

Prevention And Handling Of Demonstrations In A Student City

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Abstract

This research aims to obtain an overview of the police's strategy in handling student demonstrations in the city of Makassar which always carry out acts of anarchy. This research method is qualitative research, namely research that produces discoveries that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or qualitative methods. The concept of this research is to obtain data or information related to police strategies in handling demonstrations in the city of Makassar. The police have an important role in the process of handling demonstrations carried out by citizens because they are tasked with protecting, maintaining security and public order. From the data obtained, the researcher analyzed descriptively qualitatively. From this data analysis, the researcher was able to formulate research results and draw conclusions, then prepare a report on the research results. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding police strategies in handling student demonstrations in the city of Makassar, overall it can be concluded that The police's efforts in handling demonstrations in the green zone which were handled by the initial dalmas were providing security, guarding and acting as negotiators.

Keywords: Demonstration, Prevention, Handling, Students, Makassar

INTRODUCTION

Freedom of opinion and freedom of expression are essential rights in a democratic country. This is written in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia article 28E paragraph



(3) which confirms that everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly and expression of opinion.

Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom to Express Opinions in Public emphasizes that freedom to express opinions is the right of every citizen to express their thoughts orally, in writing, etc. freely and responsibly in accordance with the provisions of the law. - valid invitations. Freedom of opinion is needed to accommodate ideas and thoughts in order to ensure the running of democratic processes. Expressing opinions in public is often done by Indonesian people. In general, opinions are defined as ideas or thoughts, a person can express and express his opinion, this is legally guaranteed. The freedom of a person or community to express their aspirations verbally or in writing.

Students are identified as a pressure group or an extension of the people to convey their aspirations to the government regarding policies that do not side with the interests of society. The demonstration was carried out because people still have a sense of concern for the nation, meaning that the nation's generation still has a spirit of nationalism and patriotism that makes them love the nation and are willing to fight for the future of a country.

Expressing views in public is expected to be peaceful and orderly so as not to disturb the activities and comfort of other people. Every citizen who expresses ideas or opinions in public is obliged to respect and obey the law and applicable statutory provisions, maintain security and public order for the sake of national integrity and unity. This should be the basis for demonstrators when they hold demonstrations so that the process of expressing opinions in public can proceed according to expectations so that there are no victims during the demonstration.

Demonstrations are activities that have legal legality, but not all parties demonstrate awareness of the applicable laws. Demonstrations have often been carried out by students and the public, but they often end in anarchy because they do not meet the expectations of the demonstrators, so they always end in a situation that is not conducive. If demonstrations are not handled properly, they will cause chaos and result in significant losses such as loss of life and property, and even transformation and economic activities will be hampered due to unfavorable situations. Control of demonstrators is carried out at the place where the demonstration is taking place, such as on the highway, in buildings and fields or open land. The obligation of every member of the police when carrying out demonstration crowd control is to respect the human rights of every person holding a demonstration, serve and secure protesters in accordance with the provisions.



Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia confirms that the main duties of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia are: a. maintain security and public order; b. enforce the law; and c. provide protection, protection and service to the community. The police are tasked with providing security and stopping all acts of anarchy from the protesting masses. However, in carrying out their duties, the police often act inconsistently with applicable regulations, such as using excessive force to quell protesters' actions. However, the actions taken actually caused some demonstrators to fight back, resulting in a dispute between the police and demonstrators.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Plan

The research plan in the framework or sketch designed as a research plan is the entire research process from planning to report preparation which includes the data collection and analysis process, starting with finding issues related to the police handling process in handling student demonstrations.

The concept of this research is to obtain data or information related to police strategies in handling demonstrations in the city of Makassar. The police have an important role in the process of handling demonstrations carried out by citizens because they are tasked with protecting, maintaining security and public order.

From the data obtained, the researcher analyzed descriptively qualitatively. From this data analysis, the researcher was able to formulate research results and draw conclusions, then prepare a report on the research results.

Types of research

This research is qualitative research, namely research that produces discoveries that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or qualitative methods.

Achievement Indicators Indicators of the achievement of this research are:

1. As a final report on research results regarding police strategies in handling student demonstrations in Makassar city
2. The research results will be included in a national seminar at the Makassar State University service and research institute (PL2M).
3. Scientific article with the title "Police Strategy in Handling Student Demonstrations in Makassar City"



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General Description of Research Locations

Makassar Polrestabes is part of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia whose existence is as stated in article 30 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as a state tool for maintaining public security and order is tasked with protecting, protecting, serving the community and enforcing law. In implementing what is stated in article 30 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Makassar Police are trying to synergize with all components of society to create safe and conducive conditions in Makassar, so that people can carry out activities without fear. and worry arising from unsafe situations and conditions.

Makassar Police Station is located on Jalan Jend. Ahmad Yani No.9 Makassar City. Polrestabes has jurisdiction which includes 12 police stations, namely Ujung Pandang Police, Mamajang Police, Mariso Police, Tamalate Police, Makassar Police, Bontoala Police, Tallo Police, Rappocini Police, Panakukang Police, Manggala Police, Tamalanrea Police, and Biringkanaya Police. Makassar Polrestabes Vision and Mission "Making a safe Polrestabes a reality" is the vision of the Makassar Polrestabes as stated in the Makassar Polrestabes strategic plan for the next five years. Upholding the law and ensuring security in the jurisdiction of the Makassar Polrestabes while still adhering to local/regional culture and community trust is also a top priority, and the mission of the Makassar Polrestabes is "to protect, protect and serve".

The South Sulawesi Police Battalion A Pioneer Mobile Brigade Unit is located on Jl. Sultan Alauddin No. 75, Pa'baeng-baeng, Tamalate District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi 90223. South Sulawesi Regional Police Pioneer Battalion A is usually abbreviated as Sat Brimob Polda Sulsel, which is the main implementing unit of the National Police Mobile Brigade Corps in the South Sulawesi Regional Police which is under the Head The South Sulawesi Regional Police are tasked with carrying out countermeasures against high-intensity security disturbances such as terrorism, riots/mass riots, organized crimes armed with fire or explosives including rescue and relief (SAR) whether resulting from disasters or other disturbances together with domestic implementing elements, in accordance with the orders of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Chief or an urgent request from the Police functional/regional unit South Sulawesi region. The Vision and Mission of Brimob is the realization of Indonesia, especially South Sulawesi, which is safe and orderly "Brimob for Indonesia". protect, protect and serve," the mission of the South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade Unit is:



- a) Prepare and alert South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade personnel as power on hand for the National Police Chief and South Sulawesi Regional Police Chief's power on hand;
- b) Improving the human resource management system of the South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade Unit through education and training for professionals in order to face the threat of high-intensity security and order disturbances.

Police efforts in handling demonstrations in Makassar City

The basis for carrying out demonstrations is Law No. 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom to Express Opinions. So the action participants receive protection from state officials so that it is hoped that the implementation will run effectively and not disturb other communities. When a demonstration occurred in the city of Makassar, the police had an important role in the handling process. In this handling, of course the police did not act arbitrarily in providing security. Likewise, demonstration participants must not be arbitrary in carrying out demonstrations. There are stages that must be fulfilled by demonstration participants as explained by Mr Bripka M Ridwan that:

"If anyone wants to carry out a demonstration, they must submit a written notification to the police no later than 3 x 24 hours before the demonstration, so that participants provide intelligence regarding the notification letter which contains the name of the group, the time of the demonstration, the number of people, who is the field general and the point action. Then, if there is a crowd of 100 people, there will be at least 1-5 people in charge, including the field general. Then we make a letter of receipt for the delivery of the action. If the letter has been received, the division of each police task is actively carried out and reported to the leadership (daily intelligence estimates) then sent to the Ops Bag which divides the members to be placed at the action point. But for intelligence itself, an internal intelligence warrant is still issued for every action and for every action a minimum of 2 intelligence officers are assigned depending on the situation. "And if Bag Ops feels that this group is often anarchic, they can also write to Brimob, but it must be with intelligence requirements."

So before carrying out a demonstration, participants must submit a permit no later than 3x24 hours at the Polrestabes, specifically at Satintelkam. This is done so that the police prepare members to handle actions carried out by students. The contents of the permit letter are complete regarding the group name, time, place and so on. So this makes it easier for the police to organize strategies or to place members at action points. Then, when handling things in the field, the police do not immediately ensure security, of course there are stages that are carried out in the handling



process.

These stages are adjusted to conditions in the field. As explained by Mr. Hafid that:

"In the process of handling demonstration actions, it must be adjusted to conditions in the field. In these conditions, there are 3 (three) stages, namely (1) The Green Zone is handled by the initial dalmas who is tasked with being a negotiator by the action participants, (2) The Yellow Zone is handled by the advanced dalmas who is on duty to prevent anarchy, (3) the Red Zone is handled by PHH or Brimob when the action becomes anarchy. So each police zone has its own duties and functions. "Then we used Perkap No. 16 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Crowd Control. We used this Perkap in the process of handling demonstrations and until now it is still effective."

The green zone is a situation where demonstration participants are still giving speeches or expressing opinions in front of the agency taking turns with other participants, so this is still considered safe. So, in the handling process, the police observed the movements of the demonstration participants, maintained the order of the participants as well as the order of the rest of the community and continued to negotiate with the demonstration participants. Along with the Traffic Unit and Security Intelligence Unit, which are tasked with their functions, such as the traffic unit, which is tasked with maintaining traffic safety so that there are no traffic jams and motorists can still pass along the road. The Intelligence and Security Unit is tasked with documenting, observing and negotiating with the action participants to gain insight. The police use Perkap No. 16 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Crowd Control, so the police use this perkap in the process of handling demonstrations and it is still effective. Regarding the cause of anarchic demonstrations, it is not because of the rules but because the demonstrators do not obey the rules or there is provocation so that violations occur. during demonstrations.

So in the green zone situation, demonstration activities are still running safely, there are no activities that lead to acts of anarchy. This green zone is handled by Dalmas (Mass Control) Awal who works at the Sector Police and handles demonstrations in green situations. Dalmas initially served as a negotiator for demonstration participants so that they remained orderly in expressing their opinions so as not to disrupt other community activities.

A student or group when voicing their opinion cannot do things that violate the provisions of the regulations, basically they know what the obligations and violations of protesters are but they do not heed these rules. When what they convey to the relevant agencies is not heard, they



do something that is outside the rules. The police continue to ensure that the aspirations they convey can be channeled and that the interests or rights of the community can also be realized. It needs to be emphasized that a person or group of protesters is fighting for their rights but they forget the obligations that must be carried out in expressing their opinions. So the police supervise the action participants as a form of accountability for their duties, while making persuasive efforts to the participants and related agencies so that they do not violate existing regulations. However, if the escalation increases, the police will take legal action as a result of the participant having committed a violation.

So in this zone students are still expressing their opinions so that the action runs safely but when the head of the agency doesn't come out or there are other reasons the students become emotional so they will fight back against the police and when the action participants fight back then the police as state officials must take action. firm and assisted with the tools they have prepared. in the green zone which was handled by the dalmas, the initial equipment used was berets and bridal ropes. These were used when the action participants started to fight and push the police. This rope functions to maintain the police's staff so that it remains strong in response to the pushing carried out by the demonstration participants, but if the crowd continues to push then the intelligence team will look at the situation whether the sabhara should step down or not. If the escalation continues to increase, the leadership directs Sabhara to go down and secure the demonstration masses who continue to fight against state officials.

The yellow zone in demonstrations is a situation that has started to lead to anarchy, so this zone is a prevention process so that the participants in the demonstration do not carry out acts of anarchy. Basically, a student who voices his opinion must not do things that could cause riots during the expression of his opinion, such as committing violence, throwing hard objects, speaking harshly in public or cursing, etc. This is one of the causes of riots and is a violation of the law and when that happens the police must take action against this. However, the police did not immediately take action, of course all this was under the orders of the field commander. So the commando is tasked with leading the demonstration, he is the one who directs the members to do something.

So when the initial dalmas was no longer able to handle the demonstration participants, the command directed the sabhara police to come forward to handle the demonstration participants, but in his order this did not mean he had to communicate again with intelligence. So the police continue to urge the action participants not to commit violations or things that are



contrary to the law, but the action participants usually ignore what the police say and continue to do things that violate the law, so the police have to take firm action against the action participants, but when the police taking action, the participants in the action also resisted the state apparatus so that this action became anarchy.

One of the causes of anarchy is that the government or agency does not come out to give a stance to the action participants or does not listen to the demands of the action so that students or action participants are disappointed with the agency so that they do things that violate the rules, this is considered a threat to the government so that it can meet the participants in the action and respond to the demands or issues being raised.

Then, one of the causes of anarchy was that the agencies ignored what was conveyed by the action participants, so that the participants blamed the police for not communicating. Even though the police continue to communicate with related agencies. However, the action participants still blamed the police, even though the police's job was to protect the public or protesters so that it could still be carried out well and efficiently. So one of the reasons students commit violence is that the participants' opinions or aspirations are not conveyed to the relevant agencies so they take action that violates the law. So in this situation the crowd had committed violations such as throwing, burning and so on, so the police took action against this by encouraging the crowd and extinguishing the fire caused by the burning carried out by the crowd.

The equipment used by the Sabhara police in handling yellow situations is helmets to protect the head, shields, dalmas vests, water cannons, raisa cars (crowd buster) and fire extinguishers. In this yellow situation, it begins to escalate to acts of anarchy such as burning tires, throwing, harsh language and excessive use of blocking roads. However, basically the task of the police is to create security for the protesters and the community around the location of the action, but when the protesters' wishes are not fulfilled, they will rebel against the police. In fact, it is the relevant agencies that accept or not the aspirations expressed by students, not the police, but the police who are also considered enemies by students. If the riots continue to escalate, the police have taken action so that there are no victims and the general public remains safe.

Police efforts to handle anarchic demonstrations

In the red zone in handling demonstrations, the participants in the demonstration have committed violations of the law such as throwing, violence, harsh words and so on. If the action participants do this, the PHH (Brimob) troops will handle this. So Brimob was the last part in the



process of handling demonstrations because they stepped in when the situation was really chaotic and chaotic. Demonstrations may be carried out, but attention must be paid to the implementation of the applicable laws. Demonstrations are actually carried out as social control by the community against the government regarding its duties and responsibilities. However, demonstrators often forget that when carrying out demonstrations they are still committing violations even though they are warning the government but they themselves forget their obligations as protesters. In a red zone situation, the person responsible for handling demonstrations is PHH or Brimob. When the yellow zone starts to anarchy, Brimob is on standby in a certain location that is not far or close to the location of the action.

If the escalation continues to increase, the command will ask Brimob members to go to the field. So Brimob went to the field in a state of chaos and was no longer under control, violence and arson had occurred. So, to minimize conflict, Brimob must act in accordance with applicable regulations because the actions carried out by the protesters were anarchic and outside of existing regulations. So Brimob stepped in to deal with the riot through legal action because the participants were deemed to have committed a violation, therefore Brimob dispersed the protest crowd. So before Brimob entered the demonstration location, they were already on standby in a certain place not far from the location. When there was an order that Brimob had to come down, they were ready.

The sequence of handling this demonstration is firstly handled by the initial dalmas as negotiators with the demonstration participants, then by the further dalmas where the situation has started to become anarchy but this is the prevention stage and they continue to communicate or negotiate with the participants, then the Brimob enters where the situation is already anarchy filled with violence. or throwing carried out by action participants. When Brimob entered, there was actually no appeal because they had violated the rules, but Brimob still did this so that the participants could disperse on their own, but this was not what Brimob expected because the participants in the action continued to riot at the location of the action. When the situation is truly anarchic, such as burning tires, public facilities, banners and so on. However, Brimob still makes appeals to participants, but if participants do not heed them, Brimob takes action and the handling process is in accordance with what is happening in the field. According to the law, the limit for conveying aspirations or demonstrations is 17.00 and a maximum of 18.00, but many demonstrators did not heed this rule, so when it was past that time, Brimob took action, but before that he negotiated with the Korlap so that it would not cause chaos and disperse. after



sunset but they still didn't pay attention. In the handling process, the Sabhara police continued to assist Brimob in encouraging the demonstration masses.

When Brimob entered the location, they continued to appeal to the participants in the action to better disperse because the conditions were no longer conducive, but not all participants were able to comply with Brimob's appeal, so there were still participants who continued to cause riots or damage. When the participants continued to commit violence, Brimob fired tear gas, this was done so that the crowd could disperse and stop all activities that were detrimental to many parties. In this condition, many students threw Molotov cocktails, stones and other things which could injure people around them, including participants, police and the general public. When participants burn something, Brimob uses a water cannon to extinguish the fire. some tools exist to protect oneself from attacks or throwing, there are also tools that can disperse the crowd. Before the crowd threw themselves at the police, the police had already worn equipment such as helmets and shields to protect their heads and themselves from attacks by the crowd. So the police have prepared everything that could threaten themselves or other people. Water cannons are used when the masses are resisting and throwing, this serves to spread out the protesting masses, when the masses have spread out the resistance will decrease because the masses are divided so that their strength is very minimal.

In the red zone which is handled by Brimob, the condition or attitude of students in this zone is very anarchic, they vandalize public facilities, burn tires, banners, and throw hard objects at the police such as stones, wood/blocks, Molotov cocktails and so on. -other. This can cause many victims, both from the police, the participants in the action and the community, not to mention the damaged conditions of roads or public facilities due to the anarchic mass of protesters. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), handling is an action, method, process or effort to overcome a problem or reduce the impact of an event. Supervision is still carried out by creating instruments that enable all student actions to be mastered, controlled, manipulated and handled.

In handling demonstrations, the police have technical guidelines, namely Police Chief Regulation Number 7 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Providing Services, Security and Handling Cases of Expressing Opinions in Public in CHAPTER IV relating to the Implementation of Security in article 18 confirms that: Implementation of security in implementation conveying opinions in public, aims to: a. provide security protection for participants expressing opinions in public; b.



maintain freedom of expression of opinion from interference from other parties; and c. maintain security and public order.

Article 21 emphasizes that in order to prevent and anticipate the possibility of an escalation of the situation in the activity of expressing opinions in public, police officers carry out the following activities: a. closed security by intelligence elements in order to detect possible disturbances and document the course of demonstration activities; b. regulation, guarding, escort and security by the Samapta and traffic units together with the organizing committee; c. preparation of technical support elements for security, including negotiators, public addresses; and d. preparation of elements of tactical security support from related functional units, such as Brimob Polri, Sabhara Polri, Poludara Polri, and Public Relations of Polri. Furthermore, related to the handling of cases in article 22 which confirms that: (1) Regarding the expression of opinions in public which violate statutory provisions, police officials must take action by implementing professional, proportional, procedural and accountable actions. (2) Action against violations of expressing opinions in public is carried out early by implementing a sequence of actions from the softest to the most firm methods, adjusted to developments in the situation and conditions.

Article 23 which confirms that: the activity of expressing opinions in public is declared a form of violation if: a. carried out without prior notification; b. carried out not in accordance with the provisions in the notification letter; c. disturbing the safety and security of traffic flow; d. disturbing public order in accordance with statutory provisions; e. anarchy is taking place accompanied by criminal acts or crimes against public order, crimes that endanger public security for people or property, and crimes against public authorities; and f. causing mass riots.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding police strategies in handling student demonstrations in the city of Makassar, overall it can be concluded that the police's efforts in handling demonstrations in the green zone which were handled by the initial dalmas were providing security, guarding and acting as negotiators. The police are still observing the action participants who share their opinions with other participants. In the handling process, persuasive communication is also carried out with participants so that the implementation remains in a situation and condition in accordance with applicable laws, and the agency can listen to participants' demands. The first Dalmas to handle the green situation, when the escalation continued to increase and the protesters pushed, the police would provide protection with the



Dalmas rope to form three police branches so that the defense remained strong. Police efforts in prevention lead to anarchy. The demonstration has reached the yellow zone which is handled by the advanced dalmas or Sabhara. In this situation, the conditions have begun to carry out acts of anarchy. The police continue to provide information and direction as well as make persuasive efforts and continue to appeal to the action participants. The police are tasked with securing and controlling participants, but if participants throw or set fire, Sabhara takes action with supporting equipment, namely helmets, shields, water cannons, Raisa cars and others. This equipment functions to protect oneself and as a form of handling in dispersing the crowd. The police also carry out investigations into participants who violate the law.

The anarchic demonstration was in the red zone which was handled by PHH troops. Brimob arrived at the location when the participants were rioting. In the handling process, Brimob appealed to the participants three times not to carry out acts of anarchy, however, the participants also often resisted the police so that Brimob had to take legal action. When taking action or using force, it must be in accordance with conditions in the field, so Brimob forcibly dispersed the crowd because they had committed a violation, so the actions taken by Brimob were in accordance with the situation at that location. The equipment used by Brimob in the process of handling anarchic demonstrations includes personal protection including PHH helmets, Viber shields and partitions, equipped with tear gas weapons, fire extinguishers, body fests, elbow and knee protectors. Firearms (vacuum bullets and rubber bullets) and tear gas.

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