



The Effectiveness of a Pelican Crossing as Effort to Fulfill The Right to Security of The Person Based From The Citizenship Perspective's Review

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ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p>Fulfillment the right to security of the person is one of the human rights according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights. Dinas Perhubungan Kota Bandung is a public institution has the main task of service in the field of transportation. One of the efforts the main tasks and service functions is provide Pelican Crossing' policy in every corner of the city of Bandung. The purpose of this research is find out how effective the implementation of the Pelican Crossing with a specific to knowing and analyzing the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Pelican Crossing's implementation. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data collection techniques used interview, observation, and documentation studies. The participants in this study were the Kasi Perlengkapan Jalan Dinas Perhubungan Kota Bandung, members of Satlantas Polrestabes Kota bandung, and the Pelican Crossing users. The results are; 1) The planning process of the Pelican Crossing; 2) Implementation of the Pelican Crossing; 3) The effectiveness of the Pelican Crossing as an effort to fulfill the right to security of the Bandung citizens; and 4) Constraints and solutions for the implementation of Pelican Crossing in Bandung City</p> <p>© 2021 Jurnal Civicus</p>	<p>Article History: <i>Submitted/Received 10 Aug 2021</i> <i>First Revised 25 Nov 2021</i> <i>Accepted 10 Des 2021</i> <i>First Available online 29 Des 2021</i> <i>Publication Date 29 Des 2021</i></p> <hr/> <p>Keyword: <i>Human Rights,</i> <i>Pelican Crossing,</i> <i>Policy,</i> <i>The Right to</i> <i>Security of the Person.</i></p>

1. INTRODUCTION

Bandung, besides being known as the capital city of West Java Province, is also renowned as a tourist city that is always bustling with various activities and a high level of interaction among individuals. This can be evidenced by the increasing number of visitors every year, both for tourism in the attractions within Bandung and for other activities such as work. Considering the increasing mobility of the population in Bandung, it is important to support it with facilities and infrastructure that facilitate and enhance people's activities, specifically public facilities. Public facilities in open spaces are one of the most accessible and enjoyed forms of public facilities by the community ([Esariti et al., 2020](#)). Each public facility has its own role and function, which certainly facilitates the community in carrying out their activities.

In general, public facilities are one of the rights of citizens that must be fulfilled and guaranteed by the state ([Permadi & Sudirga, 2020](#)). This is stated in Article 34, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the state is responsible for providing adequate health services facilities and public service facilities. This article emphasizes that all citizens have the right to receive public services provided by the state to the community, whether it is carried out by the central or local government.

Furthermore, the provision of good public facilities is a form of the state's responsibility to ensure the citizens' right to a sense of security is fulfilled ([Astrid et al., 2021](#)). Providing a sense of security to the citizens is part of upholding human rights, as mandated in the objectives of the Indonesian state stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which is to protect the entire nation and all the blood of Indonesia ([Hanifah, 2020](#)). This mandate is further elaborated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 Year 1999 concerning Human Rights, specifically in the Sixth Part regarding the Right to Security. It is also regulated in Article 45, paragraph (1) of Law Number 22 Year 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Juridically, both laws indirectly serve as a basis that by providing public facilities, especially on roads, the state indirectly guarantees public safety in carrying out their activities, especially for pedestrians who directly interact with the surrounding public facilities.

The Bandung City Government has its own strategies to ensure that the existing public facilities in Bandung have functional value and efficiency that can be felt by all layers of the community, especially the people of Bandung as part of fulfilling the rights of citizens. One of the efforts of the Bandung City Government in this regard is the implementation of Pelican Crossing in several streets in Bandung, such as Wastukencana Street (beside and in front of Bandung City Hall), Asia Afrika Street (behind the Bandung City Hall Office on Aceh Street), Naripan Street area, Tamblong Street area, and the eastern side of the Great Mosque of Bandung. Pelican crossing is the development of a zebra crossing with mining buttons and sounds to assist pedestrians in carrying out their activities. Pelican crossing is a road crossing tool that makes it easier for pedestrians to cross the road so that pedestrians feel safe and comfortable when crossing the road ([Sari & Efranto, 2016](#)). The implementation of this pedestrian crossing system started in November 2016, aiming to draw attention from the community, especially pedestrians around the crossing areas. The effectiveness of using this facility is considered to have significant benefits, especially for people who find it difficult to cross the road and for raising awareness among road users to give pedestrians the opportunity to cross and avoid accidents. This is supported by the observation results from the London Department of Environment, which found that replacing Zebra Crossings with Pelican Crossings can significantly reduce traffic accidents by up to 60% ([Mulyadi, 2016](#)).

During the implementation of Pelican Crossing in Bandung, it is considered capable of being a solution to traffic-related issues. However, in practice, it still poses challenges in terms of delivering significant impacts to the wider community. Lack of awareness of personal safety becomes a dominant factor in this issue, preventing the public facility from being used to its full potential. This serves as a reminder that any policy implemented would be meaningless if there is a lack of participation and even disregard from the community. In other words, community participation greatly influences the effectiveness of policy implementation in society. This aligns with Arnstein's statement (Wijaksono, 2013) that the top three levels of community participation, namely partnership, delegated power, and citizen control, can have full authority to manage and control such policies.

Based on the discovered facts, the researcher is interested in conducting further research with a focus on societal studies as part of upholding the citizens' right to a sense of security, specifically in relation to the implementation of Pelican Crossing in Bandung. Regarding the mentioned research topic, the researcher has not found a more specific study on the relationship between the implementation of Pelican Crossing and the concept of upholding the citizens' right to a sense of security from the perspective of citizenship, utilizing statistical data as the basis for this research.

2. METHODS

This research will be conducted using a qualitative approach with the method of a case study. The basis for using this approach and method is because the researcher will examine this issue in a broader and deeper context while extensively exploring the facts and realities in the field. This will enable the researcher to comprehensively and systematically describe the results of observations and observations and present the research in a complete and good manner. The research locations are as follows: the Bandung City Transportation Agency located on Jalan Pendamping SOR GBLA, Rancabolang, Gedebage, Bandung City; the Bandung Metropolitan Police Traffic Unit located on Jalan Merdeka No.18-21, Babakan Ciamis, Sumur Bandung District, Bandung City; and Asia Afrika Street, which is one of the locations where the Pelican Crossing facility is implemented in Bandung.

The participants in this research are the Head of the Road Equipment Section of the Bandung City Transportation Agency, who has the authority to provide facilities and infrastructure related to traffic management and road users in Bandung City, specifically regarding the implementation of the Pelican Crossing crossing facility; the Education and Engineering Unit (Dikyasa) of the Bandung Metropolitan Police Traffic Unit, which is responsible for community participation and traffic education and conducts assessments and engineering of traffic issues; and the community members who use the Pelican Crossing facility on Asia Afrika Street in Bandung City. The total number of participants is 7, consisting of 1 representative from the Bandung City Transportation Agency, 1 representative from the Dikyasa Unit of the Bandung Metropolitan Police Traffic Unit, and 5 representatives of the community members using the Pelican Crossing facility. The selection of participants is based on their relevance to the main focus of the research, which is the effectiveness of the implementation of Pelican Crossing in ensuring the right to a sense of security and obtaining direct views from the community (users) to assess its effectiveness and impact after 5 years of implementation in Bandung City.

Furthermore, three data collection techniques will be used during this research. First, conducting interviews. This is done by the researcher to facilitate obtaining the main issues and perspectives from each respondent related to the implementation of the Pelican Crossing

crossing facility in ensuring the right to a sense of security for pedestrians. Interviews are a technique used by researchers to obtain information that cannot be obtained through observation or questionnaire distribution. In other words, the researcher will have face-to-face interactions with the respondents/informants to gather the necessary information during the research process.

Second, conducting observations. Observation is an activity carried out during research by observing the surrounding conditions, physical activities, individual conditions, forms of interaction, conversations, and even the researcher's own experiences using the researcher's senses while in the field (Sidiq et al., 2019). In this case, the researcher will carefully observe what is heard, seen, and felt, and then record it as part of the observation process using instruments as the main guide. During the observation, the researcher will adopt a participatory or non-participatory perspective. The background for conducting observations is the researcher's desire to directly observe certain events or conditions to facilitate the data compilation process that will support the research process. Therefore, by referring to the opinion mentioned above, the researcher will obtain valid, useful, and accountable data regarding the implementation of the protection of the Right to a Sense of Security in the application of the Pelican Crossing traffic sign in Bandung City.

Third, conducting document studies. According to Djam'an Satori and Aan Komariah (Suwandayani, 2018), document studies are steps taken by researchers to obtain information in the form of written sources or documentation. In general, the technique of document studies is used to obtain information or data in the form of transcripts, illustrations (photos or videos), books, and even websites on the internet that will be used as research materials and to gain further insights into the issues raised by the researcher, namely the effectiveness of the implementation of Pelican Crossing as part of the effort to ensure the right to a sense of security for the people of Bandung City.

Meanwhile, the researcher will process various data after the data collection process using the Miles & Huberman model, which includes three activities as follows: Data Reduction, Data Display, Data Conclusion. Regarding data presentation, the researcher will organize the information and present it in the form of narrative text. The information referred to here is the filtered and selected information by the researcher after the data reduction process. This will present data that contains the conclusions derived from the data obtained and filtered by the researcher, making it easily understandable to the readers.

To ensure the quality of the research, the researcher will validate the data using two methods: 1) Conducting Member Check, according to Creswell, Member Check approach involves checking the data held by the researcher with the data provider or informant. This is done solely to ensure that the data or information possessed by the researcher is accepted by the informants or respondents and the researcher, to be used as written reports; and 2) Data triangulation. In this case, the researcher will employ two types of data triangulation based on Bachri's statement: 1) Source triangulation, and 2) Method triangulation (Bachri, 2010). The purpose of data triangulation is to check its accuracy and ensure high validity of the data obtained by the researcher, so that the results of the research are focused and can address the main issues of the research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

SU stated that the majority of the community already has a high awareness of the importance of their own safety, especially as pedestrians. This is evidenced by the enthusiasm of the community in utilizing every pedestrian crossing facility available in Bandung City,

including Pelican Crossing. Meanwhile, according to GE, the majority of the community already has good awareness of individual safety in traffic, including pedestrians. One example is that many people already utilize the Pelican Crossing facility. However, GE believes that some people still do not fully understand the essence of implementing Pelican Crossing. This is because Pelican Crossing itself is still relatively new and requires a considerable amount of time to familiarize the public with the importance of using Pelican Crossing.

To obtain further information regarding the statements of SU and GE, interviews were conducted with 56 respondents who either have used or are aware of the facility. The majority of the respondents claimed to have experienced the positive impact of Pelican Crossing as a supporting facility when they want to cross from one point to another. They observed that every vehicle passing by (whether in busy or quiet conditions) immediately stops to give way to Pelican Crossing users. Technically, the implementation is good and has a positive influence on its effectiveness. However, in field observations, there are still some components that are not in good condition, and there are also some individuals who do not utilize the Pelican Crossing facility on the road section. This can be seen from the fact that some people still cross randomly without considering the time or traffic conditions, even though the Pelican Crossing facility is not far from their location. WA mentioned that when it comes to fulfilling, protecting, and respecting the right to a sense of security for pedestrians, all three aspects have been fulfilled. NN also stated that this facility can result in time efficiency when crossing. Similar statements were made by the other three sources, NP, AD, and SW, who mentioned that Pelican Crossing increases their effectiveness in crossing without worrying about being hit by other vehicle users and provides a comfortable experience due to its user-friendly nature.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Effectiveness of the Implementation of Pelican Crossing in Ensuring the Right to a Sense of Security for the People of Bandung City

Regarding the effectiveness of the implementation of Pelican Crossing in ensuring the right to a sense of security for the people of Bandung City, it will be presented narratively based on the results of source triangulation and an examination of relevant aspects related to the fulfillment of the right to a sense of security and public policy. Thus, this discussion will compare the established plans with the actual implementation in the field, focusing on the effectiveness of implementing Pelican Crossing as part of efforts to ensure pedestrian safety in Bandung City.

The aspects to be discussed include the level of awareness among the community (pedestrians) regarding its utilization, as well as findings related to the compliance level between those who use Pelican Crossing and those who cross without utilizing the available pedestrian facilities (especially Pelican Crossing). It also examines the awareness and compliance of motor vehicle drivers regarding the Pelican Crossing signs on Asia Afrika Street in Bandung City.

The first aspect to be discussed is the level of awareness and compliance of the community regarding the importance of pedestrian safety in relation to the implementation of Pelican Crossing as a pedestrian facility. The implementation of Pelican Crossing in Bandung City is considered effective as a pedestrian facility, especially for crosswalk users. This is supported by the statements of respondents representing the community, particularly users of the facility, who find it practical, effective in overcoming their pedestrian crossing challenges, and efficient in terms of time and effort. According to SU from the Bandung Transportation Agency, the level of awareness and compliance among pedestrians in Bandung City regarding the importance of maintaining safety in traffic is quite good.

One supporting factor is that the majority of the community, especially pedestrians who want to cross at Pelican Crossings, already utilize the Pelican Crossing facilities available in Bandung City. However, there are still some individuals who cross without considering their own safety or the safety of drivers on the road, even when there is a Pelican Crossing facility nearby. GE from the Bandung City Traffic Police mentioned this as an area of concern.

The next discussion examines the effectiveness of the implementation of Pelican Crossing from the perspective of awareness and compliance of motor vehicle drivers with the Pelican Crossing signs. The level of effectiveness of implementing Pelican Crossing in terms of awareness and compliance among motor vehicle drivers is considered quite effective. With the implementation of Pelican Crossing, according to the perspective of the Bandung Transportation Agency and the Bandung City Traffic Police, the risks faced by each traffic user, both motor vehicle drivers and pedestrians (especially crossers), can be minimized, provided that the implementation is well controlled by policymakers and can encourage community participation. This view is reinforced by several respondents who represent Pelican Crossing users, stating that the presence of Pelican Crossing is a breath of fresh air in terms of providing a public facility that can enhance safety and provide a sense of comfort for its users.

In relation to the effectiveness of the implementation of Pelican Crossing from a human rights perspective, realizing the state's efforts to guarantee and protect the rights of citizens is a necessity that must not be violated or neglected, including the right to life. The right to life is one of the 8 fundamental human rights. It means that the right to life must be guaranteed by the state through various actions or practices that guide society to live with a sense of security and be protected from any threats that may endanger their lives, as stated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which recognizes the right to life, liberty, and security of the person as one of the five categories of human rights that must be guaranteed. Henryk (Wadu, 2016) argues that the concept of participation includes collaboration among related groups and is another form of agreement, expectation, perception, and ways of communicating that influence an individual's ability and education, shaping their attitudes and actions. It means that in the community's participation in the implementation of Pelican Crossing, it is influenced by the awareness and compliance of each group, allowing this policy to function as intended. This can contribute to fulfilling the right to a sense of security for every element of society within the context of traffic safety.

Based on the exposition in the previous paragraphs, it can be concluded that the level of effectiveness of implementing Pelican Crossing in efforts to ensure pedestrian safety in Bandung City is considered moderately effective but not yet optimal in its implementation. This is supported by the existing deficiencies, such as the awareness and compliance of some pedestrians and motor vehicle drivers, which should be a concern for all parties in fostering awareness of the importance of safety in traffic and achieving a balance between the rights and responsibilities of each community group. The key to effectiveness lies in the full participation of every element of society, and it is the responsibility of policymakers to continually enhance public awareness and improve the quality of the established programs. To support the answer to this issue, the following diagram presents the results of research on the effectiveness of implementing Pelican Crossing in fulfilling the right to a sense of security for the people of Bandung City.

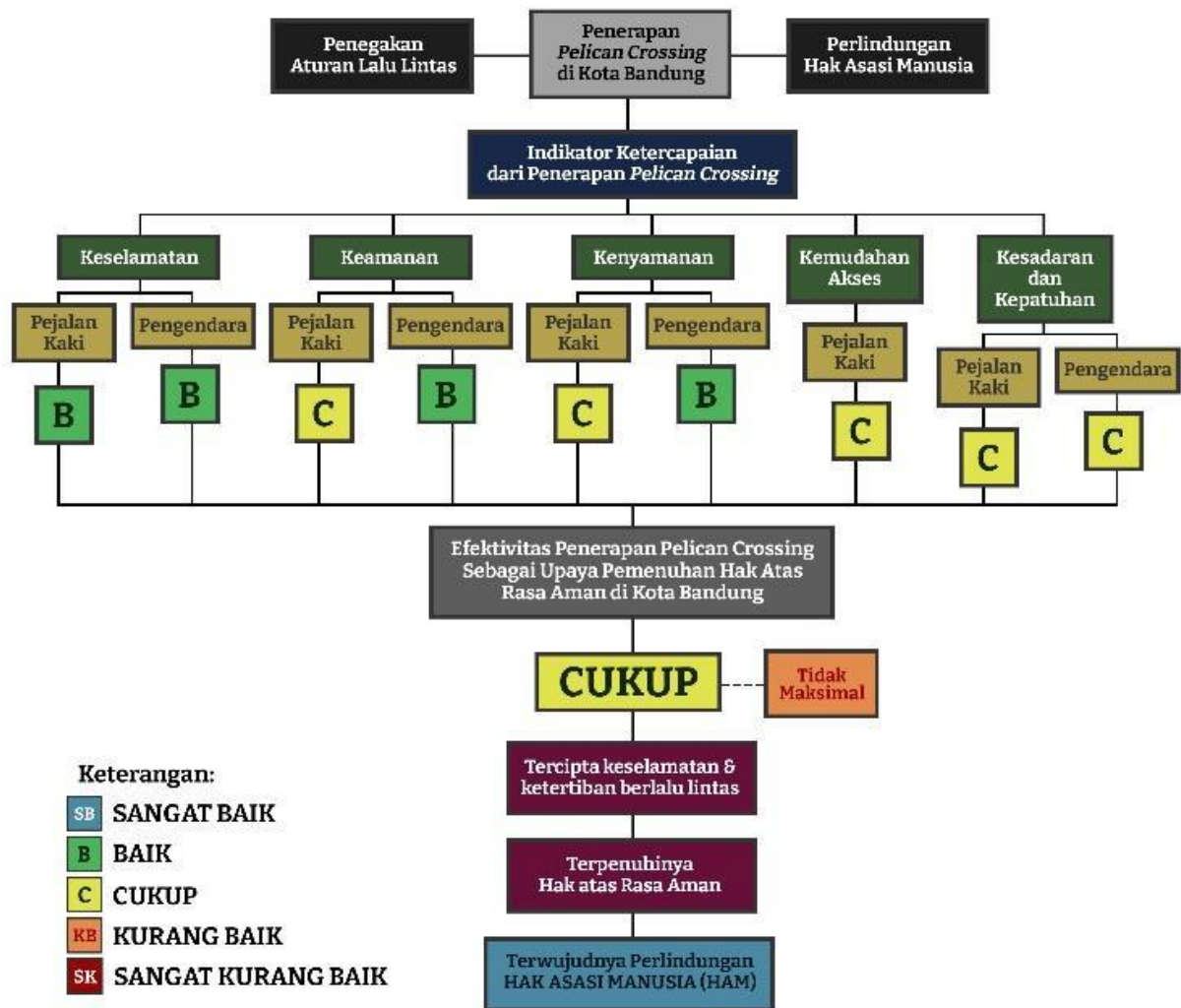


Figure 1. Research Findings on the Effectiveness Level of Pelican Crossing Implementation in Fulfilling the Right to a Sense of Safety for the Citizens of Bandung City

Source: (derived from interviews, observations, and documentary studies by the Researcher, 2021)

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Pelican Crossing facility is an effective breakthrough to fulfill the rights of safety, security, and comfort of the community from all forms of traffic risks. However, in its implementation, it is never far from obstacles that need to be quickly resolved based on further diagnosis to obtain the appropriate steps. The fulfillment of the right to a sense of security in the context of upholding human rights does not only protect citizens from various criminal actions or humanitarian crimes, but also encompasses efforts to ensure that the community can enjoy every public facility with a sense of safety and comfort, and be protected from all existing risks. Therefore, in order to make its implementation more optimal, high participation from the community is needed to continue to oversee this policy, and it requires magnanimity from policy makers to accept all criticism, suggestions, and proposals in the development of this Pelican Crossing facility so that it can be even more effective in the future

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