

Enforcement of Law Against Modified Two-Wheeled Vehicle Users: A Case Study of the Central Aceh Resort Police

Hendra Ferdian¹, Dewi Astini, Fazzan²

^{1,2}Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Abulyatama

Email: hendraferdian90@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the increasing use of racing exhausts on motorcycles in Central Aceh Regency, which do not comply with safety and environmental standards. Such modifications not only cause noise disturbances but also violate legal provisions stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation, Article 48 Paragraph (3), and the Minister of Environment Regulation Number 07 of 2009 concerning Noise Limits for Motor Vehicles. The purpose of this study is to examine the law enforcement carried out by the Central Aceh Police against modified motorcycles, to identify the obstacles faced in the enforcement process, and to analyze the efforts made to overcome these challenges. The study applies an empirical juridical method with a case study approach, using both primary and secondary data, analyzed qualitatively based on empirical findings in the field. The results indicate that law enforcement encounters both internal and external obstacles. Internal obstacles are related to the effectiveness of the police in supervising and enforcing the law against vehicle modifications. External obstacles are influenced by social factors, particularly the growing trend of vehicle modifications shaped by external cultural influences. The internal efforts undertaken include strengthening the role of the police and enhancing public legal awareness. Meanwhile, external efforts focus on limiting the impact of modification trends from outside the region to prevent their spread within the community. This study recommends that the people of Central Aceh avoid using modified vehicles, and that the police increase patrol frequency and implement strict sanctions, including fines, to reduce such violations.

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INTRODUCTION

The Law has regulated traffic procedures, in which the Law on Road Traffic and Transportation aims to create safe, orderly, and law-abiding traffic conditions for road users. It is expected that the public, when driving on public roads, can implement these regulations, supported by enforcement measures against those found violating traffic rules, thereby having a positive impact on the overall traffic system.

Norms in traffic behavior are essential as a reference for regulating relationships among members of society while driving, since every road user has equal rights to achieve safe and orderly traffic conditions (Panggabean, 2022). The public needs to be aware that several regulations must be obeyed, one of which is Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. The current challenge faced by the government is the increasing number of traffic violations, particularly

regarding technical and roadworthiness requirements, such as the use of non-standard exhaust systems ("knalpot brong"). This indicates a lack of ethical awareness and legal consciousness among drivers when using public roads (Bangun & Ginting, 2022).

The use of modified two-wheeled vehicles that generate excessive noise is considered to be non-compliant with the technical requirements set by the Ministry of Transportation and the Authorized Brand Holder Agents (ATPM) (Sulistyo et al., 2025). Thus, exhaust systems installed on motorcycles that do not meet feasibility standards constitute a violation of the Ministry of Transportation's requirements. Provisions regarding vehicle noise are regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation, particularly Article 48 paragraph (3), which stipulates sanctions in the form of imprisonment of up to one month or a maximum fine of IDR 250,000. Furthermore, these regulations are reinforced by the Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 07 of 2009 concerning the Noise Thresholds for Motor Vehicles (Martiyana, 2024).

The use of modified motorcycles has significant negative impacts on society, particularly regarding air pollution, since noisy exhaust systems often lack emission filters, commonly known as catalytic converters. As a result, gases emitted by such exhausts pose harmful risks to the surrounding environment (Syaekhu, 2021).

Modified motorcycles also include those with extremely low ground clearance. In some cases, the design modifications bring the motorcycle body almost in contact with the ground. Such alterations are typically made by cutting the motorcycle frame and adjusting the shock absorbers to lower the height, while in extreme cases, even the fuel tank is removed and replaced with a beverage bottle. These practices endanger riders as they increase the likelihood of accidents due to the vehicle's close proximity to the road surface (Darmawan, 2018).

One of the most common violations is the widespread use of motorcycles equipped with racing exhausts instead of standard ones. The loud noise produced by racing exhausts causes discomfort to other motorists on public roads. Furthermore, the trend of modifying motorcycles to lower ground clearance raises public concern over traffic violations that can result in accidents, either for other road users or for the riders themselves (Narendo, 2024). In Central Aceh, a large number of residents, particularly among teenagers, continue to use racing exhausts. The increasing number of such violations indicates that the enforcement strategies employed by the Traffic Unit of the Central Aceh Police have not yet been effective.

METHOD

This study employs an empirical juridical method with a descriptive research design. This method was chosen because it is relevant for examining legal issues arising in practice, particularly concerning law enforcement against modified two-wheeled vehicles in Central Aceh Regency. The descriptive approach is intended to provide a clear depiction of the legal phenomena occurring in society, which are then linked to the prevailing legal norms, thereby offering a comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of law enforcement carried out by the Central Aceh Resort Police.

The research approach adopted is a case study, focusing on the widespread use of non-standard exhaust systems in two-wheeled vehicles within Central Aceh. A case study allows for an intensive, detailed, and in-depth examination of a particular phenomenon, so that the results provide a realistic picture of law enforcement practices. In addition, this study also employs a historical approach to trace and explain the development of motorcycle modification practices in Central Aceh in the past, as the background to the current phenomenon.

The data sources in this study consist of both primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly from the field through interviews with officers of the Central Aceh Resort Police authorized in traffic law enforcement, as well as other parties relevant to the research. Secondary data were obtained through the review of literature, journals, scientific articles, statutory regulations, and other documents related to law enforcement against modified two-wheeled vehicles.

Data collection techniques included in-depth interviews to obtain direct information from key informants, as well as a literature review to complement empirical data with the theoretical framework that supports the analysis.

The data collected were analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques. The analysis began with empirical facts in the field, which were then linked to the applicable legal norms, and subsequently interpreted to draw conclusions. Through this method, the study seeks to describe the obstacles, causal factors, and law enforcement efforts undertaken by the police in addressing the widespread phenomenon of modified two-wheeled vehicles in Central Aceh.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Law enforcement is the responsibility of the government in addressing legal violations, including the modification of motor vehicles that contravene prevailing regulations. The law enforcement system involves various institutions and government officials working in a structured manner to enforce the law against individuals who violate statutory provisions and legal norms within society (Winarno, 2025).

Motor vehicle modifications inevitably generate negative impacts on society, which may harm both the surrounding community and the vehicle users themselves. One example is the replacement of standard exhaust systems with noisy exhausts that make riders feel as though they are operating larger motorcycles. Such modifications cause discomfort to the public due to the disturbing noise and contribute significantly to emissions, as fuel consumption increases, thereby exacerbating air pollution. This issue is particularly concerning in Indonesia, where many roads pass through rural areas that are naturally clean and less polluted (Fanidia, 2024).

Anyone intending to modify motor vehicles is legally required to obtain a permit in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation. Modified two-wheeled vehicles that produce excessive noise are considered to be non-compliant with the technical requirements established by the Ministry of Transportation and Authorized Brand Holder Agents (ATPM). Thus, motorcycles fitted with exhaust systems that fail to meet feasibility standards are in violation of Ministry of Transportation provisions. Regulations concerning vehicle noise are explicitly set forth in Law Number 22 of 2009, Article 48(3), which stipulates sanctions in the form of imprisonment of up to one month or a fine of up to IDR 250,000.

Modified two-wheeled vehicles are frequently found on public roads. In Central Aceh Regency, numerous modified motorcycles are used by both youths and minors. The most common form of modification involves altering exhausts so that they produce louder and harsher sounds than standard exhaust systems (Novita, 2024).

Law enforcement against the use of modified two-wheeled vehicles in Central Aceh is a critical responsibility of the police. In this context, law enforcement is not limited to the imposition of criminal sanctions such as imprisonment or fines but also includes preventive measures such as public education and awareness campaigns. The police recognize that successful law enforcement does not solely depend on repressive measures but must also be supported by persuasive strategies that foster legal awareness among the public. Thus, the process of law enforcement carries a dual orientation: prevention and enforcement (Charisa, 2023).

The sanctions stipulated under Law Number 22 of 2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation, particularly Article 285(1), state that every motorcycle rider failing to meet technical requirements may be subject to imprisonment of up to one month or a fine of up to IDR 250,000. This provision also applies to users of noisy, modified exhaust systems. However, in practice, the Central Aceh Resort Police do not immediately impose these sanctions. Instead, they first conduct a series of outreach activities to raise public awareness about the risks and consequences of using non-standard exhaust systems (Dewi et al., 2022).

Police outreach serves a dual purpose: preventing future violations and fostering legal awareness among road users. In these activities, officers explain the dangers of noisy exhausts for traffic safety, public comfort, and even health risks associated with excessive noise levels. Moreover, outreach programs aim to educate the community about prevailing legal norms, encouraging compliance not merely out of fear of sanctions but through genuine understanding of the importance of traffic order (Santri, 2023).

The youth of Central Aceh, who tend to follow vehicle modification trends, are the primary target of these outreach initiatives. This group constitutes the majority of users of non-compliant motorcycles. The police emphasize that modifying exhaust systems is not merely a form of style expression but a legal violation with broader implications. By adopting a persuasive approach, law enforcement authorities aim to change young riders' behavior and encourage them to adjust their vehicles in line with established standards (Aguswandi, 2025).

If outreach efforts prove ineffective, the next step is direct law enforcement through on-site warnings during traffic operations or vehicle inspections. Police officers reprimand individuals using noisy exhausts and issue stern warnings to replace them with standard-compliant ones. These warnings serve as an initial corrective measure before stricter sanctions are applied, giving offenders the opportunity to rectify their violations.

In certain cases, the Central Aceh Resort Police also seize vehicles found to be equipped with non-standard exhausts. Seizure is a concrete form of law enforcement that prevents repeat offenses

while underscoring the police's authority to take firm action against violations. Vehicle confiscation symbolizes the police's commitment to maintaining traffic order and reducing traffic law violations (Surya, 2023).

Data reveal that the number of motorcycles with noisy exhausts sanctioned by the Central Aceh Resort Police is significant. In recent years, around 200 motorcycles have been processed for non-compliant modifications. This figure demonstrates that violations remain relatively high despite intensive outreach and warnings. Nevertheless, the data also highlight the police's serious efforts to continually reduce violations.

Law enforcement by the Central Aceh Police faces certain challenges. One internal constraint is the limited number of personnel available to monitor traffic across all areas, restricting comprehensive enforcement. Another challenge is the low level of legal and social awareness among some community members, who fail to recognize the consequences of noisy exhaust use. These issues demand a more comprehensive and sustainable enforcement strategy (Rusydiyanto, 2024).

Externally, the influence of global youth culture poses another challenge. Trends in vehicle modification are rapidly disseminated through social media, shaping young people's lifestyles. As a result, racing exhausts are perceived as part of personal identity and self-expression, even though they contravene legal norms. This external factor adds complexity to the police's law enforcement tasks.

To overcome these obstacles, the police have implemented internal strategies focused on enhancing officer capacity. These include improving personnel skills in conducting traffic operations, expanding patrol networks, and strengthening inter-unit cooperation within the Central Aceh Resort Police. Furthermore, the police collaborate with community and religious leaders to help disseminate legal awareness. Such partnerships accelerate the internalization of legal values in everyday life.

Externally, the police limit the negative influence of global modification trends by conducting outreach programs in schools, universities, and youth communities. Through educational approaches, the police encourage the public to selectively adopt cultural trends, embracing beneficial practices while abandoning harmful behaviors (Hanum, 2023).

The results of these law enforcement efforts indicate a decline in the number of motorcycles using noisy exhausts. Although the problem has not been completely eradicated, the prevalence of racing exhausts has significantly decreased year by year. This trend is evidenced by fewer cases being handled compared to previous periods. The findings demonstrate that the combination of outreach, warnings, and enforcement has had a positive impact on the Central Aceh community.

Beyond reducing violations, law enforcement has also contributed to improved traffic order in Central Aceh. The public has begun to show greater legal awareness by refraining from excessive vehicle modifications. Traffic conditions have become safer and more comfortable due to lower noise levels. These outcomes demonstrate that police efforts benefit not only from a legal standpoint but also from a social perspective.

Law enforcement against modified motorcycles also has implications for public health. Reduced noise levels directly improve the quality of life for residents, particularly those living near main roads. Lower noise pollution decreases stress, enhances comfort, and prevents potential health issues. Therefore, law enforcement efforts not only uphold traffic order but also protect public health (Malik et al., 2025).

Efforts to Overcome Obstacles in Law Enforcement

Law enforcement against modified two-wheeled vehicles in Central Aceh Regency is inseparable from complex challenges, both internally within the police institution and externally from the community. The obstacles encountered are related to the weak deterrent effect of legal sanctions, the low level of public legal awareness, and the strong influence of the growing modification trends. Therefore, the Central Aceh Police are required to develop strategies that are not only firm but also educative in order to reduce traffic violations (Charisa, 2023).

One of the main steps that must be strengthened is the application of sanctions in accordance with positive law. Article 285 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 22 of 2009 explicitly regulates sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of one month or a fine of IDR 250,000 for riders who do not meet technical and roadworthiness requirements, including the use of noisy exhausts. The enforcement of this regulation is crucial because firm sanctions are believed to provide a deterrent effect and prevent the public from repeating violations (Fanidia et al., 2024).

In practice, however, these sanctions are often considered too lenient and have not fully instilled fear among violators. Therefore, one effort that must be made is to ensure that the implementation of sanctions runs consistently without compromise. The police must uphold the principle of equality

before the law, whereby every violator is treated equally without tolerance that weakens the law. Such consistency will strengthen the legitimacy of law enforcement in the eyes of society (Hidayatullah, 2024).

In addition to formal punishment, the ticketing mechanism (*tilang*) remains one of the most important instruments in traffic law enforcement. Ticketing conducted at strategic points such as road intersections or traffic lights makes it easier for officers to apprehend violators. Its implementation also reaffirms the presence of the state in public spaces, making the public increasingly aware that non-compliant driving behavior will inevitably be sanctioned.

The effectiveness of ticketing lies in its immediate and tangible nature for violators. When a vehicle is ticketed, the rider not only faces a fine but also administrative inconvenience that disrupts daily activities. This creates a negative experience which, in turn, fosters a deterrent effect. Thus, ticketing functions not only as a repressive measure but also as a concrete means of legal education.

Besides ticketing, vehicle confiscation constitutes a firmer form of law enforcement and has a significant impact. Confiscation is carried out when violators repeatedly commit offenses or fail to comply with fines. This action prevents riders from using their vehicles until all legal obligations are fulfilled. For many individuals, losing access to their private vehicles is a heavier punishment than fines, making confiscation an effective instrument for fostering compliance.

So far, the implementation of confiscation in Central Aceh has proven effective in reducing the level of violations. Many violators, after having their vehicles confiscated, eventually choose to replace noisy exhausts with standard ones to regain access to their vehicles. This demonstrates that confiscation exerts direct pressure on violators, while simultaneously forcing them to adapt to prevailing legal norms.

Repressive enforcement efforts certainly need to be balanced with preventive measures. Therefore, the police must also strengthen continuous legal awareness programs. Public education regarding the dangers of unlawful vehicle modification can be delivered through schools, universities, automotive communities, and social media. This approach not only aims to raise awareness but also to build a legal culture that supports traffic order.

Another important strategy is collaboration with community and religious leaders in Central Aceh. Given their significant influence in shaping social behavior, their involvement can accelerate the internalization of legal norms within the community. Such culturally based approaches are more readily accepted by society than purely formal legal measures.

In addition to persuasive approaches, technology can also serve as a solution to the obstacles of law enforcement. The implementation of electronic ticketing (*e-tilang*), for instance, can help reduce violations while enhancing transparency in enforcement. Through digital systems, supervision becomes more efficient and accountable, thereby minimizing the possibility of violations escaping enforcement.

Other efforts include strengthening the capacity of police personnel through specialized training in traffic law enforcement. This training encompasses modern monitoring techniques, humanistic approaches to public outreach, and effective legal communication strategies. With more competent personnel, the law enforcement process can be carried out more professionally and sustainably (Lamatenggo, 2025).

Moreover, stronger regulatory support is also needed to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement. Current sanctions are considered too light; therefore, revisions or additional policies should be formulated in proportion to the severity of violations. For instance, higher fines or additional administrative sanctions such as temporary suspension of driving licenses could be imposed. Stricter regulations are believed to reduce violators' maneuvering space more effectively.

Strengthening collaboration between the police and local government agencies is also a strategic effort. Local governments can play a role in providing supporting facilities, such as vehicle feasibility testing centers or public campaigns on the importance of compliance with traffic regulations. Such inter-agency collaboration broadens the scope of enforcement while ensuring policy continuity (Dwitama, 2025).

The positive impact of these efforts is evident from the growing public awareness of the importance of using vehicles in accordance with technical standards. Although violations are still found, their numbers have gradually decreased following the implementation of various enforcement strategies. This shows that a combination of repressive, preventive, cultural, and technological approaches yields more optimal results than reliance on a single approach alone.

Overall, the efforts to overcome obstacles in law enforcement against modified two-wheeled vehicles in Central Aceh highlight the importance of synergy among police authorities, society, local

government, and applicable regulations. With consistency in applying sanctions, strengthening legal education, and adapting to technological innovations, traffic violations are expected to be significantly reduced. Ultimately, law enforcement is not only about punishment but also about fostering collective awareness to achieve safety, order, and comfort in traffic within Central Aceh.

CONCLUSION

The Central Aceh Police have not yet applied the maximum sanctions and penalties in the form of one month of imprisonment and a fine of IDR 250,000. This is because public compliance has generally improved through the implementation of socialization programs, ticketing, and vehicle confiscation. These measures have successfully reduced the use of modified two-wheeled vehicles. Through legal awareness campaigns, the community has also come to understand the dangers associated with the use of modified vehicles. Consequently, the number of riders using modified two-wheeled vehicles has significantly declined following the introduction of socialization, ticketing, and confiscation measures.

The obstacles to law enforcement based on Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning modified two-wheeled vehicles highlight the important role of the Central Aceh Police in carrying out enforcement duties. Law enforcement officers, particularly traffic police, are responsible for ensuring compliance with traffic regulations as stipulated in the law. In Central Aceh, police personnel working in the traffic unit are tasked with monitoring road users and taking action against violations, including the use of modified vehicles that contravene legal provisions.

The efforts undertaken to address challenges in law enforcement by the Central Aceh Police illustrate the role of the police as one of the state's key resources in maintaining legal order. In the context of Aceh Tengah, violations related to the use of modified two-wheeled vehicles still occur. However, with the active involvement of the police, the law enforcement process in the region can proceed effectively. External efforts are also required, including shielding communities from external influences that may encourage violations of traffic regulations, such as social pressures or trends originating from other regions that promote unlawful vehicle modification.

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