

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF CROWD CONTROL STRATEGIES IN PREVENTING VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE JURISDICTION OF BELAWAN PORT POLICE

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The research results indicate that the factors causing the anarchic demonstrations in the Belawan Harbor Police area include several main aspects. First, the lack of effective communication between the public and the authorities. Second, emotional factors and deep dissatisfaction that are not channeled peacefully. Third, the lack of education about the rights and obligations to express aspirations peacefully. Fourth, the lack of a humanistic and professional approach from security forces in handling emotional situations. Crowd control strategies to prevent anarchic demonstrations in the Belawan Harbor Police area include prioritizing dialogue, open communication, and the deployment of trained and experienced officers to manage the crowds professionally and preventatively

Keywords: *Strategy, Crowd Control, Anarchist Demonstrations*

1. Introduction

The rally should be carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions as stipulated in Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public. If the protests run in an orderly manner, then this is often known as a peaceful protest. However, in practice in the field, the protests carried out often develop into acts of throwing, vandalism, and even causing casualties. Acts of violence that occurred during the protests were anarchic acts.

Protests in Indonesia often end in anarchist actions. The protesters often clashed directly with the security forces. Likewise, the protests that occur in the city of Medan, especially in the Belawan Port Police area, often lead to anarchic actions that can disrupt public order. Demonstrations or demonstrations are included in the Human Rights that must be protected. This can be seen in the body of the 1945 Constitution, which describes the principles of Human Rights.

Based on the data of the protests that occurred in the Belawan Port Police area, of the several demonstrations that were carried out, quite a lot were carried out in an orderly manner, but there were also several demonstrations that ended in anarchy, even though the efforts of the police in securing demonstrations that ended in riots when security was not controlled, even though the rules carried out by the police were in accordance with existing procedures. This is due to factors from inside and outside the demonstration itself. Protests that if not handled properly will become chaos that will result in transportation and economic activities being hampered due to the anarchic demonstrations.

The Belawan Port Police area as one of the main port centers in North Sumatra is often the location of potential protests, both constructive and potentially anarchic. This condition requires the police to implement effective crowd control strategies to prevent riots and maintain public security and order.

Although various strategies have been implemented, challenges still arise in the face of the increasingly complex and rapidly evolving dynamics of protests. Security factors, communication, humanist approach, and preparedness are important parts of the crowd control strategy. Therefore, this research needs to be conducted to understand how the crowd control

strategy is applied in the Belawan Port Police area, as well as assess its effectiveness in preventing anarchist protests.

With this study, it is hoped that it can provide a comprehensive picture of effective and efficient measures in crowd control, so as to increase the preparedness and success of police officers in maintaining public order and preventing unwanted riots.

2. Methodology

The type of research used in this study is field research. Field research is a form of qualitative research method that is carried out in the place or location in the field where the object is located. This research can also be called empirical juridical research, which is a form of legal research regarding the application or implementation of a normative legal rule in actio or directly on certain legal and legal events that occur in society.

As stated in the accompanying thesis abstract, the empirical-juridical approach combines legal materials with primary information obtained through field research. The collection techniques are field research and library research, while analysis is descriptive and qualitative. In this article, interview references in the bibliography identify the Head of Operations of Belawan Port Police and a crowd-control officer as research informants. Their presence in the source list supports the field-research component, but the present analysis does not attribute statements to them unless those statements appear in the available article or thesis abstract.

The study uses empirical juridical research combining secondary legal materials with primary field information, as specified in the accompanying thesis abstract. Data collection used field research and library research. The legal materials address freedom of expression in public, police duties, and crowd-control procedures. The source article also lists interviews with the Head of Operations and a crowd-control officer of the Belawan Port Police; these inform the documented research context without introducing statements not reported in the available materials.

The analysis is descriptive and qualitative: reported factors, strategies, and operational obstacles are examined alongside the legal duties described in the article. The findings are interpreted within the available materials and are not presented as numerical measurements of the effectiveness of police operations.

The unit of analysis is the relationship between a documented operational challenge and the legal or preventive response relevant to it. Statements about the four factors identified by the thesis are treated as reported research findings. Statements about how the identified measures could work are presented as juridical analysis and recommendations, rather than as independently measured effects. The method does not establish a numerical rate of violent protests, a comparison with other police jurisdictions or a quantitative causal effect; conclusions are confined to the descriptive materials supplied.

3. Research and Discussion Results

The phenomenon of anarchist actions in demonstrations is still often seen in demonstrations that occur in the city of Medan, especially in the Belawan Port area, so it must be understood that anarchist actions in demonstrations are closely related to acts of violence that have actually grown in society for a long time. Recent acts of mass violence seem to be used as a tool or means to put pressure on the aspirations voiced by all elements of society, who are angry at the old structure to be involved in changing various public policies that have been felt to be full of injustice.

Almost every protest with anarchist nuances must result in material and even life losses, in this case the protesters themselves, the security forces, and even other citizens who are not involved in the anarchist demonstration, this should not need to happen if the protesters and the police are able to understand their respective responsibilities in their every action. Because

basically the actions of citizens are regulated by law as a form of participation in maintaining order in the life of the nation and state, as well as with the police, all actions that they apply in the implementation of their duties are of course regulated in the provisions of the applicable law.

With regard to the unawareness of many circles about the operation of a common belief following an anarchist act, it is our habit to then point to the existence of provocateurs. A provocateur is a person whose job is to arouse anger and the willingness to conflict in the provoked person. Furthermore, we often imagine that the provocateurs are people outside the group or the masses who tell bad stories and lies. Not enough with that, it can also be imagined that the provocateur did it while whispering with suspicious eyes and walking around.

It is quite surprising that the police, as professionals who are supposed to know how collective behavior arises and works, also come forward with the same thing. It is strongly suspected that this is not the case in reality, what is more likely to happen is that it is the members of the group or the masses themselves who provoke each other, agitate each other or insinuate each other to commit anarchic acts. If so, the effect will be much greater and more likely to succeed.

Anarchism, as mentioned above, is carried out in the context of collective behavior by the masses who spontaneously gather and as long as they are striving can easily re-liquidate. Thus, the police are indeed relatively easier to divide the masses of this type as long as there is sufficient reinforcement. What is much more troublesome is when anarchism is carried out by people from certain organized groups, have militant and radical motives and carry weapons (or other objects that function as weapons). The perpetrators can also come from a community that has been internalized with the values and ideas of violence as mentioned above and become radicalized because of it.

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be understood that the factors that caused the anarchist protests in the Belawan Port Police area included several main aspects. First, there is a lack of effective communication between the community and the authorities, so that the aspirations of the community are not channeled peacefully and constructively. Second, emotional factors and deep dissatisfaction that are not channeled peacefully, thus triggering frustration and anger that have the potential to explode into violence and riots. Third, the lack of education about the rights and obligations in expressing aspirations peacefully, causing misunderstandings and actions that violate the rules. Fourth, the lack of a humane and professional approach from the security forces in handling emotional situations, as well as the lack of open dialogue spaces. Overall, the anarchist protests in the Belawan Port Police area were triggered by a combination of ineffective communication factors, public dissatisfaction, lack of education, and less humane handling from the authorities.

The first factor, ineffective communication, should be considered at more than one stage. Before an action, the absence of a clear contact person can leave officers uncertain about the expected number of participants, location and planned route. During an action, poor communication can delay responses to participants' requests and increase opportunities for misunderstanding. After an incident, incomplete documentation can prevent the parties from reviewing the sequence that led to a confrontation. This three-stage reading follows from the article's identified communication difficulties; it is an analytical framework, not an additional interview finding.

Normatively, for the National Police, respect for human rights is part of the implementation of their duties. Article 19 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia states that "In carrying out their duties and authorities, officials of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia always act based on legal norms and heed religious norms, politeness, decency, and uphold human rights". However, the security measures of the protest are not an easy matter. In the situation of protests, the police face a

constitutional dilemma and operational problems, namely between carrying out the responsibility of maintaining public order while being the protector of the constitutional mandate and the rights of protesters or demonstrators. However, in any case, the authorities are still obliged to respect human rights principles and standards.

The normative framework requires a distinction between a restriction justified by a specific safety risk and a restriction imposed merely because an assembly is critical or inconvenient. In the materials, Law Number 9 of 1998 provides the basis for expression in public, whereas Article 19 of Law Number 2 of 2002 specifies the obligation of police officials to act according to legal norms and uphold human rights. Read together for purposes of this analysis, those provisions require officers to explain the lawful object of any intervention, identify the conduct prompting it and avoid attributing an individual's act to everyone present without evidence. The article does not provide a case-by-case judicial determination that these conditions were met or violated.

In the implementation of the protest, the Belawan Port Resort Police took legal action, including arresting a number of suspects in the riots that occurred. The phenomenon of the implementation of the demonstration caused pros and cons among the community. Some argue that demonstrations are the right of every citizen protected by law and others argue that demonstrations that violate must be dealt with strictly with legal process.

For every officer of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI), respect for human rights is a must in every action, as well as in terms of securing protests. This is stated in Article 19 of Law Number 2 of 2002, that "in carrying out their duties and authorities, officials of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia always act based on legal norms and heed religious norms, decency, decency, and uphold human rights".

The procedure for crowd control by the Dalmas Unit according to the Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 16 of 2006, is regulated in Article 1 which reads "Mass control, hereinafter referred to as Dalmas, is an activity carried out by National Police units in order to control the mass of protesters.

The initial Dalmas was a Dalmas unit that was not equipped with special equipment for the Police, mobilized in the face of the mass conditions that were still orderly and orderly or called green conditions. Dalmas is a Dalmas unit equipped with special equipment for the Police, driven in disorderly or yellow conditions. Replacement or replacement layer is a control skill activity from the initial dalmas unit to the advanced dalmas. Cross change is the transfer of control from the next dalmas unit/company to the riot response unit/company/detachment.

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be understood that the strategy of mass control in preventing anarchist protests in the Belawan Port Police area shows that the application of a humanist and communicative approach is the main effective strategy. The Belawan Port Police prioritizes dialogue, open communication, and the placement of trained and experienced officers to manage the masses professionally and preventively. In addition, the provision of a safe aspiration space and education about the rights and obligations of protest participants plays an important role in creating a safe, orderly, and conducive atmosphere. This strategy demonstrates a commitment to respecting the rights of participants while reducing the potential for violence and unrest. Strengthening officer training and continuous evaluation is recommended to increase the effectiveness of crowd control more optimally in the future.

Dialogue is most useful when it has identifiable participants and a clear purpose. The article's references to open communication and an available space for aspirations can be translated into an operational sequence: establish contact with a protest coordinator; identify where demands will be received; communicate any safety-related changes in arrangements; and maintain a channel for clarification during the assembly. This proposed sequence explains the

preventive logic of the strategy. It should not be read as a factual account that every step was documented in a particular Belawan operation.

Police action is a coercive effort and/or other actions carried out responsibly according to the applicable law to prevent, inhibit, or stop the actions of criminals who threaten safety, or endanger the body, property or honor of morality, in order to realize order and uphold the law and build public peace. The use of force is any use/deployment of power, potential or ability of members of the National Police in order to carry out Police actions.

The occurrence of the protest that led to the anarchist action was a contribution to the weakness in the service management system implemented by the National Police in handling the protest. Not only was the security activity of the protest itself ineffective, but the failure of this security can be traced from the Satintelkam which only limited itself to receiving reports and giving permissions, to the failure of the communication process facilitated by police negotiators who were unable to dampen the emotions of the masses at critical moments before the anarchist action occurred. So what must be improved from the perspective of the National Police is the service of protest activities from upstream to downstream.

An upstream-to-downstream approach starts before the assembly and does not end with dispersal. The original article identifies shortcomings in the early handling of information and in negotiations at critical moments. On that basis, prevention may be assessed through preparedness, clear communication responsibilities and a consistent record of decisions. During the event, information should move between negotiators, crowd-control personnel and commanders, so that the reasons for a change of tactics can be reconstructed later. After the event, an evaluation can identify whether the difficulties arose from limited contact, inadequate resources or confusion over commands. These are procedural implications drawn from the article, not newly verified descriptions of internal police practices.

The main actors that often trigger an escalation of the situation in a security of protest activities are police officers. Various facts have occurred on the ground that the tactics and strategies of securing demonstrations implemented by the police can trigger violence when they use threats or narrow the space for movement of demonstrators. In addition, effective police management between the police and demonstrators is also an important factor in determining whether protests lead to violence or not. However, there was a relationship between the demonstrators and the police officers. As not all protesters want to join the fray. Sometimes the police fail to take initial action, so it looks like everyone is in a riot and we are generalized (considered anarchic)."

The implementation of the main duties of the National Police as a tool of the State of law enforcement, protectors, protectors, and servants of the community, peace fosters and community guides, is carried out by all police forces with the scope of duties in the field of coaching and operations that support each other to achieve success in the implementation of duties. In the implementation of security for anarchist demonstrations that occurred in the Belawan Port Police area, the Police as the party responsible for public security and order encountered several obstacles in the field and it is not uncommon for clashes to occur between the protesters and the officers on duty in the field. The factors that became obstacles faced by the Belawan Port Police officers in handling the anarchist demonstration, namely:

The obstacles below involve different points in the operational process. Lack of notice affects anticipation; weak coordination affects communication on site; possible incitement or planned violence affects the assessment of individual conduct; and limited equipment or personnel affects readiness. Grouping them under one general label of "crowd problems" would conceal the different responses they require. The following analysis therefore retains the seven obstacles recorded in the article while distinguishing factors involving protesters, institutional coordination, and available resources.

1. The protesters did not inform the police through a letter that they would hold a demonstration

One of the obstacles faced by the ranks of the Belawan Port Police in carrying out the demonstration was the absence of a notification submitted through a letter to the Belawan Port Police, so that the Police found out during the demonstration so that the number of Dalmas personnel as the leading vigilance unit was not balanced with the number of protesters, causing the demonstration to be difficult to disperse coupled with the actions of the protesters that have disturbed public order or have exceeded the deadline that has been raised so as to give rise to anarchist actions.

The legal significance of advance notification should not be confused with the factual assessment of what participants did at the scene. The article identifies the absence of written notification as an obstacle because deployment decisions were made with limited information. Analytically, improving contact arrangements can address that preparedness problem, while any later police intervention still requires a separate assessment of the conduct encountered. This distinction helps prevent an administrative difficulty from automatically being treated as evidence that every participant engaged in violence.

2. Lack of coordination between the protesters and the Belawan Port Police officers who were in the field

The absence of coordination between the protesters and the Belawan Port Police officers is one of the causes of anarchic acts in every demonstration, the coordination carried out between the protesters and the security forces is not only carried out before the demonstration activities, but also must be done during the activity, but in reality in the field often the demonstration coordinator or the person in charge does not pay attention even indifferent and uncooperative to the police officers in the field, so that it often causes friction between the demonstrators and Dalmas members as the front unit that carries out the task of securing the demonstration action.

The practical response to weak coordination is a clear communication chain rather than reliance on informal conversations alone. The source discusses coordination both before and during the demonstration. Accordingly, an operational review can examine whether contact details were available, whether a field liaison was recognized by both sides, whether changes in routes or meeting points were conveyed, and whether instructions from the commander reached frontline personnel. These indicators convert the source's general coordination concern into reviewable questions without asserting that the article measured each indicator.

3. The existence of provocateurs who infiltrated the mass of protesters

In the implementation of demonstrations, there are parties who are interested in making the demonstration run in an orderly manner and even want to create an anarchic atmosphere so that there is a physical clash, either between the protesters and the community or the protesters with the police who carry out security duties. This provocateur aims to create a chaotic situation so that there are clashes or other anarchist actions so as to make the situation uncontrollable so as to cause losses both material losses and even casualties from the community and also from the police.

4. Riots in Planned Demonstrations

One of the factors that causes anarchist actions in demonstrations is the planning to carry out riots, this is often done by the protesters in every demonstration that is carried out, as has happened in Bagan Deli village, Medan Belawan District, precisely on Jalan Pelabuhan Raya where there was a demonstration that led to riots that were allegedly planned in advance.

5. Absence of Representatives willing to respond and speak to the protesters

The implementation of demonstrations to Government Agencies such as in the Governor's Office, Provincial House of Representatives Office, Mayor's Office and other government agency offices often occur anarchic actions due to the absence of representatives from the Government who are willing to meet, speak or respond to the wishes, opinions or aspirations conveyed by the demonstrators, thus causing the protesters to act anarchically by throwing stones at government buildings/offices and destroying to office facilities and vehicles around the office.

6. The attitude of officers who do not heed the orders and prohibitions of the Leader/Controller of security in the field

The attitude of officers in the field in securing demonstrations often ignores the orders given by the leadership or security controllers caused by the emotional attitude that arises or the arrogance of members who are provoked by the behavior of the masses who commit violent acts so that they act outside the fixed procedures that have been established in terms of controlling anarchist demonstrations. The arrogant attitude that is usually carried out by officers in the field is to beat the protesters and shoot the situation in the field, which initially the demonstration ran safely and smoothly until it turned into an uncontrollable anarchist demonstration that harmed the police officers in the field.

Conduct by security personnel must be considered independently of conduct by demonstrators. The source identifies failure to obey field commands as a potential contributor to escalation and describes the risk of actions outside established procedures. A system of documented commands, role allocation and post-event review follows from that finding. A field response should be attributable to a lawful purpose and an identifiable decision-maker, and officers should not assume that a violent act committed by one participant changes the legal position of every person in the assembly. These are proposed accountability criteria, not a finding of wrongdoing by an identified individual officer.

7. Lack of personnel and supporting equipment/equipment in the implementation of security for demonstrations

The lack of supporting equipment/equipment in the implementation of security for demonstrations is one of the obstacles faced by Belawan Port Police officers. The lack of supporting equipment such as the lack of Air Water Canon (AWC) type tactical vehicles used to drive away the masses with water shots at demonstrators where there are only a few vehicles in the Belawan Port Police agency, so that in terms of handling anarchist demonstrations that are contingent that require immediate handling due to anarchic acts, the ranks of the Belawan Port Police are difficult to control, coupled with the number of Belawan Port Police personnel in general and especially Dalmas personnel who are a few obstacles in the process of securing anarchist demonstrations.

Resource constraints affect both the ability to protect the public and the choice of measures available to the commander. The article identifies personnel and supporting equipment as obstacles but does not supply an independently verified inventory or a minimum staffing ratio. It therefore supports a qualitative recommendation: assess expected crowd size and location, determine which trained personnel and equipment are actually available, and plan communication and safe movement routes accordingly. A review after the event can then record which gaps influenced the response. Increasing equipment alone would not resolve the separate problems of communication, legal judgment and command discipline identified in the same study.

4. Conclusion

The strategy of mass control in preventing anarchist protests in the Belawan Port Police area shows that the application of a humanist and communicative approach is the main effective strategy. The Belawan Port Police prioritizes dialogue, open communication, and the placement

of trained and experienced officers to manage the masses professionally and preventively. In addition, the provision of a safe aspiration space and education about the rights and obligations of protest participants plays an important role in creating a safe, orderly, and conducive atmosphere.

The implications are necessarily limited by the available research materials. The accompanying thesis file contains its abstract, and the journal article provides descriptive findings and a reference list, but neither supplies an independently verifiable quantitative assessment of how often each strategy succeeds. The analysis therefore supports recommendations for dialogue, preparation, proportional intervention and post-event review rather than a measured claim about their comparative effectiveness. Future documentation could make the link between particular obstacles, responses and outcomes easier to evaluate without diminishing the right to peaceful expression.

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Wawancara

Hasil Wawancara dengan Bapak Kompol Jan Pitter Napitupulu, S.H., M.H. selaku Kabag Ops
Polres Pelabuhan Belawan pada tanggal 2 Juni 2026, pukul 15.00 Wib.

Hasil Wawancara dengan Bapak T.O.H. Simanjuntak selaku Personil Pengendalian Massa
Polres Pelabuhan Belawan pada tanggal 2 Juni 2026, pukul 13.00 Wib.