

IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 310 PARAGRAPH (4) OF LAW NUMBER 22 OF 2009 ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION AT THE INVESTIGATION STAGE AT MANDAILING NATAL POLICE (CASE STUDY AT MANDAILING NATAL POLICE)

Muhammad Kholil^{1*}, Syahrul Bakti Harahap²

^{1,2*} Faculty of Law, Muslim Nusantara University (UMN) Al Washliyah, Indonesia,
Email: mhdkholil4@gmail.com, syahrulbakti@umnaw.ac.id

Abstract

This study examines legal issues involving criminal investigation, law enforcement, criminal law. It employs normative legal research with an empirical juridical approach and draws on interviews, official examination reports (BAP), court decisions, statutory regulations, official documents. The findings show that the applicable legal framework must be connected to the specific elements and facts of the case. Investigation or implementation also requires consistent documentary records, witness statements, relevant evidence, and procedural safeguards. The study highlights the need for accurate legal reasoning, coherent documentation, institutional coordination, and accountability. These findings support a more consistent application of Indonesian law concerning criminal investigation, law enforcement.

Keywords: criminal investigation; law enforcement; criminal law

1. Introduction

Article 310 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation stipulates that every person who drives a motor vehicle whose negligence results in a traffic accident with the victim dying is sentenced to a maximum of 6 (six) years in prison and/or a maximum fine of Rp12,000,000.00. This provision emphasizes that negligence (*culpa*) in driving can give rise to criminal liability if it meets the elements, namely the act of driving a motor vehicle, the existence of a form of error in the form of negligence or lack of care, the occurrence of a traffic accident, and the existence of consequences in the form of the death of another person as a causal relationship of the act. This article does not require the existence of an element of intentionality, so the focus of the proof lies on whether the perpetrator was negligent in meeting the standard of prudence that should be carried out by a reasonable driver. Thus, this provision aims to provide protection for the safety of road users and becomes a legal basis for law enforcement to take strict action against the perpetrators of fatal traffic accidents (Indonesia, 2009).

The traffic accident case that occurred in the jurisdiction of the Mandailing Natal Police shows that there was a traffic accident crime that resulted in the death of the victim due to the negligence of the driver of the motor vehicle. Based on Police Report Number LP/B/186/VI/2025/SPKT/POLRES MANDAILING NATAL/POLDA NORTH SUMATRA, a traffic accident occurred on the Sipiolu-Polu East Cross Road which resulted in the victim's death after being hit by a motorized vehicle.

The investigation process into the case shows that investigators have taken a series of legal actions to collect evidence and determine suspects. The investigation stage was then declared complete by the Mandailing Natal District Prosecutor's Office as stated in letter P-21 which stated that the suspect violated Article 310 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation.

Based on the latest Article 99, Article 100, and Article 65 letter c of the Criminal Procedure Code, there are differences in the authority to detain at each stage of the criminal process. At the investigation stage, investigators are authorized to detain, but are not obliged to detain if detention is not considered necessary. At the prosecution stage, the public prosecutor has the authority to conduct detention or further detention after the case is delegated. At the examination stage in court, the judge also has the authority to detain through the appointment of a judge. In the case of Pandri Wahyu, this pattern is clearly seen because the investigator does not detain, while the public prosecutor and the judge then detain after the case enters the prosecution and trial stage. Based on this description, it can be analyzed that the non-detention of suspect Pandri Wahyu at the investigation stage does not contradict the latest Criminal Code. Objectively, the alleged criminal act does meet the requirements of Article 100 because it is threatened with imprisonment of 5 years or more. However, in terms of authority, Article 99 only gives the authority to investigators to detain, not the obligation to detain. In addition, the investigation documents show that the legal process is still ongoing, witnesses are examined, visum is requested, evidence is confiscated, and the case file is declared complete by the public prosecutor. Therefore, detention is only carried out at the prosecution and trial stages based on the authority of the public prosecutor and the judge as stipulated in Article 65 letter c and Article 99 of the latest Criminal Code.

This study focuses on three issues: the implementation of article 310 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation in the investigation stage at the Mandailing Natal Police Station; obstacles and efforts of Mandailing Natal Police investigators in overcoming obstacles at the investigation stage of the crime of a traffic accident that resulted in the victim's death; The effectiveness of the investigation of traffic accidents is based on Article 310 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 at the Mandailing Natal Police.

2. Methodology

2.1. Research Methodology

The location of data collection in this study is at the Mandailing Natal Police Station located on Jalan Jendral Sudirman No. 01, Panyabungan, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra 22812, as a place where the investigation process of traffic crimes is carried out. The purpose of this location selection is to obtain copies of the verdict and documents related to the investigation process of the crime of a traffic accident that resulted in the death of the victim based on Article 310 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, especially those handled by the Mandailing Natal Police, including police reports, examination minutes, and other documents related to the case.

The type of research used in this study is empirical legal research (empirical juridical), which is legal research conducted by examining the applicable legal provisions and looking at their application in practice in the field. This research not only examines primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials as secondary data, but is also supported by primary data obtained through interviews and document collection. These materials are systematically arranged, studied, and then a conclusion is drawn in relation to the problem being researched (Indonesia).

Primary data is data obtained directly from primary sources in the field related to the object of research. In this study, primary data was obtained through interviews with investigators at the Mandailing Natal Police who handled the crime case of a traffic accident that resulted in the victim's death, as well as through the collection of related documents such as police reports, examination minutes (BAP), and other documents related to the investigation process based on Article 310 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, 2015).

2.2. Theoretical Foundations

Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation provides an official definition of traffic accidents. Article 1 number 24 states that a traffic accident is an unexpected and accidental event on the road involving a vehicle with or without other road users that results in human casualties and/or property loss. This provision emphasizes that traffic accidents are legal events that are specifically regulated in laws and regulations (Siswanto Sunarso, 2018).

Article 310 paragraph (1) stipulates that the driver of a motor vehicle whose negligence results in a traffic accident with loss of property can be subject to criminal sanctions. This provision shows that negligence that results in material losses can give rise to criminal liability. Drivers have an obligation to be careful in driving vehicles (Hanafi Amrani, 2019).

2.3. Legal Arrangements and Key Concepts

The concept of criminal liability is based on the principle of no crime without fault or known as the principle of *geen straf zonder schuld*. This principle emphasizes that a person can only be punished if there is a mistake in him for the deed that has been committed. These mistakes can be intentional or negligent that result in the occurrence of a criminal act. This principle is an important principle in modern criminal law that guarantees justice for every individual (Roeslan Saleh, 2017).

Criminal liability in traffic accident crimes is basically related to mistakes in the form of negligence committed by motor vehicle drivers. Negligence is a form of error that occurs because the perpetrator is not careful or does not pay attention to the legal obligations that should be fulfilled. In the context of a traffic accident, the driver's negligence can result in property loss, injuries, and even death. Therefore, the perpetrator can be held criminally responsible for his actions (Moeljatno, 2020).

Negligence as the basis for criminal liability is different from intentionality, because in negligence the perpetrator does not want the consequences that occur, but these consequences arise due to a lack of care. Drivers of motor vehicles have a legal obligation to drive the vehicle carefully and obey traffic regulations. If the obligation is violated and results in an accident, the driver can be held criminally liable (O, 2019).

2.4. Parameters of Juridical Analysis

In its implementation, the investigation of traffic accidents is carried out by investigators of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia who have authority under the law. Investigators are tasked with taking the necessary legal actions to shed light on traffic accident cases, starting from processing the crime scene, examining witnesses, securing evidence, to preparing case files. Thus, the investigation of traffic accidents is part of the police law enforcement function in the field of traffic (Indonesia, 2009).

Investigators in traffic accident cases have the authority to take legal action since there is a report, complaint, or finding of an accident. This authority is needed so that investigators can immediately secure the scene of the case, help the victim, prevent the loss of evidence, and collect preliminary information from parties who know about the event. Quick action at the early stage greatly determines the quality of evidence in traffic accident cases (Indonesia).

Investigators also have the authority to confiscate evidence related to traffic accidents. The evidence can be in the form of the vehicle involved, vehicle certificates, driver's licenses, helmets, CCTV footage, crime scene photos, vehicle debris, or other objects that have a connection to the case. Confiscation must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the criminal procedure law so that evidence can be used legally in the evidentiary process (Indonesia).

3. Research Results

3.1. Implementation of Article 310 Paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation in the Investigation Stage at the Mandailing Natal Police Station

Based on the attached case documents, the accident occurred on Sunday, June 1, 2025 at around 19.00 WIB on Jalan Lintas Timur KM 03-04 heading for Simpang Pasar Baru with Simpang Paranginan, Sipolu Polu Village, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency. The police report noted that the accident involved a Honda Beat motorcycle with the victim named Risna Sari, who later died as a result of the incident.

The initial stage of implementation of Article 310 paragraph (4) is carried out through the receipt of police reports as an administrative basis for the start of the investigation and investigation process. The Police Report is the starting point for investigators to determine the existence of suspected traffic crimes, identify the complainant, victim, reported party, witnesses, time of incident, scene, and a brief description of the criminal event. Thus, the police report serves as a formal entrance for investigators to take further legal action (Hartono, 2016).

Interview results 2: The investigator explained that proving the element of negligence was carried out by connecting the witness statement, the condition of the crime scene, the condition of the vehicle, and the consequences experienced by the victim. Investigators stated that in traffic accident cases, negligence is usually seen from the driver's caution or not, including the ability to control the vehicle, pay attention to other road users, and comply with the obligation to drive reasonably and concentrated.

The examination of suspects in traffic accident cases must still pay attention to the rights of suspects as stipulated in the criminal procedure law. The right to provide information freely, the right not to be pressured, and the right to be accompanied by legal counsel are important principles in investigations. In the case documents, there is a letter requesting the assistance of legal counsel to accompany the suspect in the examination, so that the aspect of protecting the suspect's rights is still considered by investigators.

Based on document P-21, the Mandailing Natal District Prosecutor's Office stated that the results of the investigation of the case on behalf of the suspect Pandri Wahyu bin Basri Lumban Tobing were complete. The P-21 letter shows that the case file prepared by the investigator has met the prosecutor's assessment, both in terms of administrative completeness and the substance of the case evidence.

On the other hand, the investigation of traffic accident cases must maintain a balance between law enforcement and human rights protection. Investigators should not criminalize without sufficient evidence, but they should also not ignore the interests of the victim. Therefore, the implementation of Article 310 paragraph (4) must be carried out based on the principle of due process of law, namely a legal, fair, and legally testable legal process (Suharto, 2016).

Interview Result 9: The investigator explained that in a traffic accident case, the peace between the victim's family and the suspect does not necessarily stop the criminal process. According to the investigator, if the case has met the elements of Article 310 paragraph (4), then the investigation will continue because the act is a criminal act that causes serious consequences in the form of the victim's death.

3.2. Obstacles and Efforts of Mandailing Natal Police Investigators in Overcoming Obstacles at the Investigation Stage of Traffic Accidents That Resulted in the Death of the Victim

The investigation of traffic accident crimes that resulted in the death of the victim is basically not always simple, because investigators must prove the relationship between the accident event, the driver's negligence, and the result of the victim's death. In the case that is

the object of the research, the case documents show the existence of a police report, witness BAP, visum request, confiscation application, determination of confiscation, appointment of legal counsel, and P-21 as part of the series of investigations. The completeness of the document shows that the investigation was carried out through administrative and substantive stages, but in practice there are still technical and juridical obstacles that must be overcome by investigators (Hartono, 2016).

Interview results 3: The investigator explained that coordination with the hospital is an important part of the investigation of traffic accidents. The investigator said that obstacles could occur if the medical results had not been published immediately, while the case file needed to be completed. Efforts are made to actively coordinate with the hospital so that the results of the medical examination can be immediately attached to the case file.

Interview 5: The investigator said that in a traffic accident case, the victim's family and the suspect sometimes wanted a family settlement. However, investigators explained that if the case has met the criminal elements and resulted in the victim's death, the investigation process will continue. Peace can only be a social consideration, not a basis for stopping investigations.

Administrative obstacles can also occur in the preparation of case files. The case file of a traffic accident that resulted in the victim's death must contain complete documents, ranging from police reports, investigation warrants, witness BAP, suspect BAP, visum letters, confiscation minutes, confiscation determinations, and other supporting documents. Incompleteness of one of the documents can cause the case file to be returned by the Public Prosecutor to be completed (Suharto, 2016).

In this case, the case file on behalf of the suspect Pandri Wahyu bin Basri Lumban Tobing was finally declared complete by the Mandailing Natal District Prosecutor's Office through letter P-21. This shows that administrative obstacles and the substance of evidence can be overcome by investigators through the completeness of documents and coordination with the Public Prosecutor. P-21 is an indicator that the investigation file has been qualified to proceed to the next stage.

Investigators' efforts to overcome obstacles are also carried out through cross-party coordination, especially with hospitals, prosecutors, courts, victims' families, and suspects. Coordination with hospitals is required to obtain medical results, coordination with the court is required for confiscation, while coordination with the prosecutor's office is required for the completeness of the case file. This coordination pattern shows that investigations are not only the internal work of the police, but also involve other institutions in the criminal justice system (Suharto, 2016).

3.3. Effectiveness of the Implementation of Criminal Investigation of Traffic Accidents Based on Article 310 Paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 at the Mandailing Natal Police Station

In the case of traffic accidents that are the object of research, the effectiveness of the investigation can be seen from a series of investigative actions that are carried out in stages, starting from the receipt of police reports, examination of witnesses, requests for visum et repertum, confiscation of evidence, appointment of legal counsel, to the transfer of case files to the Public Prosecutor. The series shows that the investigation is not only carried out to meet the administrative aspect, but also to build evidence against the elements of negligence that resulted in the victim's death (Hartono, 2016).

Interview Result 1: The investigator explained that the investigation can be considered effective if each stage of the investigation is carried out according to procedures and the necessary evidence can be collected completely. According to investigators, in the case of a traffic accident that resulted in the victim's death, the effectiveness of the investigation is largely

determined by the speed at which the investigator visits the crime scene, secures evidence, examines witnesses, and takes care of visum et repertum.

Interview Results 7: The investigator stated that the investigation of the traffic accident case that resulted in the victim's death must provide clarity to the victim's family. Investigators explained that victims' families usually want to know how the accident happened, who was responsible, and how the legal process was proceeded. Therefore, investigators are trying to explain the development of the case in a proportionate manner.

Interview results 8: The investigator said that obstacles in the investigation of traffic accident cases were still found, especially if the witness did not see the entire incident directly or CCTV footage was not available. However, investigators explained that these obstacles can be overcome by strengthening witness statements, checking the crime scene, securing evidence, and connecting all available evidence.

Based on this description, the effectiveness of the investigation of traffic accident crimes based on Article 310 paragraph (4) at the Mandailing Natal Police can be considered quite effective. This can be seen from the fulfillment of the investigation stages, the examination of witnesses, the request for visum, the seizure of evidence legally, the fulfillment of the suspect's rights through legal counsel, coordination with the prosecutor's office, and the issuance of the P-21 letter. However, this effectiveness still needs to be increased through strengthening investigation facilities, improving the technical capabilities of investigators, and optimizing coordination with related institutions.

4. Discussion

4.1. Analysis of the Implementation of Article 310 Paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation in the Investigation Stage at the Mandailing Natal Police Station

An important element in Article 310 paragraph (4) is the act of driving a motor vehicle which due to negligence causes the death of another person. The element of negligence in traffic cases is not always directly visible, so investigators must trace the driver's behavior before, during, and after the accident occurs. Examination of the direction of the vehicle's arrival, speed, road conditions, lighting, position of the victim, and the point of collision are important parts in proving these elements (Moeljatno, 2020).

The position of visum et repertum in the investigation of traffic accident cases is very important because it provides an objective basis for the condition of the victim. In cases that result in the victim's death, the visum can clarify the relationship between the accident and the consequences suffered by the victim. With medical evidence, investigators can strengthen the legal construction that the alleged act has a causal relationship with the consequences of the victim's death (Agus Raharjo, 2018).

The implementation of Article 310 paragraph (4) is also carried out through the examination of the suspect. The examination of the suspect is necessary to find out the information from the party who is suspected of driving the vehicle at the time of the accident. In the examination, investigators need to dig up explanations about the direction of travel, vehicle speed, vision conditions, the position of the victim, the actions of the driver before the collision, and the actions after the accident (Ruslan Renggong, 2017).

In its implementation, investigators should not only be oriented to the confession of suspects. The investigation must be built based on the suitability between witness statements, suspect statements, evidence, letters, and clues. Therefore, if the suspect's statement is different from the witness's statement, the investigator must assess the consistency of the information, the suitability with the circumstances of the crime scene, and other supporting evidence (Agus Raharjo, 2018).

The implementation of Article 310 paragraph (4) in this case can also be seen from the coordination between the investigator and the Public Prosecutor. This coordination is important because the case file prepared by the investigator will be examined by the prosecutor to determine whether the formal and material requirements have been met. If the file is incomplete, the prosecutor can provide instructions to the investigator to complete (Andi Hamzah, 2020).

Interview results 10: The investigator concluded that the implementation of Article 310 paragraph (4) in this case was carried out by collecting evidence in stages, examining witnesses, requesting visum, confiscating evidence, examining the suspect with the assistance of legal counsel, and completing the case file until it was declared complete by the Public Prosecutor. Thus, the investigation is considered to have run according to procedures because all important stages have been carried out and the case file has obtained P-21 status.

4.2. Analysis of Obstacles and Efforts of Mandailing Natal Police Investigators in Overcoming Obstacles at the Investigation Stage of Traffic Accidents That Resulted in the Death of Victims

In this case, the accident occurred at night at around 19.00 WIB, so the factors of street lighting, visibility, traffic flow, and conditions around the scene are important parts that investigators must pay attention to. Night conditions can be an obstacle because witnesses may not clearly see the vehicle's position, impact point, or vehicle speed before the accident occurred. Therefore, investigators must carefully assess the testimony of witnesses so that there are no errors in drawing conclusions.

Another obstacle faced by investigators is to ascertain the element of driver negligence. In the case of a traffic accident, it is not enough to prove that there has been a collision and the victim died, but it must also be proven that the consequences arose due to the driver's lack of care. This requires an analysis of the driver's behavior before the accident, such as alertness, speed, vehicle position, vehicle control ability, and attention to other road users (Moeljatno, 2020).

Interview Result 1: The investigator explained that the initial obstacle in the traffic accident case was to determine the chronology that was closest to the actual situation. According to investigators, witnesses sometimes only see the victim after a fall or after an accident occurs, so investigators must dig up additional information from other witnesses, see the condition of the vehicle, and match the information to the scene of the case.

In this case, investigators filed an application for the confiscation of Honda Beat motorcycles and STNK related to the case. The application was then followed up with a determination of confiscation from the Mandailing Natal District Court. This step shows that investigators are trying to overcome the obstacles of proving evidence by taking legal procedures.

Obstacles in facilities and infrastructure can also affect the investigation process of traffic accidents. An ideal investigation requires operational vehicles, documentation tools, measuring tools, evidence storage facilities, and technical capabilities of personnel in analyzing accidents. If the means are limited, the investigator must optimize the available equipment and work based on procedures that allow evidence to be carried out objectively (Yesmil Anwar, 2017).

Interview results 9: The investigator explained that coordination is the main key in overcoming the obstacles of the investigation. The investigator said that if the investigator is slow to coordinate with the hospital, court, or prosecutor's office, then the investigation process can be hampered. Therefore, investigators try to establish communication from the beginning so that every administrative and proving need can be met on time.

Interview results 10: The investigator concluded that the obstacles in the investigation of traffic accident cases can be overcome if the investigators work quickly, thoroughly, and in coordination with related parties. According to the investigator, in this case, the existing

obstacles can be resolved because the investigator completes the witness statement, takes care of the visum, secures evidence, fulfills the confiscation administration, and prepares the case file until it is finally declared complete by the Public Prosecutor.

4.3. Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Criminal Investigation of Traffic Accidents Based on Article 310 Paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 at the Mandailing Natal Police Station

The effectiveness of the investigation cannot be separated from the ability of the investigator to assess the suitability between the testimony of witnesses and other evidence. If the witness's testimony stands alone without the support of other evidence, then the evidence can be weak. Therefore, investigators need to connect witness statements with the results of the examination of the crime scene, the condition of the vehicle, the results of the visum, and the suspect's statement (Lilik Mulyadi, 2018).

The fulfillment of suspects' rights is an important part of the effectiveness of investigations because a strong case file not only contains complete evidence, but must also be compiled through legal procedures. If the examination is carried out by ignoring the rights of the suspect, then the results of the investigation can be questioned at the prosecution or trial stage. Therefore, the assistance of legal counsel is part of the guarantee of due process of law in criminal cases (Suharto, 2016).

However, the effectiveness of the application of Article 310 paragraph (4) is highly dependent on the ability of investigators to prove negligence concretely. Negligence should not only be assumed from the existence of a deceased victim, but must be proven through facts that show the driver's lack of care. Therefore, the effectiveness of this article in investigations is highly determined by the quality of witness examinations, incident analysis, medical evidence, and vehicle evidence (Moeljatno, 2020).

Interview results 9: The investigator explained that Article 310 paragraph (4) is quite effective in being used as a legal basis in the case of a traffic accident that resulted in the victim's death. However, the investigator emphasized that the article cannot be applied automatically, because the investigator still has to prove the negligence of the driver through valid evidence.

5. Conclusion

The implementation of Article 310 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation in the investigation stage at the Mandailing Natal Police Station has been carried out through a series of formal and material investigative actions. The implementation starts from the receipt of police reports, examination of the crime scene, examination of witnesses, examination of suspects, requests for visum et repertum, confiscation of vehicle evidence, fulfillment of suspects' rights through the assistance of legal counsel, to the preparation and transfer of case files to the Public Prosecutor. In its implementation, investigators not only prove the existence of a traffic accident and the result of the victim's death, but also prove the element of driver negligence as the basis for the application of Article 310 paragraph (4). Thus, the implementation of the article at the Mandailing Natal Police has been carried out based on criminal procedure legal procedures and is directed to build legal, objective, and accountable evidence.

The obstacles faced by Mandailing Natal Police investigators in the investigation of the crime of a traffic accident that resulted in the victim's death include difficulties in obtaining a complete chronology of the incident, differences in testimony between witnesses, limited witnesses who saw the event directly, the unavailability of CCTV footage, evidence of negligence, the need to obtain visum et repertum, securing evidence, and social pressure from the victim's family and the suspect who want a family solution. To overcome these obstacles, investigators deepen witness statements, match witness statements with the conditions of the

crime scene and evidence, request visum from the hospital, secure and confiscate evidence according to procedures, coordinate with the court and prosecutor's office, and explain to the parties that peace does not necessarily stop the criminal process if the elements of Article 310 paragraph (4) have been met.

The effectiveness of the implementation of the investigation of traffic accident crimes based on Article 310 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 at the Mandailing Natal Police can be considered quite effective. This can be seen from the fulfillment of the investigation stages, the completeness of evidence, the examination of witnesses and suspects, the use of visum et repertum as medical evidence, the seizure of evidence legally, the fulfillment of the suspect's rights through legal counsel, and coordination with the Public Prosecutor until the case file is declared complete or P-21. However, this effectiveness still needs to be improved because the investigation of traffic accident cases still faces technical obstacles, especially in proving negligence and reconstructing the chronology of accidents if visual evidence is not available. Therefore, the effectiveness of investigations is highly dependent on the accuracy of investigators, completeness of case administration, quality of coordination between institutions, and the technical ability of investigators in analyzing traffic accidents.

Acknowledgments

The author expressed his gratitude to the research institutions, resource persons, and parties who provided access to the data according to the information in the source thesis.

References

- (1) Adami Chazawi, Pelajaran Hukum Pidana, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2019.
- (2) Adami Chazawi, Pelajaran Hukum Pidana, Rajawali Pers, Jakarta, 2016.
- (3) Agus Raharjo, Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia, Media Pressindo, Yogyakarta, 2018.
- (4) Ahmad Sofian, Hukum Pidana Materiil, Prenadamedia, Jakarta, 2018.
- (5) Ali Mahrus, Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2017.
- (6) Amiruddin dan Zainal Asikin, Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2018.
- (7) Andi Hamzah, Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2017.
- (8) Andi Hamzah, Hukum Pidana Indonesia, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2020.
- (9) Barda Nawawi Arief, Masalah Penegakan Hukum dan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana, Kencana, Jakarta, 2017.
- (10) Chairul Huda, Dari Tiada Pidana Tanpa Kesalahan Menuju Kepada Tiada Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Tanpa Kesalahan, Kencana, Jakarta, 2019.
- (11) Eddy O.S. Hiariej, Prinsip-Prinsip Hukum Pidana, Cahaya Atma Pustaka, Yogyakarta, 2019.
- (12) Evi Hartanti, Hukum Pidana Indonesia, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2016.
- (13) Hanafi Amrani, Politik Hukum Pidana, UII Press, Yogyakarta, 2019.
- (14) Hartono, Penyidikan dan Penegakan Hukum Pidana, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2016.
- (15) J.E. Sahetapy, Viktimologi: Sebuah Bunga Rampai, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2018.
- (16) Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana (KUHP).
- (17) Lilik Mulyadi, Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia, Alumni, Bandung, 2018.
- (18) M. Sholehuddin, Sistem Sanksi dalam Hukum Pidana, Rajawali Pers, Jakarta, 2018.
- (19) Mahrus Ali, Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2016.
- (20) Moeljatno, Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 2020.
- (21) Peter Mahmud Marzuki, Penelitian Hukum, Kencana Prenada Media Group, Jakarta, 2019.
- (22) Roeslan Saleh, Perbuatan Pidana dan Pertanggungjawaban Pidana, Aksara Baru, Jakarta, 2017.
- (23) Roni Wiyanto, Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana Indonesia, Mandar Maju, Bandung, 2016.

- (24) Ruslan Renggong, *Hukum Pidana Khusus*, Kencana, Jakarta, 2017.
- (25) Sadjijono, *Memahami Hukum Kepolisian*, LaksBang Pressindo, Yogyakarta, 2017.
- (26) Siswanto Sunarso, *Penegakan Hukum Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 2018.
- (27) Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, Rajawali Pers, Jakarta, 2015.
- (28) Suharto, *Penuntutan dalam Praktik Peradilan Pidana*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2016.
- (29) Teguh Prasetyo, *Hukum Pidana*, Rajawali Pers, Jakarta, 2019.
- (30) Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia.
- (31) Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 22 Tahun 2009 tentang Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan.
- (32) Yesmil Anwar, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana*, Widya Padjadjaran, Bandung, 2017.