

ABSTRAK

SILFA ROWI PRATIWI, 2026. **Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Kemacetan Pada Ruas Jalan Moh. Toha Di Kecamatan Karawaci Kota Tangerang.** Jurusan Pendidikan Geografi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Siliwangi Tasikmalaya.

Kemacetan lalu lintas merupakan salah satu permasalahan transportasi yang sering terjadi di kawasan perkotaan akibat meningkatnya mobilitas masyarakat dan aktivitas penggunaan lahan. Ruas Jalan Moh. Toha di Kecamatan Karawaci Kota Tangerang merupakan salah satu ruas jalan yang mengalami kepadatan lalu lintas, terutama pada jam-jam sibuk. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui kondisi kemacetan pada ruas Jalan Moh. Toha berdasarkan indikator volume kendaraan, kecepatan rata-rata kendaraan, derajat kejenuhan (*Degree of Saturation/DS*), dan tingkat pelayanan jalan (*Level of Service/LOS*), serta (2) mengetahui faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi tingkat kemacetan pada ruas Jalan Moh. Toha. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi lapangan dan wawancara terhadap pengguna jalan sebagai data pendukung. Observasi dilaksanakan pada dua ruas pengamatan pada pukul 06.00–09.00 WIB dan 16.00–19.00 WIB. Analisis kondisi kemacetan mengacu pada Manual Kapasitas Jalan Indonesia (MKJI) 1997 melalui perhitungan volume kendaraan, kecepatan rata-rata kendaraan, derajat kejenuhan, dan tingkat pelayanan jalan, sedangkan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kemacetan dianalisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan hasil observasi dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kondisi kemacetan pada ruas Jalan Moh. Toha lebih dominan terjadi pada periode sore hari. Volume kendaraan tertinggi sebesar 2.040 smp/jam, kecepatan rata-rata kendaraan terendah sebesar 23,5km/jam, nilai derajat kejenuhan tertinggi mencapai 1,61, dan tingkat pelayanan jalan berada pada kategori LOS F. Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi tingkat kemacetan meliputi aktivitas masyarakat, hambatan samping, serta sarana dan prasarana transportasi. Di antara ketiga faktor tersebut, aktivitas masyarakat menjadi faktor yang paling dominan karena tingginya mobilitas menuju dan dari kawasan industri, perdagangan, pendidikan, dan permukiman pada jam sibuk sehingga meningkatkan kepadatan lalu lintas di ruas Jalan Moh. Toha.

Kata Kunci: *Kemacetan Lalu Lintas, Faktor-Faktor Kemacetan, Jalan Moh. Toha.*

ABSTRACT

SILFA ROWI PRATIWI. 2026. *Factors Affecting the Level of Traffic Congestion on Moh. Toha Road in Karawaci District, Tangerang City. Department of Geography Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya.*

Traffic congestion is one of the most common transportation problems in urban areas, caused by increasing community mobility and land-use activities. Moh. Toha Road in Karawaci District, Tangerang City, is one of the road sections that experiences heavy traffic congestion, particularly during peak hours. This study aimed to (1) determine the traffic congestion conditions on Moh. Toha Road based on the indicators of traffic volume, average vehicle speed, degree of saturation (DS), and level of service (LOS), and (2) identify the factors affecting the level of traffic congestion on Moh. Toha Road. This study employed a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. Data were collected through field observations and interviews with road users as supporting data. Observations were conducted at two road sections during the morning peak hours (06:00–09:00 WIB) and afternoon peak hours (16:00–19:00 WIB). The analysis of traffic congestion conditions was based on the Indonesian Highway Capacity Manual (MKJI, 1997) using traffic volume, average vehicle speed, degree of saturation, and level of service as the main indicators. Meanwhile, the factors affecting traffic congestion were analyzed descriptively based on the results of observations and interviews. The results showed that traffic congestion on Moh. Toha Road was more severe during the afternoon period. The highest traffic volume reached 2,040 passenger car units per hour (pcu/hour), the lowest average vehicle speed was 23.5 km/h, the highest degree of saturation reached 1.61, and the level of service was classified as LOS F. The factors affecting the level of traffic congestion included community activities, side friction, and transportation facilities and infrastructure. Among these factors, community activities were identified as the most dominant factor due to the high mobility of people traveling to and from industrial, commercial, educational, and residential areas during peak hours, resulting in increased traffic congestion on Moh. Toha Road.

Keywords: traffic congestion, factors affecting traffic congestion, Moh. Toha Road.