

Legal Review of the Security of Anarchist Demonstrations by the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps (Study of Security for the 2024 Pilkada Demonstrations in Semarang City by Batalyon A Pelopor Sat Brimob Polda Jateng)

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Abstract. *Freedom of speech is important in a democratic country, including Indonesia. The government has guaranteed freedom of speech by issuing a number of laws and regulations as its legal umbrella. One of the human rights guaranteed by the state is expressing opinions. The article on freedom of speech is regulated in the 1945 Constitution, Article 28F. Article 28E paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution states that everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly, and expression of opinion. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees demonstrations in the form of free parades and pulpits and all the basic principles of organizing state life, therefore including them as constitutional rights, to protect, fulfill and promote them. Police members in carrying out their roles and functions cannot be separated from very basic rights such as human rights in general. There have even been plans to revise the TNI/POLRI Law to further strengthen the dual function that was once used by the New Order government as a tool to perpetuate power for 32 years and the Government at that time wanted to make the New Order government period with different methods but the same goals, so that it gives the impression that Jokowi is a neo-New Order leader which means a New Order style with more mature maneuvers and also updating methods for the succession of power and his cronies are the same as the New Order era. Regarding the demonstration by BEM Semarang Raya, Cipayung Plus Semarang City Civil Society Network and the People's Movement to Sue regarding the Pilkada Bill in front of the Semarang City Hall Office. On Monday, August 26, 2024 at 15.11 to 18.30 WIB in front of the Semarang City Hall Office, Jl. Pemuda, Sekayu Village, Semarang, a demonstration was held by BEM Semarang Raya, Cipayung Plus Semarang City Civil Society Network and the People's Movement to Sue regarding the Pilkada Bill Coordinator Mr. SA'AD (UIN Walisongo Semarang) and Mr. RIKI (UNISULA Semarang) Sandra Marjuki.*

Keywords: *Anarchist; Brigade; Demonstrations; Police.*

1. Introduction

Freedom of speech is important in a democratic country, including Indonesia. The government has guaranteed freedom of speech by issuing a number of laws and regulations as its legal umbrella. One of the human rights guaranteed by the state is expressing opinions. The article on freedom of speech is regulated in the 1945 Constitution, Article 28F. Article 28E paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution states that everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly, and expression of opinion. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees demonstrations in the form of free parades and pulpits and all the basic principles of organizing state life, therefore including them as constitutional rights, to protect, fulfill and promote them. Demonstration activities are part of human rights. The constitutional rights given to humans are not unlimited. The Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations as well as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia essentially emphasize that in enjoying basic rights and freedoms, every person is subject to limitations. These limitations must be determined by law, solely to respect the implementation of the rights and freedoms of others. The Police as a profession that has a scope of work in the field of maintaining public security and order, based on the essence of the police profession in the scope of its duties as mentioned above has a high risk compared to other types of professions, such as Doctors, Notaries, Accountants, Advocates (lawyers), Lecturers, and others.

Police members in carrying out their roles and functions cannot be separated from very basic rights such as human rights in general. The profession that is carried out as the fulfillment of the demands of life, so that when police members carry out their duties and authorities, their basic rights as human beings remain attached. The dual function of the TNI/POLRI has been evident in the distribution of civil power through strategic positions in the Ministry through echelon I, BUMN commissioners and strategic positions in civil positions. There have even been plans to revise the TNI/POLRI Law to further strengthen the dual function that was once used by the New Order government as a tool to perpetuate power for 32 years and the Government at that time wanted to make the New Order government period with different methods but the same goals, so that it gives the impression that Jokowi is a neo-New Order leader which means a New Order style with more mature maneuvers and also updating methods for the succession of power and his cronies are the same as the New Order era.

Police officers are required to have the ability to secure the chaos caused by demonstrations. Securing chaos is not an easy and trivial matter. An officer must have adequate knowledge and technical skills so that they can control the chaos and not cause a bigger riot.¹Police assigned by the police on various occasions are individuals who are considered capable of carrying out technical actions and are able to have the initiative in dealing with unexpected events. Police services are directed at fulfilling the interests of the wider community without having to weigh the advantages and disadvantages obtained.² Police officers are sometimes

¹Santika, I. M, 2017, Empowerment of Dalmas Personnel of the Sabhara Directorate of the Bali Police in Improving Demonstration Security Capabilities, *Journal of Police Science*, 11(3), 14.

²Hidayat, G, 2020, The Role of the GEGANA Detachment of the North Sumatra Police Mobile Brigade Unit in Combating Criminal Acts of Terrorism, Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra, Medan

faced with a reality that sometimes forces the police to act using the powers they have.³The Indonesian National Police itself has its own regulations regarding the use of force in every action taken by the police. The regulation is the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 1 of 2009 which regulates the Use of Force in Police Actions. One of the police units that has the task of maintaining order and security in the country, especially during demonstrations, is the Mobile Brigade Corps or better known as the Brimob Corps. The Brimob Corps is often referred to as an elite police unit.⁴Handling riots is one of the main tasks of the Brimob Corps in addition to handling terrorism, carrying out high-risk law enforcement, search and rescue (SAR), and hostage rescue. In the event of handling riots, the Brimob Corps also bases all actions of using force on Perkap Number 1 of 2009.⁵

Regarding the demonstration by BEM Semarang Raya, Cipayung Plus Semarang City Civil Society Network and the People's Movement to Sue regarding the Pilkada Bill in front of the Semarang City Hall Office. On Monday, August 26, 2024 at 15.11 to 18.30 WIB in front of the Semarang City Hall Office, Jl. Pemuda, Sekayu Village, Semarang, a demonstration was held by BEM Semarang Raya, Cipayung Plus Semarang City Civil Society Network and the People's Movement to Sue regarding the Pilkada Bill Coordinator Mr. SA'AD (UIN Walisongo Semarang) and Mr. RIKI (UNISULA Semarang) Sandra Marjuki. The police again forcibly dispersed a demonstration held by the Semarang City Student Executive Board group on Monday, (26/8/2024). This disbandment was carried out after the demonstration held in front of the City Hall Office and the Semarang City DPRD Building turned chaotic and anarchic, not in accordance with the initial plan.

2. Research Methods

Research approach usedIn this research is sociological legal research or commonly called sociological legal research. In this researchThis, law is conceptualized as an empirical phenomenon that can be observed in real life. Sociological legal research, namely legal research using legal principles and principles in reviewing, viewing, and analyzing problems, in research, in addition to reviewing the implementation of law in practice.⁶

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Legal Review of the Security of Anarchist Demonstrations by the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps (Study of Security for the 2024 Pilkada Demonstrations in Semarang City by Battalion A Pelopor Sat Brimob Polda Jateng)

³Rudiantoro, J, 2014, Police Discretion in Dealing with Anarchic Acts in Society. Legal and Justice Studies 2(6), 489-500.

⁴Setiawan, NF, Ardi, HM, & Rizqia, G. P, 2020, Authority to Use and Procure Military Standard Firearms for Members of the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps to Combat Criminal Acts of Terrorism, Lex Suprema Journal 2(2), 168-184.

⁵Indonesian National Police, 2009, Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 1 of 2009 concerning the Use of Force in Police Actions, Indonesian National Police, Jakarta.

⁶Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, Legal Research Methodology and Jurimetrics, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, 1990, p. 33.

Demonstrations or commonly known as demonstrations are no longer foreign to the ears of the Indonesian people. Indonesia itself is a country that upholds democracy, which means that the highest power is in the hands of the people so that the people have the right to express their opinions, but on the other hand the people must be able to be responsible for those opinions. Demonstrations are usually thick with students because as the general public knows, most of the demonstrations that occur are led by students. However, not all demonstrations are pioneered by students, many demonstrations are also pioneered by community organizations. Demonstrations are acts of protest or voicing rejection of government policies that they consider do not prioritize the interests of the people and are detrimental to society. According to KBBI, demonstration means a statement of protest that is expressed en masse. So a demonstration is a demonstration carried out by a group of people or usually by a group of students in front of the general public to oppose something.

Police officers are sometimes faced with a reality that sometimes forces the police to act using the powers they have.⁷The Indonesian National Police itself has its own regulations regarding the use of force in every action taken by the police. The regulation is the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 1 of 2009 which regulates the Use of Force in Police Actions. One of the police units that has the task of maintaining order and security during demonstrations is the Mobile Brigade Corps or better known as the Brimob Corps. The Brimob Corps is often referred to as an elite police unit.⁸Handling riots is one of the main tasks of the Brimob Corps in addition to handling terrorism, carrying out high-risk law enforcement, search and rescue (SAR), and hostage rescue. In the event of handling riots, the Brimob Corps also bases all actions of using force on Perkap Number 1 of 2009.⁹

Mobile Brigade (Brimob) is one of the police units, the majority of people do not know the classification of police officers and assume that all police officers have the same duties and functions. Brimob has a different essence of duty from other police units. Brimob is more often deployed in conditions that are prone to conflict or riots as in demonstrations that have the potential to cause riots. During its journey, Brimob has experienced many demands caused by various cases and incidents that occurred within Brimob. Brimob was also demanded to be disbanded because it was considered unable to fulfill its duties and functions.

All police members are required to have the ability to carry out their profession. Professional ability is obtained through a coaching process.¹⁰The coaching carried out has the aim that the police on duty can carry out their duties properly and correctly without causing other bigger problems. As in the case of demonstrations, the police who have the task of securing and

⁷Rudiantoro, J. (2014). Police Discretion in Dealing with Anarchy in Society. *Legal and Justice Studies* 2(6), 489-500.

⁸Setiawan, NF, Ardi, HM, & Rizqia, GP (2020). Authority to Use and Procure Military Standard Firearms for Members of the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps to Combat Criminal Acts of Terrorism. *Lex Suprema Journal* 2(2), 168-184.

⁹Indonesian National Police. (2009). Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 1 of 2009 concerning the Use of Force in Police Actions. Jakarta: Indonesian National Police.

¹⁰Linafsi, MS (2012). The Use of Firearms in Police Duties According to the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 1 of 2009 in the Perspective of Masalah Mursalah. Surabaya: Faculty of Sharia, Department of Siyasah Jinayah, Sunan Ampel State Islamic Institute.

controlling the demonstration must have the ability to control the masses. The police must also have knowledge of actions that may and may not be taken based on the conditions and situations faced. Freedom of opinion and expressing aspirations is basically the right of all citizens. Expressing opinions can be done verbally or in writing or the like and may be done freely and responsibly. Expressing opinions in public can be categorized into four types, namely demonstrations which are often also referred to as demonstrations, parades, public meetings, and free forums. Demonstrations are identical to protests that are carried out en masse or even massively. Demonstrations are often used to highlight a policy that is considered not to be able to provide benefits to the public. Problems in demonstrations begin to arise when participants in the demonstration feel ignored and their aspirations are not heard.

This condition, if supported by a less conducive situation and conditions, can cause anarchy. Anarchy arises when there is a group of people who commit acts of violence. The term is used to describe behavior that can cause physical unrest or have a damaging impact on civil society. Anarchy can be in the form of fights, clashes, vandalism, even looting and murder. Anarchism was originally an understanding used to resist any state power that was felt to be detrimental to society. Anarchism, although not always, is identical to violent activity. The police as guardians of public order are required to be wise and able to act swiftly without ignoring the conditions of the surrounding civil society. The implementation of the duties and functions of the police can be based on the theory of crime prevention. The theory of crime prevention consists of three main components, namely¹¹:

1. Pre-Emptive

It is an initial effort carried out by the police in order to prevent a criminal act from occurring. This effort can be in the form of activities to instill values and norms in society.

2. Preventive

Preventive action can be called a continuation of pre-emptive efforts and is still in the realm of prevention before a crime occurs. Preventive action is more inclined towards eliminating the opportunity for a crime to be committed.

3. Repressive

This action is carried out when a crime has occurred in the form of law enforcement action, namely by imposing a punishment in accordance with the perpetrator's actions.

Crime prevention theories can basically be applied anywhere and in any conditions and situations.¹²The Indonesian National Police has provided guidelines or limitations to its

¹¹Pikarsa, A. (2012). *Criminological Review of the Handling of Demonstrations by the Police*. Makassar: Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University.

¹²Millah, IA (2020). Crime prevention during the Covid-19 pandemic (from a criminology and victimology perspective). *Journal of Legal Communication (JKH)*, 6(2), 497–513.

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members in using the power they have in accordance with the provisions in force in Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 1 of 2009. Based on the regulation, it is stated that what is meant by police action is all coercive efforts and/or other actions carried out by the police based on a sense of responsibility which aims to prevent, inhibit and even stop any anarchic actions that have the potential to pose a threat to the safety of life, body or property.

When there is a demonstration with a large enough mass and causing anarchic conditions, members of the PHH Brimob Polri Unit who are assigned to secure it will first be on standby in a certain place to carry out back up from the Dalmas and Raimas Units who are directly facing the protesters. In carrying out their duties, the PHH Brimob troops will come down after receiving orders from the Regional Police Chief, first Lintas replaces with Dalmas Lanjut, namely in a red situation {the fifth and sixth stages of article 5 of Perkap number 1 of 2009}

In carrying out its duties, the PHH Brimob Unit will carry out the following stages:

1. Providing a Police Appeal, if it is not heeded then the Brimob PHH Unit will carry out crowd control.
2. Spraying water on crowds with AWC (Armor Water Canon)
3. If the protesters do not disperse, tear gas will be fired.
4. Extinguishing fires, if there is burning, evacuating victims if there are any injured from the police actions taken.
5. Arrest provocateurs or agitators if deemed necessary.
6. Installation of balustrades or wire barriers
7. If the masses act increasingly anarchically, causing casualties, the regional police chief asks for the crossing to be replaced by the Brimob Polri Anti-Anarchist Unit. The last step taken is to use firearms. This step is taken when the protesters start to carry out dangerous actions that can cause casualties or loss of property. Activities that are considered dangerous include blowing up electrical substations, burning tires in locations close to fuel sources, destroying historical objects or other vital objects, carrying out mass looting, and so on. However, so far, the Brimob PHH Unit from the Korbrimob Polri has almost never taken action up to stage 6. The majority of actions using stage 5 have been able to make the situation conducive because the effects of tear gas are often enough to make the masses disperse the action and choose to protect themselves.

When securing a demonstration, sometimes the police also carry out several repressive actions, either consciously or impulsively. The existence of repressive actions can be influenced by several reasons, both from the police themselves and from the demonstration participants. These factors include:

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1. There are police officers who lack self-control and are easily provoked and provoked by the actions of the demonstrators.
2. There are police officers who do not obey the orders of their superiors and carry out individual actions that spark anarchy.

The causes of repressive/anarchic actions originating from the demonstrators are:

1. The masses did not carry out the demonstration in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures for expressing opinions.
2. There are masses who cause disturbances of order and interfere with the rights of other members of the public.
3. The masses attacked the authorities
4. The masses could not be conditioned so that the demonstration was no longer conducive and resulted in prolonged riots and claimed many victims.

In 2006, the Indonesian National Police issued regulations on controlling demonstrations, namely the Regulation of the Chief of Police No. Pol.: 16 of 2006 concerning "Guidelines for Mass Control". In its implementation, due to the development of the era and the situation, there must still be shortcomings here and there, although it is recognized that substantially the regulation of the Chief of Police on guidelines for mass control is a product / instrument that has regulated how each functional unit of the Indonesian National Police should act in quelling demonstrations. The Chief of Police at that time, General Bambang Hendarso Danuri, issued Protap 01 of 2010 concerning Handling anarchist actions and Perkap number 8 of 2010 concerning procedures for changing lanes and how to act in handling riots. Because it was considered no longer in accordance with the development of the times, the Regulation was revoked by the Chief of Police Regulation number 4 of 2019. And for the legal basis in carrying out the duties of the Brimob PHH Troops acting in the field, the Chief of Police Regulation number 2 of 2019 concerning the handling of Riots was issued as a guideline for all members of the police when faced with such events so that the police already have a legal umbrella and fixed procedures and do not hesitate to take action. Brimob (Mobile Brigade) is one of the integral parts of the Extended Police Family which has 5 basic Brimob capabilities, namely Jibom (Bomb Disposal), Resmob (Mobile Investigation), Counter-Terrorism (Wanteror) SAR (Search and Rescue) and Riot Handling (PHH). Brimob in carrying out its duties has a great responsibility in carrying out its main duties, namely law enforcement, maintaining public security and order, and protecting, serving and serving the community. The implementation of these main tasks must be implemented in any situation, especially when it occurs, will occur or after an incident occurs.

The protest against the revision of the Pilkada Law in Semarang heated up. The fence of the Central Java DPRD building was broken after being pushed by a mass of students. As reported by detikJateng, Thursday (22/8/2024), based on monitoring, the action was seen heating up starting at 12.20 WIB. Initially, the masses who were initially demonstrating in front of the DPRD building, Jalan Pahlawan, slowly moved towards the back gate in front of Jalan Indonesia Kaya. The masses who gathered behind immediately tried to enter and pushed the

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student masses several times shouting the word revolution. A few minutes later, the masses pushed the fence again until it finally broke.

The Head of BEM Undip, Farid Darmawan, stated that the action was carried out to reject the Pilkada Bill. The masses consisted of students from various universities, such as Undip, Unnes, UIN Walisongo, to Unwahas, attended the action.

Efforts made to handle demonstrations in the field mean that every police personnel, in this case the PHH Brimob Unit troops, are not allowed to act according to their own judgment but must be based on the orders of the Company/Battalion/Regiment Commander leading in the field for the sake of security, order and public interest.¹³ For the police, the implementation of police authority in handling demonstrations is wise, the police must be consistent with Law No. 9 of 1998 concerning freedom of expression, against demonstrations without prior notification by disbanding the demonstration, for each police personnel it is expected that in handling demonstrations they can control their emotions so that the image of the police in the eyes of the public is not seen as bad.¹⁴

According to the author, studied with the theory of the Legal System, what has been implemented in securing anarchist demonstrations by the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps, a study on securing the 2024 Pilkada in the city of Semarang by Battalion A Pelopor Sat Brimob Polda Jateng is appropriate because the law cannot run or be upheld if there are no credible, competent, and independent law enforcement officers. No matter how good a law and regulation is, if it is not supported by good law enforcement officers, justice is just a dream. So it can be emphasized that the law enforcement factor plays an important role in the functioning of the law. If the regulations are good, but the quality of law enforcement is low, there will be problems.

Reviewed with the theory of the Purpose of Law according to the author of the security of anarchist demonstrations by the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps, a study of the security of the 2024 Pilkada in the city of Semarang by the A Pioneer Battalion of the Central Java Police Mobile Brigade Corps as follows

1. In terms of the purpose of Justice, it is appropriate because the law must act fairly, which means placing everyone what they deserve, in accordance with subjective and objective justice. Justice includes distributive justice (giving equal rights to everyone), in its implementation the protesters violated the rights of other citizens, who also have the right not to feel disturbed and threatened by the anarchic actions of the protesters.
2. From the objective of Legal Certainty, it is appropriate because in its implementation, securing anarchic demonstrations by the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps, the study of securing the 2024 Pilkada in the city of Semarang by the A Pioneer Battalion of

¹³Sigit Saputra, Effectiveness of Police Use of Force in Handling Anarchist Demonstrations in Padang City, Unes Journal of Swara Justisia Vol. 3, No. 3. 2019, pp. 332-347.

¹⁴Yunita Dwi Aryani, <http://lib.unnes.ac.id/5800/> Implementation of Police Duties in the Implementation of Demonstrations in the Jurisdictional Area, accessed on April 15, 2025

the Central Java Police Mobile Brigade Corps in carrying out its duties has been protected by existing laws, in the form of Law Number 2 of 2002 and the Chief of Police Regulation Number 01 of 2009, Protap 01 of 2010 and the Chief of Police Regulation Number 2 of 2019.

3. From the purpose of the Benefits in its implementation of securing anarchist demonstrations by the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps, the study of securing the 2024 Pilkada in the city of Semarang by Batalyon A Pelopor Sat Brimob Polda Jateng is appropriate because the PHH Brimob Unit strives to guarantee order and security, strives to ensure that every citizen obtains their rights equally and fairly. Although in its implementation of maintaining security and order there are consequences, such as the scattering of tear gas blown by the wind inhaled by residents around the demonstration location.

3.2. Obstacles and Solutions to Securing Anarchist Demonstrations by the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps (Study on Securing Demonstrations for the 2024 Regional Elections in Semarang City by Battalion A Pelopor Sat Brimob Polda Jateng)

As a country of law, Indonesia adheres to three legal systems at once that live and develop in society, namely the civil legal system, the customary legal system, and the Islamic legal system. The three legal systems complement each other, are harmonious and romantic. Law enforcement is intended to maintain order and legal certainty in society. As a form of expressing opinions in public, demonstrations or protests are the legal rights of citizens guaranteed by the state. Demonstrations are a manifestation of democracy in the life of society, nation and state.

As stated in the Explanation section of Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public which states that the manifestation of the will of citizens freely in expressing thoughts verbally and in writing and so on must be maintained so that all social and institutional systems, both infrastructure and superstructure, remain free from deviations or violations of the law that are contrary to the intent, purpose and direction of the process of openness in the formation and enforcement of law so as not to create social disintegration, but rather must be able to guarantee a sense of security in community life.

Demonstration or demonstration or better known as demo is a protest movement carried out by a group of people in public with the aim of expressing opinions or opposing policies implemented by a party or as an effort to politically suppress the interests of a particular group. Demonstration or demonstration is explained in Article 1 paragraph 3 of Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public, namely Demonstration or demonstration is an activity carried out by one or more people, to express thoughts verbally, in writing and so on demonstratively in public, with the principle of balance between rights and obligations, deliberation, consensus, legal certainty and justice, proportionality, and the principle of benefit.

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One of the 10 basic principles of Pancasila democracy adopted by the Indonesian state is democracy with people's sovereignty, namely democracy in which the interests of the people must be prioritized by the people's representatives, the people are also educated to take responsibility in the life of the nation and state. Freedom of expression through demonstrations or demonstrations is part of the implementation of this basic principle, therefore freedom of speech in public is guaranteed by:

1. 1954 Constitution (Amendment IV)

- Article 28, "Freedom of association and assembly, of expressing thoughts orally and in writing and so on are determined by law."

- Article 28 E Paragraph 3, "Everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly and expression of opinion."

2. MPR Decree No. XXV/MPR/1998 concerning Human Rights Article 19. "Everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly, and expression of opinion."

3. Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public Article 2.

"Every citizen, individually or in groups, is free to express their opinions as a manifestation of democratic rights and responsibilities in social, national and state life." This law regulates:

a. Basic Concepts and Principles

The basic concept is:

- Freedom of expression is the right of every citizen.
- A demonstration or protest is an activity carried out by one or more people to express their thoughts verbally, in writing and so on demonstratively in public.
- A parade is a way of conveying opinions by taking part in a procession on a public road.
- Free speech is an activity of expressing opinions in public freely and openly without a specific theme.
- The principles are a balance between rights and obligations, deliberation to reach a consensus, legal certainty and justice, proportionality, and the principle of benefit.

b. Rights and Obligations:

The rights and obligations of citizens are:

- Have the right to express thoughts freely.

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- Entitled to legal protection.
- Obligated to respect the rights and freedoms of others.
- Obligated to respect generally respected moral rules.
- Obligated to comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- Obligated to maintain and respect public security and order.
- Obligated to maintain the integrity of national unity.

The rights and obligations of state officials are:

- Protecting Human Rights.
- Respect the principle of legality.
- Respect the principle of the presumption of innocence.
- Organizing security.

c. Forms of Expressing Opinions

- Demonstration or demonstration.
- Parade.
- General meeting.
- Free pulpit.

d. Procedures for Notification of Activities

- Expressing opinions in public in the form of demonstrations, marches, public meetings and free speech must be reported in writing to the Police.
- Notification is delivered by the person concerned, the leader or person in charge of the group.
- Written notification as above, does not apply to scientific activities on campus and religious activities. Notification is made no later than 3x24 (three times twenty four) hours before the activity begins and has been received by the local Police.

e. Notification Letter

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- This notification letter includes:
- Purpose and objectives
- Places, locations and routes.
- Time and duration. Form.
- Responsible person.
- Name and address of organization, group, or individual.
- Props used.
- Number of participants.

f. Responsibilities of the Police

After receiving a notification letter regarding a demonstration, the Police are required to:

- Responsible for and providing security protection for the perpetrators or participants of the demonstration.
- Responsible for organizing security to ensure public safety and order in accordance with applicable procedures.

Demonstration events have now become a culture of the Indonesian nation. Demonstrations are often used as a political tool, or a tool to convey the interests of a group or opposing individual interests. Demonstrations are an expression of the actualization of alternative political participation of citizens, and as a communication technique to convey messages of dissatisfaction, or disappointment (workers) over government policies that are not representative of the interests (workers). It is undeniable that after the reformation, demonstrations have been carried out in a way that is increasingly bold in expressing their will, in giving speeches without paying attention to legal norms, ethical norms, even moral norms, because many people still have the perception that in the era of democracy speaking in public can be done as a demand for rights in a free way by ignoring the obligation to respect the rights of others. This condition is very ironic with the values of Pancasila democracy, where personal rights can be exercised by respecting, appreciating and not disturbing the rights of others.

In handling the demonstration, the PHH Brimob Unit always adheres to the rules that govern all actions in the field. Before leaving for duty, they are equipped with a duty order letter. The PHH Brimob Unit Commander will always check the readiness of PHH personnel, equipment and tools. Before leaving, the PHH Brimob Unit Commander will provide leadership direction to all members of the PHH Brimob Unit, including:

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1. Description of the tasks to be faced

The description of the masses that the PHH Brimob Unit will face includes the number, characteristics, social status, demands, and equipment carried as well as the possibilities that will occur during the demonstration.

2. Description of the situation of the object of the demonstration and the plotting of the Brimob PHH Unit

3. Step and Action Sequence Plan

4. Prohibitions and obligations that must be carried out by PHH Brimob Unit personnel

5. Assembly point for consolidation

This can be seen from the provisions of Article 4 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police which states "The Indonesian National Police aims to realize domestic security which includes maintaining public security and order, orderly and upholding the law, providing protection, protection, and services to the community, and fostering public order by upholding human rights". By referring to this law, the Police through the Brimob Unit have identified tasks that can provide security and escort for demonstration activities. With this identification of tasks, it can be expected that even though demonstrations occur, economic and government activities can continue to carry out their duties properly.

The Brimob Riot Response Unit (Brimob PHH Unit) is an operational force at the Regiment, Battalion, Company, and Platoon levels. Deployed when the situation in the field starts to get out of control (red situation), when Dalmas Lanjut can no longer control the situation, so that in its implementation the Kasatwil (Head of Police) asks the Kapolda, and the Kapolda orders the Dansat Brimob to deploy the PHH Unit, in this case the PHH Brimob Unit is in BKO (Under Operational Control) status which will continue to report every development of the situation to the Kasatwil head in this case is the holder of tactical control. Tactical control is the Kapolda or delegated to the Official in the field, who of course will continue to report developments in the situation to the Kapolda who is authorized to regulate all actions of the PHH Brimob Unit in the field at the location of the demonstrators.

Orderly Situation Stage (Green)

At this stage, the protesters in conveying their aspirations are still in an orderly condition. In this situation, the initial security forces consisting of a combination of Polsek personnel were deployed without using tools and negotiators to calm the situation.

Disorderly Situation Stage (Yellow)

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A disorderly situation is a situation where protesters have begun to carry out actions that disrupt order and security around the demonstration location, theatrical actions and similar actions that trouble other members of the community.¹⁵For example, the act of burning something on the highway, sleeping on the road so that it disturbs road users as it happened. In this situation, the Kasatwil will deploy Dalmas Lanjut (Crowd Control Troops from the Regional Police/Resta/Res) which are equipped with equipment. And the Raimas (Crowd Dispersal) motorized troops. As a form of anticipation of the development of the situation that develops in the field

The situation is at an anarchic, uncontrolled stage (Red)

An unlawful situation is a situation where during a demonstration, actions that are not in accordance with existing regulations have been carried out by demonstrators, such as burning tires, throwing stones at officers in the field, damaging public facilities, damaging fences, and scribbling on public facilities.¹⁶At this unlawful stage, the troops deployed are the Mobile Brigade (Brimob) Riot Action Unit (PHH) after carrying out a changeover with the Advanced Dalmas. The changeover is an activity of transferring control from the Advanced Dalmas unit to the Brimob Riot Action Unit, at this stage it is entirely the authority of the Brimob PHH Unit Commander on the orders of the Regional Police Chief to carry out countermeasures with measured firm actions so that the actions of the demonstrators can be handled properly.

Brimob Polri in carrying out its duties as a maintainer of public security and order is a very important role, so Brimob strives to do various ways to build relationships between institutions and build relationships with the community. In carrying out its role, Brimob Polri needs to build public trust and cooperation with various groups, both internal Polri and with other government officials, such as local governments, Satpol PP and TNI in a comprehensive and integrated manner, creating security and order and providing excellent service to the community as the perpetrators of security and order together with other police functions. The Brimob Polri Corps must remain solid because as a striking unit or the ultimate unit of the Polri, Brimob as part of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in carrying out its duties also carries out self-improvement through improvements in various coaching such as mental spiritual coaching, coaching to improve abilities and coaching knowledge".

In terms of dealing with riots carried out by demonstrators, the police, in this case Brimob, are based on laws and regulations, one of which is the provision of Perkap 01 of 2009 and the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 2 of 2019, where in mass actions there are three levels with color codes, starting from green, yellow, to red.¹⁷Green condition, the mass action is still calm and under control. Yellow condition, means the mass has shown less orderly actions, such as throwing hard objects at police officers, burning tires or banners. If the

¹⁵Tarigan PB. THE ROLE OF SAT SABHARA IN HANDLING ANARCHISTIC DEMONSTRATIONS THAT EXCEED THE SPECIFIED TIME LIMIT (Research Study at Sat Sabhara Polres Tanah Karo). Collection of Scientific Works by Students of the Faculty of Social Sciences. 2021;2(02).

¹⁶Sowers J, Toensing C. The journey to Tahrir: revolution, protest, and social change in Egypt. Verso Books; 2012

¹⁷Viswandro MM, Saputra B. Getting to Know the Law Enforcement Profession: A Reference Book for a Career in the Legal Field. Media Pressindo; 2018.

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condition escalates into anarchic riots or there has been a violation of the law, then the mass action has entered the red condition.

Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public, has normatively stated that expressing opinions in public is one of the human rights guaranteed under Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that "Freedom of association and assembly, expressing thoughts verbally and in writing and so on is stipulated by law."

Freedom of expression is also in line with Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which stipulates: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and opinions through any means and regardless of frontiers". The manifestation of the free will to express thoughts verbally and in writing still has limitations, namely being bound by applicable legal provisions. This is intended so that all social and institutional services, both public infrastructure and superstructure, are free from acts of deviation or violation of the law that are contrary to the intent, purpose and direction of freedom of expression. So that it does not create social disintegration, or can guarantee a sense of security in the order of community life. However, in practice, demonstrations or demonstrations that occur, especially in the city of Semarang, whether carried out by students, community groups, mass organizations, and various other components of society, actually end in anarchic actions, followed by acts of destruction of public facilities. This is certainly a form of violation of the law as referred to in Article 16 of Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression of Opinions in Public, which states firmly that: "Perpetrators or participants in the implementation of expressing opinions in public who commit acts that violate the law may be subject to legal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations."¹⁸ Consequently, the Police, in this case the PHH Brimob Unit, must take law enforcement action in accordance with its authority, duties and functions.

Demonstrations are a form of expression of opinion which is the right of every citizen as regulated by law. Demonstrations are one of the many ways to convey thoughts or opinions. When demonstrations uphold democracy, they are seen as something positive and have good value in the eyes of the public, but when demonstrations ignore democracy, they are seen by the public as something reprehensible or negative. Freedom of expression through demonstrations is part of the implementation of the basic principles of Pancasila democracy adopted by the sovereign state of Indonesia. The following are the basic principles that regulate the rights of every citizen to voice their opinions, one of which is in the form of demonstrations.

- a. 1954 Constitution (Amendment IV). Article 28: Freedom of association and assembly, expressing thoughts orally and in writing and so on are stipulated by law. Article 28 E Paragraph 3: Everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly, and expression of opinion.

¹⁸Hidayatullah AY, Purnawati A. Investigation of Anarchic Demonstrators Resulting in Injuries and Damage in Palu City. J Collaborative Sci. 2021;4(5):277–86.

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- b. MPR Decree No. XVV/MPR/1998 concerning Human Rights Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly, and expression of opinion.
- c. Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression of Opinions in Public Article 2. Every citizenThe state, individually or in groups, is free to express opinions as a manifestation of democratic rights and responsibilities in social, national and state life.

Demonstration is a democratic right that must be carried out safely, orderly and peacefully. The rights and obligations in demonstrations are as follows:

- a. Express your thoughts freely.
- b. Obtain legal protection.
- c. Respect the freedom rights of others.
- d. Respect the generally respected moral rules.
- e. Comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- f. Maintain and respect public security and order.
- g. Maintaining the integrity and integrity of the nation.

Rights and obligations of state officials in dealing with demonstrations:

- a. Protecting Human Rights.
- b. Respect the principle of legality.
- c. Respect the principle of presumption of innocence.
- d. Organizing security.

Before conducting a demonstration, the things that must be done are as follows:

- a. Written notification to the Republic of Indonesia Police.
Notification is delivered by the person concerned, the leader or person in charge of the group.
- b. Notification must be made no later than 3x24 (three times twenty four) hours before the activity begins and must be received by the local Indonesian Republic Police.
- c. The notification letter includes the following information:
 - 1. The purpose and objectives of the demonstration.
 - 2. Places, locations and routes.
 - 3. Time and duration.
 - 4. Demonstration Form.
 - 5. Person in charge of the demonstration.
 - 6. 6) Name And address organization, group, or individual.
 - 7. The teaching aids used and
 - 8. Number of demonstration participants.

In demonstrations, there are often clashes between demonstrators and police officers. Even in various cases of Law Enforcement and Handling (Gakum) demonstrations, riots and various cases in the regions. Brimob is "considered" as a unit responsible for various acts of violence

that violate Human Rights (HAM) as regulated in Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. The emergence of violations is partly caused by the lack of understanding of the importance of human rights in carrying out actual tasks in the field. Therefore, it is necessary to take the right approach to reduce actions that violate human rights so that members who carry out their duties can minimize actions that can harm themselves or the unit. One effort to prevent human rights violations in carrying out Brimob duties is to provide knowledge about human rights. One way that can be taken is by conducting education and training. The implementation of education and training cannot be separated from the role of instructors or educators in delivering the material. Therefore, skilled and trained instructors are the initial milestone for the success of delivering a material. The manifestation of the free will to express thoughts verbally and in writing still has limitations, namely being bound by applicable legal provisions. This is intended so that all social and institutional services, both public infrastructure and superstructure, are free from acts of deviation or violation of the law that are contrary to the intent, purpose and direction of freedom of expression. So that it does not create social disintegration, or can guarantee a sense of security in the order of community life. However, in practice, demonstrations or demonstrations that occur, whether carried out by students, community groups, mass organizations, and various other components of society, actually end in riots, followed by acts of destruction of public facilities.

This is certainly a form of violation of the law as referred to in Article 16 of Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public, which states firmly that: "Perpetrators or participants in the implementation of expressing opinions in public who commit unlawful acts may be subject to legal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations". Consequently, the Police in this case the PHH Brimob Unit must take law enforcement actions in accordance with their authority, duties and functions. However, in practice, based on the results of the author's research, there are obstacles faced by Brimob in dealing with riots carried out by demonstrators, these obstacles are as follows:

1. Adanya Provocateur

Demonstration is an effort to convey an opinion to the government that is considered inappropriate and seems wrong in carrying out its duties to the government, an effort to free it, then the students demonstrate in related agencies that are suspected of fraud committed individually or by bringing agencies, a government official who takes action that is detrimental to the running of the government will harm the country in terms of development, income and others so that when there is an incident like that, through public complaints and reports regarding the problem, students take to the streets to defend the interests of the people, or interests to remind the government of a good and correct government system, therefore a good government always receives criticism accompanied by constructive suggestions as well, the law on freedom of speech is very open, so that anyone who speaks in public will not be hindered by the prerequisite of permission from the authorities.

Demonstrations that involve so many people are often infiltrated by provocateurs who want to take advantage of the situation, these provocateurs want the situation to get out of control, when the masses are provoked by the provocateurs, then it is certain that riots will occur

which of course lead to criminal acts. Based on the results of the author's interview with Mr. Kompol Yuniarto Assidiq, SH, SIK as the Commander of Battalion A Pelopor Sat Brimob Polda Jateng who said that: "demonstrations carried out by students and mass organizations, actually do not matter as long as they are carried out orderly in accordance with applicable laws, we will guard them until they are finished, but in the current demonstration infiltrated by anarchist groups as provocateurs, it will end in clashes between the demonstrators and the police, when the masses are incited by provocateurs, the masses will be very difficult to control, if the situation is out of control, then firm action will be taken by our PHH Brimob Unit in the field"

These provocateurs are the ones who must be continuously watched out for when a demonstration occurs. At first the demonstration proceeded orderly and safely, but after being entered by the provocateurs the atmosphere became uncontrollable, where the demonstrators carried out various unlawful actions.

2. Weak Coordination

Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 22 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the Regional Police level, there are various units that have their respective functions, where in the context of conflict anticipation, of course, it has become the main task and function of the Directorate of Security Intelligence and Security (Ditintelkam) where one of the tasks of intelligence is as the Eyes and Ears of the National Police unit which is obliged to carry out early detection and provide warnings of problems and developments in problems and changes in social life in society.

Early Detection System running at the regional level will produce Intelligence information obtained through a processing process of the information obtained. Information is raw material. Some raw materials meet the requirements and some do not meet the requirements to be used as intelligence. Raw materials that meet the requirements to be used as intelligence are materials related to security issues, which can be trusted as sources and are relevant to the problems sought or needed.

Intelligence as processed information is the final result or product of processing which is then delivered to the user parties to be used as material for compiling plans and policies to be taken and which allows for material for decision making. In this case, intelligence is also knowledge that needs to be known in advance, in order to determine steps with calculated risks. In other words, intelligence is needed to make the right decisions in three aspects, namely planning, policy and how to act (cover of action).

However, in practice, when a demonstration occurs, the intelligence as the eyes and ears of the police seem to be late in coordinating with the task force in the field, so that student actions that lead to riots cannot be prevented as early as possible. Intelligence should be the front guard of the police, in this case Brimob, to take the necessary steps to prevent the actions of the demonstrators from leading to riots. If the early warning system had run

optimally and the information provided was accurate, it is likely that the riots carried out by the demonstrators could have been prevented. This is what then concluded that coordination was not going well in the field. According to Mr. AKP Martono, SH, MH, Head of the Operational Section of Battalion A Pelopor Sat Brimob Polda Jateng, in an interview with the author, said that "We (the PHH Brimob Unit) will find it easy to take a stance and determine steps if the information obtained from intelligence is valid."

The mechanism for organizing demonstrations is carried out by submitting a written notification to the local police before the implementation of the activity. In its implementation, the organizer must coordinate with the relevant authorities and institutions for the smooth running and security of the demonstration activities. The demonstration itself cannot be carried out in certain prohibited places, namely: (a) places of worship, hospitals, airports or seaports, train stations, land transportation terminals; (b) national vital objects within a radius of less than 500 meters from the outer fence; (c) military installations within a radius of less than 150 meters from the outer fence; (d) in the presidential palace area (President and Vice President) within a radius of less than 100 meters from the outer fence; and (e) places whose routes pass through or cross the Presidential Palace area and places of worship when worship is taking place.

The implementation of security during demonstrations aims to provide security protection for demonstration participants, maintain freedom of expression from intervention by other parties; and maintain public security and order. The framework for security protection for demonstration participants is carried out by: (1) conducting a survey of the activity location; (2) preparing security activity planning including personnel, equipment and methods/operational patterns; (3) coordinating with the surrounding environment and those responsible for the activity; (4) providing direction to the organizers to prepare security in their environment; and (5) providing security facilities in the form of equipment or arrangements for the smooth running of public expression activities or demonstrations.

Demonstration activities that violate the provisions of the law, must be taken action by the Police by implementing professional, proportional, procedural and accountable actions. Action against demonstration violations is carried out early by implementing a sequence of actions from the softest to the most assertive methods adjusted to the development of the situation and conditions. If the ongoing demonstration becomes anarchic, the following actions can be taken:

- (1) stop anarchic actions through appeals, persuasion and education;
- (2) applying coercive measures as a last resort after persuasive efforts have failed;
- (3) implementing legal action in a professional, proportional and necessary manner that is adapted to the situation and conditions;
- (4) in cases where legal action cannot be taken immediately, efforts are made to collect evidence and activities to support legal action efforts at a later date; and

(5) carry out rehabilitation and consolidation actions for the situation.

In general, demonstrations are carried out by groups of students or the community because of the injustice they receive, either because of government policies that do not support the common people or because of various issues that are not necessarily true and then accepted and consumed by the community, causing chaos. The solution they feel is the most appropriate is to carry out demonstrations to provide soft or pressure on the government through demonstrations. However, not all demonstrations carried out by the community end well, sometimes the actions they carry out actually lead to riots which of course violate the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. To prevent this, the Brimob special PHH unit takes firm, measured actions.

Actions taken during demonstrations that have entered the category of anarchic riots require adequate personnel, based on the results of the author's research that the number of PHH Brimob unit personnel is currently still lacking as the results of the author's interview with Mr. IPDA Yuniarto Tri Bakti Kuncoro, SH as Danton Company PHH Brimob: "Currently the PHH unit is still short of personnel where currently one PHH unit company consists of 106 people by attending thousands of people and students who are demonstrating, of course it is not balanced with that number, plus a lot of equipment that can no longer be used, ideally the PHH Brimob Unit troops to overcome the riot actions carried out by the demonstrators are 3 companies of PHH troops so that they can be easily overcome when there are actions by the demonstrators that lead to riots".

Solutions that can be implemented to deal with obstacles that arise from the obstacles faced by the police in handling demonstrations in the jurisdiction of the Semarang Police based on human rights include: dialogue and negotiation, use of legal force, increasing the professionalism of police officers, providing legal counseling to the community, and coordinating with related agencies.

4. Conclusion

Legal review of the security of anarchic demonstrations by the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps (study of security of the 2024 regional election demonstrations in Semarang City by the A Pelopor battalion of the Central Java Police Mobile Brigade Corps) that the use of force in securing demonstrations has been regulated in Perkap Number 1 of 2009 concerning the use of force in police actions. Perkap number 2 of 2019 concerning the handling of riots In addition, Perkap Number 8 of 2009 also regulates the implementation of human rights principles in carrying out Polri duties. after the demonstration, the police carried out situation recovery activities where the location of the demonstration caused by the mass of demonstrators had subsided, the concentration of the masses had dispersed and police officers again tried to regulate and encourage community activities to return to normal and succeeded in taking control of the situation at the scene. Obstacles to securing anarchist demonstrations by the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps (study of securing 2024 regional election demonstrations in Semarang City by battalion A Pelopor Sat Brimob Central Java Police) are lack of training and education, lack of resources, legal uncertainty, political

pressure, inability to communicate effectively, lack of experience, and inability to accommodate the needs of protesters. Meanwhile, external obstacles are the involvement of third parties, foreign involvement, media involvement, 102 in addition to field conditions that are different from theoretical conditions, lack of public knowledge, and lack of coordination with related agencies. The solution to deal with these obstacles is dialogue and negotiation, the use of legal force, increasing the professionalism of police officers, providing legal education to the public, and coordinating with related agencies.

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