provides a space for dialogue that does not rely solely on the authority of officials but also provides an opportunity for disputing parties to hear and understand each other's positions. This approach can produce more contextual and sustainable agreements, as research on social conflict shows that community mediation often opens up opportunities for more humane and lasting resolutions.

The next recommendation is the establishment of a responsive road disruption reporting system; this system could take the form of an online platform directly connected to law

enforcement agencies and local governments, allowing for prompt action on public reports. A reporting mechanism that also records response times would provide a basis for evaluating officer performance and serve as a tool for public accountability. Such a system, as evidenced in public service management literature, has increased public trust in law enforcement institutions, as citizens feel their voices are heard and acted upon (Universitas et al., 2023).

Public education about the rights and obligations of both road users and protesters is equally important; low legal literacy is often a primary cause of potentially unlawful actions due to ignorance. Education can be conducted through planned legal campaigns targeting various community groups, including schools, communities, and local organizations, so that understanding of the function of roads and the limits of freedom of expression is understood not only normatively but also in social practice. Increasing public legal awareness will encourage behavioral changes that support effective law enforcement in public spaces (Universitas et al., 2023).

Coordination between law enforcement agencies, transportation agencies, and local governments needs to be strengthened by establishing cross-sector teams with written coordination mechanisms, ensuring that responsibilities and authorities are not divided or overlapping when access disruptions occur. This lack of synchronization of authority often results in slow and ineffective responses to disruptions, leaving road users vulnerable to neglect. Cross-sector coordination will enable faster, more precise, and more integrated law enforcement measures (Zaal, 1963).

Evidence protection and incident documentation also require attention, as the presence of accurate evidence, such as visual recordings or real-time reports, will strengthen administrative and criminal legal processes. Good documentation will help build a strong case when authorities take legal action and provide objective policy evaluation material for future improvements. The use of documentation technologies such as surveillance cameras, reporting applications, and legal incident databases will strengthen law enforcement accountability.

Developing performance evaluation indicators for law enforcement officers is another strategic recommendation that needs to be prioritized, as clear indicators will facilitate internal and external oversight of the effectiveness of law enforcement. These indicators should encompass aspects of responsiveness, proportionality of actions, impact on public rights, and public perception of legal decisions. Such evaluations will provide a measurable picture of the quality of law enforcement and serve as a basis for introspection for law enforcement institutions to improve their performance (Setiawan et al., 2023).

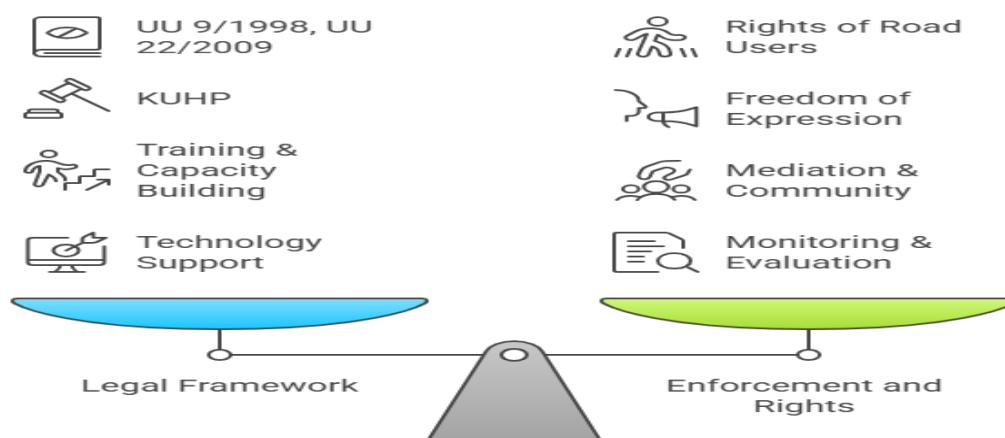
The next recommendation is to strengthen the implementing regulations for the Road Traffic and Transportation Law, so that the general norms contained in the law can be realized through technical provisions that can be directly implemented by officers in the field. More detailed implementing regulations will address the technical gaps that have been a gap in handling road access disruptions, including road blockages, so that officers do not rely solely on broad interpretations but have a comprehensive operational basis (Aras Genda et al., 2023).

Developing a more effective administrative sanction mechanism is also an important recommendation, as clear and measurable administrative sanctions for road violations can provide a strong deterrent effect without creating the excessive conflict that often arises from criminal enforcement. An administrative approach provides a broader spectrum of legal responses for authorities, preventing them from relying solely on criminal enforcement.

The use of smart technology in public spaces also needs to be integrated into effective law enforcement strategies, for example through real-time monitoring, traffic sensors, and public communication systems that can provide accurate data for officers to quickly assess conditions and take appropriate action. This technology will help officers meet the need for a rapid response based on real-world facts (Wahono et al., 2025).

The final recommendation is to develop collaboration between academics, law enforcement, and policymakers so that law enforcement strategies are continuously refined based on the latest empirical evidence. Such collaboration is crucial to ensure that policy formulation is not isolated but is enriched by research findings and academic reflection on field practices. Interaction between academia and law enforcement practice will strengthen the basis for policymaking and enhance the legitimacy and accountability of the legal system in the public eye (Wiratraman, 2023).

## Balancing Legal Framework with Rights and Enforcement



This diagram illustrates the relationship between legal regulations, authorities, and the public in handling roadblocks. Road users' rights and freedom of expression are protected through mediation, officer training, and supporting technology. Monitoring and evaluation ensure effective, fair, and consistent law enforcement.

### DISCUSSION

This study found that law enforcement against roadblocks in Dompu Regency faces a number of complex challenges. First, law enforcement officers lack clear and structured operational guidelines, resulting in situational interventions, varying from case to case, and sometimes failing to adequately balance citizens' rights, particularly freedom of expression and the rights of road users (Zaal, 2025). Second, there is a clear conflict between citizens' freedom to express their aspirations through roadblocks and the rights of others to access roads, confirming that freedom of expression, while guaranteed by the constitution, must still be exercised responsibly and without harming others (Sofwan et al., 2022). Third, the principle of proportionality in law enforcement has not been consistently applied; officers sometimes act too repressively or too laxly, resulting in insufficient protection of the rights of one party (Sabela & Pritaningtias, 2017). These findings underscore the need for a balance between maintaining public order and respecting citizens' constitutional rights, as demonstrated in legal studies on the protection of demonstrators in Indonesia (Mahendra, 2024.). Fourth, communication and coordination between officers, protesters, and road users remains limited, resulting in ineffective mediation as a conflict resolution mechanism, increasing the risk of misunderstandings and escalation. Fifth, public perception of law enforcement shows varying levels of dissatisfaction (Arafat & Mulyaningsih, 2025). Some considered the authorities too assertive, while others deemed them insufficiently responsive to disruptions to public access (Immanuel, 2024). This situation reflects unclear law enforcement guidelines and a lack of balanced rights protection in the field. Sixth, the study emphasized the need for clear and systematic regulations and communication mechanisms that balance the rights of expression and road users, so that conflicts between these rights can be managed fairly, proportionally, and sustainably.

This research emphasizes that the dilemma of law enforcement cannot be resolved with extreme approaches, either negligence or repression. What is needed is a clear legal framework, measurable operational guidelines, and effective communication mechanisms so that law enforcement respects both rights while protecting the public interest as a

whole, strengthening the legitimacy of the authorities, and maintaining social stability in Dompu Regency.

The novelty of this research lies in its emphasis on the real dilemmas law enforcement officials face when balancing public interests with citizens' rights. This study highlights the conflict of rights that arises when protests or roadblocks disrupt public access, thus requiring a more complex consideration than previous analyses that tend to emphasize only one aspect, freedom of expression or public order. With this approach, the research successfully presents an integrative perspective that simultaneously assesses both rights in practice, while also demonstrating the gap between existing regulations and the needs of law enforcement on the ground.

This research makes a significant contribution by focusing on the dilemma of law enforcement in handling roadblocks in Dompu Regency. This study combines two rights guaranteed by law freedom of expression and the rights of road users in a single analytical framework that directly addresses practical issues. The novelty of this research lies in its ability to concretely highlight the conflict of rights, rather than merely discussing norms or theories. This provides a realistic picture of how authorities confront the dilemma when citizens' rights and the public interest collide. Academically, this research enriches the public law literature with a specific local case study, while practically, it can serve as a basis for authorities and policymakers to develop clearer, more proportionate, and more respectful guidelines for handling roadblocks.

This research still has limitations. The focus is solely on Dompu Regency, so the findings cannot be directly applied to other regions with different social and cultural characteristics. The research data is largely derived from interviews with local officials and communities, as well as available legal documents, so perspectives from other parties, such as civil society organizations or national legal observers, have not been fully explored. Furthermore, this research emphasizes normative legal analysis and practice, so the sociological or psychological factors influencing the behavior of citizens and officials in rights conflicts are still limited in their discussion.

Based on the findings, several recommendations can be made. First, local governments need to create clear operational guidelines that officers can follow when handling roadblocks, based on the principles of proportionality, balance of rights, and protection of the public interest. Second, authorities need to improve communication and mediation with residents taking action to minimize rights conflicts before they escalate into major problems. Third, regional regulations must provide a coordination mechanism between officials, residents, and public stakeholders to ensure that the rights of expression and road users are implemented equitably.

For future research, the study could be expanded by comparing law enforcement practices in Dompu with other regions, thus identifying more effective patterns or strategies. Research could also incorporate a quantitative approach to measure public perceptions of law enforcement, or a sociological and psychological approach to understand the factors influencing citizen and official behavior when rights conflicts arise. Furthermore, future researchers could explore the role of technology and communication media as mediators, ensuring law enforcement in public spaces is more efficient, transparent, and respectful of the rights of all parties.

## **CONCLUSION**

The research findings demonstrate that facing the dilemma of law enforcement related to road blockades in Dompu Regency, this study emphasizes that the balance between freedom of expression and the rights of road users must be a primary focus. Field evidence indicates that every road blockade has a direct impact on community mobility, safety, and socio-economic activities, requiring authorities to make decisions based not only on formal regulations but also on the local social and cultural context. Firm, consistent, and humane law enforcement is a crucial strategy to

prevent conflict escalation, while a persuasive approach through mediation and open dialogue with the community creates solutions that are more acceptable to all parties. Clear operational guidelines, including risk indicators, mediation mechanisms, and standard times and locations for demonstrations, are vital instruments to ensure that authorities' actions remain proportionate and in line with the principles of procedural justice.

Furthermore, the study emphasizes the importance of community participation, legal education, and capacity building for officers as components of an effective and sustainable law enforcement strategy. Freedom of expression is maintained but must not sacrifice the rights of road users, so solutions must be inclusive and adaptive to evolving social dynamics. The integration of technology for real-time monitoring, reporting systems, and officer performance evaluation provides empirical support for more precise, accurate, and accountable decision-making. Implementing these holistic recommendations strengthens legal legitimacy and builds a culture of respect for the rights of citizens and officers, creating a harmonious atmosphere and serving as a strategic reference for policymakers in addressing similar conflicts in the future.

## REFERENCES

- Adhari, A., & Sitabuana, T. H. (2021). Kebijakan Pembatasan Internet di Indonesia : Perspektif Negara Hukum , Hak Asasi Manusia , dan Kajian Perbandingan Internet Restriction Policies in Rights , and Comparative Legal Studies. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 18(2), 1–32. <https://jurnalkonstitusi.mkri.id/index.php/jk/article/view/1821/pdf>
- Anugrah, M. P. (2021). Perlindungan Hak Kebebasan Berpendapat dan Berekspresi (Freedom of Opinion and Expression)(Studi Kasus Enes Kanter). *Skripsi Peminatan Hukum Internasional Fakultas Hukum Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar*.
- APRILIA, R. A. Y. U., & SH, R. A. Y. U. A. (2024). Peran Intel Polrestabes Semarang dalam Pengamanan Unjuk Rasa untuk Mencegah Terjadinya Kerusuhan Ditinjau Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM). UPT. Perpustakaan Undaris.
- Arafat, M., & Mulyaningsih, R. (2025a). Kebebasan Berpendapat sebagai Hak Konstitusional: Tinjauan terhadap Praktik Penanganan Aksi Demonstrasi. *Siyasah*, 5(2), 168–186.
- Arafat, M., & Mulyaningsih, R. (2025b). KONSTITUSI, KEBEBASAN BERPENDAPAT, DAN DILEMA APARAT DALAM MENGHADAPI AKSI DEMONSTRASI: CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES FOR DEMONSTRATORS AND THE PROPORTIONALITY TEST OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS. *Jurnal Nomokrasi*, 3(2), 193–208.
- Aras Genda, E., . A. H., Noor, I., & Setyowati, E. (2023). Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement in Indonesia. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2023, 982–989. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v8i9.13411>
- Aziz, A. (2022). Jurnal Surya Kencana Dua: Dinamika Masalah Hukum dan Keadilan Vol.9 Nomor 2 Desember 2022. *Jurnal Surya Kencana Dua*, 9(2), 174–182.
- Bagus Adhitya Dewantara, P., Wayan Putu Sucana Aryana, I., & Istri Dian Laksmi Dewi, C. (2024). Tinjauan Terhadap Kebijakan Penegakan Hukum dan Perlindungan Hak-hak Pengguna Jalan. *Rio Law Jurnal*, 2, 2024–2722. <http://dx.doi.org/10.36355/.v1i2OpenAccessat:https://ojs.umb-bungo.ac.id/index.php/RIO/index>
- Benuf, K., & Azhar, M. (2020). Metodologi penelitian hukum sebagai instrumen mengurai permasalahan hukum kontemporer. *Gema Keadilan*, 7(1), 20–33.
- Choiriyati, W., & Windarsih, A. (2019). Etika Media Dalam Kultur New Technology (Mengkaji Etika Internet Versus Undang-Undang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik). *Jurnal Masyarakat Dan Budaya*, 21(2), 247–262.
- Diantha, I. M. P., & Sh, M. S. (2016). *Metodologi penelitian hukum normatif dalam justifikasi teori hukum*. Prenada Media.
- Farida, A., Jahriyah, V. F., & Qonitazzakiyah, K. (2025). Problematika Kebebasan Berpendapat Pada Masyarakat Digital: Implikasi Yuridis Ujaran Kebencian Pada Platform Media Sosial. *Sosio Yustisia: Jurnal Hukum Dan Perubahan Sosial*, 5(1), 144–

- Gazali, A. (2022). Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Penegakan Hukum Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Dan Angkutan Jalan Berdasarkan Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) Dalam Kaitan Prinsip Sanksi Pidana Hanya Dapat Dijatuhkan Melalui Proses Peradilan. *Al-Adl: Jurnal Hukum*, 14(2), 382–404.
- Hadijaya, D. (2025). KRIMINALISASI DALAM UU ITE:" ANTARA PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM DAN PEMBUNGKAMAN KEBEBASAN BEREKSPRESI". *Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan Kreatif*, 6(2).
- Haloho, H. H. (2025). *ANALISIS YURIDIS TERHADAP PERLINDUNGAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA DALAM MENGHADAPI KEADAAN DARURAT SIPIL MENURUT PERATURAN PEMERINTAH PENGANTI UNDANG-UNDANG (PERPPU) NO. 23 TAHUN 1959 TENTANG KEADAAN BAHAYA*.
- HARGIHARSO, M. D. (2025). *Tinjauan hukum tindak pidana pencemaran nama baik melalui media sosial berbasis nilai keadilan*. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang.
- Hisbullah, N. (2023). Efforts to Resolve Law Enforcement Barriers to Traffic Violations on the Waru Toll Road - Juanda Surabaya Indonesia. *Journal of Development Research*, 7(2), Process. <https://doi.org/10.28926/jdr.v7i2.336>
- Hukum, P., Hak, B., Jalan, P., Kelalaian, D., Jalan, P., Civil, M., Ditinjau, L., & Hukum, D. (2009). *Jurnal Hukum Legalita Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Hak Pengguna Jalan Dari Kelalaian Penyelenggara Jalan Melalui Civil Lowsuit Ditinjau Dari Hukum*. 6.
- IMMANUEL, I. G. D. (2024). *PERTANGGUNGJAWABAN PLATFORM DIGITAL DALAM MENGATASI KONTEN ILEGAL*. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang.
- Indaryanto, N. N. (2022). *Rekonstruksi Regulasi Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Penghinaan Dan Pencemaran Nama Baik Melalui Media Sosial Berbasis Nilai Keadilan*. UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG.
- Info, A., & Violations, H. R. (2025). *Analysis of Criminal ACTS That Obstruct the Rights of Citizens Who Express Opinions Reviewed From Law Number 9 of 1998*. 15(02), 358–364. <https://doi.org/10.58471/justi.v15i02>
- Irza, M. Y., Awaludin, A., & Rusito, R. (2024). Implementasi Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Judi Online di Indonesia: Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan. *PALAR (Pakuan Law Review)*, 10(4), 215–229.
- Iyah Faniyah, & Alexander, D. (2024). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pengguna Jalan Yang Mengalami Kecelakaan Lalulintas Karena Kelalaian Penyelenggara Jalan. *Ekasakti Legal Science Journal*, 1(3), 196–203. <https://doi.org/10.60034/qmqtnz35>
- Jainudin, J., Erham, E., & Maarij, A. (2025). Penegakan Hukum terhadap Tindak Pidana Pemblokiran Jalan: Studi Kasus Polres Bima. *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 6(7).
- Kariwangan, I. A. (2025). Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Through Electronic Ticketing and Manual Tickets on the Level of Public Compliance in Traffic. *Ratio Legis Journal*, 4(4), 3761–3786.
- Kesuma, R. D. (2023). Penegakan hukum perjudian online di Indonesia: Tantangan dan solusi. *Jurnal Exact: Kajian Kemahasiswaan*, 1(2), 34–52.
- Kurniasih, N., Yuherman, Y., & Ismed, M. (2023). Perlindungan hukum kepada pembeli yang beritikad baik dalam hal dilakukannya pencatatan blokir dan sita pada sertipikat hak atas tanah. *SENTRI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, 2(9), 3566–3575. [mahendra,+46338-Article+Text-84451-1-11-20220609](https://doi.org/10.24090/sentri.v2i9.84451). (n.d.).
- Mohammad, R. (2025). KESENJANGAN HUKUM DALAM PENGATURAN KONTEN DIGITAL DAN KEBEBASAN BEREKSPRESI DI ERA PLATFORM MEDIA SOSIAL. *Journal of Law and Justice*, 1(2), 67–74.
- Nina Adlini, M., Hanifa Dinda, A., Yulinda, S., Chotimah, O., & Julia Merliyana, S. (2022). *METODE PENELITIAN KUALITATIF STUDI PUSTAKA* (Vol. 6, Issue 1).
- Ningsih, A. S., & Maharani, B. H. (2019). Penegakan hukum hak cipta terhadap pembajakan film secara daring. *Jurnal Meta-Yuridis*, 2(1).

- Nurdiansyah, R., Mugni, M., & Lailiyah, M. R. (2024). Efektivitas penegakan hukum terhadap tindak pidana judi online. *Federalisme: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Ilmu Komunikasi*, 1(3), 219–238.
- Putra, M. H., & Madjid, N. V. (2024). Pelaksanaan Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) Terhadap Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas di Kota Padang. *Unes Journal of Swara Justisia*, 7(4), 1351–1363.
- Rahardjo, R. D., & Afifah, W. (2022). Kesesuaian Permenkominfo Nomor 05 Tahun 2020 dengan prinsip kebebasan berpendapat dan berekspresi dalam hak asasi manusia. *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance*, 2(2), 472–486.
- Ridha, N. A. N., Andriyani, W., Kurniawan, E., Afriyanti, L., Maipauw, M. M., Amri, S. R., Wijayati, I. W., Arsyad, A. A. J., Nugroho, F. A., & Nugrahani, A. G. (2025). *Masyarakat Digital Dan Kebebasan Berpendapat: Integrasi Perspektif Hukum, Etika, Dan Literasi Teknologi*. Penerbit Widina.
- Rifa'i, I. J., Purwoto, A., Ramadhani, M., Rusydi, M. T., Harahap, N. K., Mardiyanto, I., Churniawan, E., Junaedi, M., Agustiwati, A., & Saragih, G. M. (2023). *Metodologi penelitian hukum*. Sada Kurnia Pustaka.
- RIYANTO, R. (2024). *PENEGAKAN HUKUM OLEH POLRI DALAM MENGHADAPI UNJUK RASA DI PULAU GALANG*. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang.
- Rudi Margono, S. H. (2026). *Pasal Karet dan Kepastian Hukum-Kritik Terhadap Delik Formal*. PROFESOR RUDI MARGONO.
- Sabela, A. R., & Pritaningtias, D. W. (2017). Study of Freedom of Speech and Expression in Legal Protection for Demonstrants in Indonesia. *Lex Scientia Law Review*, 1(1), 81–92.
- Saleh, M. R. (2020). *Menghijaukan Ham*. PT. Rayyana Komunikasindo.
- Samsiah, T., Iryani, D., & Aji Hari Setiawan, P. (2024). Kepastian Hukum Penerapan Tilang Elektronik Berbasis Teknologi (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) yang Mempengaruhi Efektifitas Penegakan Hukum Lalu Lintas. *Blantika: Multidisciplinary Journal*, 3(2), 111–119. <https://doi.org/10.57096/blantika.v3i2.288>
- Saputro, H. J., & Chandra, T. Y. (2021). Urgensi Pemulihan Kerugian Keuangan Negara Melalui Tindakan Pemblokiran Dan Perampasan Asset Sebagai Strategi Penegakan Hukum Korupsi. *Mizan: Journal of Islamic Law*, 5(2), 273–290.
- Sari, M. Y. A. R., Amalia, M., Ridwan, M., Jumaah, S. H., Septiani, R., Idris, M., Sari, D. C., Ayu, R. K., & Wahid, S. H. (2021). *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*.
- Sayuti, Effendi, G. N., & Yanti, I. (2023). FREEDOM OF SPEECH WITHOUT A DIRECTION: Criticism of the Promotion of Freedom of Speech in Indonesia. *Al-Risalah: Forum Kajian Hukum Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan*, 23(1), 121–144. <https://doi.org/10.30631/alrisalah.v23i1.1389>
- Setiawan, E., Kamaruddin, K., & Samandi, H. S. (2023). PENEGAKAN HUKUM TERHADAP PELANGGARAN MENGGUNAKAN KENDARAAN BERMOTOR TIDAK LAIK JALAN YANG MENYEBABKAN KECELAKAAN LALU LINTAS (Studi Kasus pada Satlantas Polres Muna). *AL-MANHAJ: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial Islam*, 5(2), 1233–1246. <https://doi.org/10.37680/almanhaj.v5i2.2977>
- Sofwan, E., Sopiyan, M., & Fathurrahman, A. M. (2022). The application of the right to freedom of expression in demonstration based on principles of a democratic state. *Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 19(2), 310–319.
- Sucita, N., Widijowati, R. D., & Saputra Hasibuan, E. (2025). Law Enforcement of Traffic Violations Using Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (E-TLE) Based on Law No. 22 Of 2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation (In The Jurisdiction of Karawang Regency). *Journal of Social Research*, 4(3), 470–478. <https://doi.org/10.55324/josr.v4i3.2463>
- Sunggono, B. (2006). *Metodologi penelitian hukum*.
- Susiani, D. (2024). *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*. Penerbit Tahta Media.
- Syahtama, D., Putri, H. A. A., & Aini, F. G. (2025). Evaluating the Fairness of Police

- Discretion in the Resolution of Traffic Cases. *Jihk*, 7(2), 1277–1289. <https://doi.org/10.46924/jihk.v7i2.387>
- Triono, A. Y. (2021). *Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Dan Angkutan Jalan Berbasis Elektronik Melalui Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (Etle) Guna Menghindari Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Petugas Kepolisian Di Polda Jawa Tengah*. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (Indonesia).
- Universitas, L., Purwokerto, M., No, V., Salsabila, D. H., Susanti, R., Hukum, F., & Muhammadiyah, U. (2023). *UMPurwokerto Law Review*. 4(2), 11–20.
- Wahono, T. C. (2025). *Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas (Studi Terkait Gagasan Model Alternatif Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Di Kepolisian Resor Tapanuli Tengah)*. Universitas Medan Area.
- Wahono, T. C., Isnaini, I., & Frensh, W. (2025). Effectiveness of Traffic Law Enforcement and Alternative Models for Solving It at the Central Tapanuli Police. *Journal of Public Representative and Society Provision*, 5(2), 317–325. <https://doi.org/10.55885/jprsp.v5i2.536>
- Wibowo, A. (2023). Hukum di era globalisasi digital. *Penerbit Yayasan Prima Agus Teknik*, 1–185.
- Wicaksono, D. A., & Dwilaksana, C. (2020). Penegakan Hukum Lalu Lintas Jalan Secara Elektronik Sebagai Wujud Pembangunan Hukum Dalam Era Digital. *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional*, 9(2), 311.
- Wiratraman, H. P. (2023). Kebebasan Pers, Hukum, dan Politik Otoritarianisme Digital. *Online*, 6(1), 1–31. <https://doi.org/10.22437/ujh.6.1.1-31>
- Yusup, A. (2025). *UPAYA KEPOLISIAN DALAM PENANGGULANGAN TINDAK PIDANA TAWURAN ANTAR GANGSTER DI KOTA SEMARANG (Studi Kasus: Kepolisian Resor Kota Besar Semarang)*. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang.
- Zaal, D. (1963). Traffic Law Enforcement: Ariview of the Literature. *Mopnash University Research Centre*, 54(3), 391.