

LEGAL REVIEW OF THE ARROGANT ACTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (POLRI) IN SECURING PROTESTS (CASE STUDY OF THE NORTH SUMATRA POLICE)

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Abstract

This study examines legal issues involving public demonstration, North Sumatra Regional Police, law enforcement. It employs normative legal research with an empirical juridical approach and draws on interviews, official examination reports (BAP), statutory regulations, legal literature, official documents. The findings show that the applicable legal framework must be connected to the specific elements and facts of the case. Investigation or implementation also requires consistent documentary records, witness statements, relevant evidence, and procedural safeguards. The study highlights the need for accurate legal reasoning, coherent documentation, institutional coordination, and accountability. These findings support a more consistent application of Indonesian law concerning public demonstration, North Sumatra Regional Police

Keyword: *Legal, Police, Protests*

1. Introduction

In carrying out their duties, members of the National Police are not only acting based on authority, but also must pay attention to professional attitudes, respect the rights of the community, and maintain professional ethics (Sadijijono, 2006).

In practice, securing protests requires the ability of the apparatus to act decisively but still measurably, communicatively, and not provocative (Indonesia, 2002).

This issue is important to study because such actions not only have an impact on individuals who are directly confronted by the authorities, but can also damage the image of the police institution as a whole (Momo Kelana, 2014).

In other words, the problem is not only whether the speech or action is inappropriate, but also whether the action is contrary to the legal and ethical obligations inherent in the police profession (Indonesia, 2002).

In the document, it is stated that there were alleged words, among others, "you asked the chairman of the Armed Simbolon task force who I am" and "You Batak people are Batak," which later became the object of clarification in the internal investigation of Propam (Edi Saputra Hasibuan and Kurniawan Tri Wibowo, 2025).

In the minutes, it was explained that the person concerned at that time served as the Head of PAM Object based on the order to secure the rally dated June 17, 2025 (Edi Saputra Hasibuan and Kurniawan Tri Wibowo, 2025).

Article 19 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which emphasizes that in carrying out their duties and authorities, officials of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia are obliged to always act based on legal norms and heed religious norms, decency, decency, and uphold human rights (Indonesia, 2002).

In such tense situations, speech that contains group identity and superior tone becomes very sensitive because it has the potential to create a discriminatory, intimidating, or unprofessional impression from law enforcement officials (Indonesia, 2002).

When the officers actually show an emotional attitude or arrogant remarks, these actions can be seen as contrary to the principles of public service and police professional ethics which require a polite, objective, and non-discriminatory attitude (Indonesia, 2022).

This study focuses on three issues: the legal process against the arrogant actions of police members in securing protests; the form of arrogant actions of members of the National Police in securing the protest in the case study of the North Sumatra Police; legal accountability to members of the National Police who commit acts of arrogance in securing the rally.

2. Methodology

2.1. Research Methodology

The selection of this location is based on the institutional relevance of the North Sumatra Police as an institution that handles cases of ethical and legal violations related to the actions of members of the National Police, especially in securing protests.

An empirical juridical approach is used to examine the application of these legal norms in practice in the field. This research will also examine how the application of legal provisions and codes of ethics in handling alleged ethical violations by members of the National Police, as well as the ethical accountability that must be accepted by members involved in such security (Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2008; Ridwan HR, 2018; Chairul Huda, 2006).

The interview was conducted to find information about the chronology of the security of the protest, the basis for alleged ethical violations, the evidentiary process, the form of ethical accountability, and the obstacles faced in the examination of the case. Meanwhile, the secondary data in this study is sourced from those consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.

The primary legal materials used in this study include laws and regulations and official documents relevant to the alleged violation of the National Police Professional Code of Ethics related to the arrogant actions of members of the National Police in securing protests.

2.2. Landasan Theoretis

Therefore, allegations of speech that are arrogant or show abuse of position can be analyzed as a form of relevant act to be assessed legally and ethically, because the words of police officials in a duty situation are still attached to their professional responsibilities (Moeljatno, 2008).

In the case of alleged arrogance of members of the National Police during the security of the rally, the analysis of this element can be directed to the conformity between the words or attitudes of the members and the obligation of the National Police to act professionally, humanistly, non-discriminatory, and respect the rights of the community in expressing opinions.

Therefore, the act of arrogance in securing the protest needs to be viewed carefully based on the form of violation that is most in accordance with the facts of the act, the position of the perpetrator, and the consequences caused (C, 2003).

If members of the National Police act unprofessionally, use their positions to show excessive power, or do not maintain an attitude in dealing with the community, then these acts can be considered a form of administrative violation because they are contrary to official obligations (SF, 2012).

Ethical accountability emphasizes the honor of the profession, integrity, and morality of the position. Therefore, even if the act does not meet the criminal element, it can still be processed ethically through the internal mechanism of Propam (Fajlurrahman Jurdi, 2022).

The analysis is important because the arrogance of the apparatus is not only related to personal behavior, but also related to the authority of the position, the protection of public rights, and the image of the National Police institution.

With this Perpol, the assessment of the behavior of members of the National Police, including alleged acts of arrogance in securing protests, has a more specific and up-to-date normative basis (Indonesia, 2022).

Thus, the principles of the National Police's professional code of ethics become a normative measuring tool to assess whether arrogant actions in securing protests are contrary to the moral and professional standards that should be held by members of the police (Indonesia, 2022).

7 of 2022 was formed to replace the previous regulation which was considered inconsistent with the development of ethical values, culture, and community behavior, the prohibitions and obligations of members of the National Police must be understood as part of efforts to reform the professionalism of the modern police (Indonesia, 2022).

Thus, the prohibitions and obligations of members of the National Police in the code of ethics are very relevant in this study, because alleged acts of arrogance in securing rallies must be tested whether they have violated the standards of behavior required for every member of the National Police (Indonesia, 2022).

2.3. Legal Arrangements and Key Concepts

In the context of law enforcement officials, arrogance is a serious problem because it is carried out by those who hold state authority (Satjipto Rahardjo, 2007).

Therefore, attitudes and words that show improper superiority can quickly trigger conflicts and damage the legitimacy of police actions (Momo Kelana, 2014).

Thus, the act of arrogance in this study is understood as any speech, attitude, or behavior of members of the National Police in securing a rally that shows superiority, intimidation, condescension, or unprofessional attitude towards the participants of the action and the community.

Officers who are supposed to calm the situation can actually worsen the situation if they use language that offends the identity, status, or self-esteem of the participants in the action (Satjipto Rahardjo, 2007).

Thus, the forms of arrogant actions of members of the National Police need to be understood broadly, not limited to physical violence, but also include speech, gestures, and behaviors that cause feelings of humiliation, intimidation, or unequal treatment in the public sphere.

The security of protests often puts the authorities in a tense condition, so that without adequate ethical and communication training, members can be easily provoked by their emotions (Suparman Marzuki, 2017).

When internal control is ineffective, deviant behavior can recur because members feel less likely to be held accountable (Edi Saputra Hasibuan and Kurniawan Tri Wibowo, 2025).

Thus, the arrogant actions of members of the National Police should not be understood only as a matter of individual disposition, but also as the result of the interaction between organizational culture, field pressure, weak supervision, and lack of appreciation for professional ethics.

Authority is given to maintain order and protect society, not to show personal or institutional superiority (M, 2011).

When communication or actions of the apparatus exceed the limits of the reasonableness of the task, the behavior can be considered legally defective in the position (Ridwan HR, 2018).

Therefore, even though an act does not always meet the criminal element, it can still be the basis for ethical and disciplinary checks (Fajlurrahman Jurdi, 2022).

In the context of protests, speech or actions with an intimidating tone can make citizens' constitutional rights be exercised in an atmosphere of fear (Indonesia, 2002).

Thus, the arrogant actions of members of the National Police in securing protests can be considered a legal issue if proven to be contrary to the principles of the use of authority, professional ethics, and the protection of citizen freedoms in a democratic space (Indonesia, 2022).

2.4. Parameter Analysis Yuridis

The main goal is not to silence aspirations, but to ensure that citizens' rights can be exercised without causing disturbances that endanger the public (Momo Kelana, 2014).

In police practice, securing a rally requires simultaneous tactical and ethical readiness. The apparatus does not sufficiently understand technical procedures, but must also be able to communicate, calm the situation, and avoid provocative actions (Sadijijono, 2006).

The slightest mistake in speech or action can cause a clash, worsen the situation, and give rise to accusations of violations of the law and ethics (Sukendar and Aris Prio Agus Santoso, 2022).

Thus, the security of protests in this study is understood as a police task that aims to maintain security and order in the implementation of the action, but must still be carried out within the framework of respect for human rights, professional ethics, and proportionality of actions.

This rule is necessary so that security does not turn into an arbitrary restriction on freedom of opinion (M, 2011).

That way, security measures have legal legitimacy as well as a measure that can be used to test the accountability of the authorities (Sadijijono, 2006).

One of the very important legal bases is Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expression in Public. The police are tasked with securing the implementation of the protests without restricting citizens' constitutional rights to voice their aspirations.

This also reflects the function of the police as a protector of the constitutional rights of the community in exercising freedom of speech and opinion (Indonesia, 2002).

In addition to the legal basis stipulated in the Law, Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003 concerning Disciplinary Regulations for Members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is also an important guideline in securing protests (Indonesia, 2003).

Thus, the legal basis for securing protests becomes very relevant in this study, because the alleged acts of arrogance of members of the National Police must be assessed in relation to the limits of authority and legal guidelines that should be obeyed in securing the action.

The way the police handle mass actions will greatly affect public perception of whether the police are truly professional, neutral, and humanist (Indonesia, 2002).

Thus, the purpose of securing the protest must be understood comprehensively, namely guaranteeing the right to opinion, maintaining public order, protecting all parties, preventing conflicts, and maintaining the legitimacy of the police institution in a democratic society.

Thus, the procedure for securing protests by members of the National Police not only talks about operational technical steps, but also includes the obligation to maintain communication, proportionality, division of duties, and behavioral ethics while dealing with action participants (Indonesia, 2002).

3. Research Results

3.1. Legal Process for Arrogant Actions of Police Members in Securing Protests

Protest security is a public service that uses state authority and is in direct contact with freedom of expression (Indonesia, 2002).

Surya Darma, S.H. explained that information about member behavior must be sorted between legitimate assertiveness, miscommunication, disciplinary violations, code of ethics violations, and indications of criminal acts.

The initial stage of the legal process is the receipt of a report or complaint. Complete records prevent changes in the focus of the case and provide a limit for the examiner in developing the facts (Indonesia, 2022).

The resource person explained that clarified members must be given the opportunity to convey the official context, including the reason for opening gate access, superiors' orders, potential disturbances, and mass actions that are considered obstructive.

A security warrant is an important document because it shows that the member is present in an official capacity, explaining the command structure, the location of the duties, and the responsibilities given.

According to Surya Darma, S.H., witnesses from the protesters and witnesses from the police are equally important. The checker needs to look for consistent parts among the different versions.

According to Surya Darma, S.H., openness does not always mean that all files are announced because there are personal data and official interests. Thus, the resolution of cases results in recovery, learning, and prevention.

Based on the overall discussion, the legal process against the arrogant actions of members of the National Police in securing the protest is carried out through the receipt and registration of complaints, initial clarification, investigative audits, evidence collection, examination of complainants, witnesses, and suspected violators, element analysis, case title, preliminary examination, and if there is sufficient evidence, it is continued to the Police Code of Ethics Commission Session.

The process must guarantee the right of the community to complain as well as the right of members to defend themselves.

3.2. Forms of Arrogance of Police Members in Securing Protests in the Case Study of the North Sumatra Police

Surya Darma, S.H. explained that the examiner assessed whether the officer's words were related to legitimate security orders, such as opening access, maintaining distance, or stopping dangerous actions.

Verbal arrogance includes words that demean, yell, humiliate, threaten, or show arrogance of office. In securing protests, verbal forms are very influential because communication is the main tool to ease tensions.

The mention of tribal identity in securing protests is a sensitive issue because the police are obliged to be neutral and respect diversity.

Securing the rally puts persuasive communication as the initial option. Arrogance often arises when the communication process is shortened and replaced with personal commands (Putri, 2023).

The behavior of members in the public space is inherent in the image of the National Police because it is difficult for the public to separate the personal from the uniform and position (Indonesia, 2022).

According to Surya Darma, S.H., the institutional response after complaints greatly determines perception. Defensive communication and blaming the whistleblower before the investigation can make things worse.

The form of arrogance is proven through a combination of the content of speech, the way it is delivered, the position of the perpetrator, the situation, and the impact. This approach produces conclusions that can be tested (Indonesia, 2022).

Surya Darma, S.H. said that the strongest evidence is the conformity of several independent sources. If two recordings from different angles, the recorder's statements, and the confessions of some of the members support each other, the facts become clearer.

Based on the analysis, the form of arrogance of members of the National Police in securing the rally can be in the form of verbal and nonverbal arrogance, and abuse of position.

3.3. Legal Accountability for Members of the National Police who Commit Arrogant Acts in Securing Protests

Disciplinary liability arises if the member does not fulfill official obligations or carries out the prohibitions set out in the disciplinary regulations (Indonesia, 2003).

According to Surya Darma, S.H., the handling of discipline is suitable for acts that clearly deviate from official rules but the impact is limited. However, classification should not be done just to simplify matters.

Code of ethics accountability assesses whether members carry out their duties professionally, proportionately, procedurally, responsibly, respect human rights, and maintain the image of the National Police (Indonesia, 2022).

Administrative responsibility is related to positioning, assignments, career development, and personnel actions (Indonesia, 2022).

Surya Darma, S.H. explained that proof of the identity of the perpetrator needs to be clear through confessions, recordings, witnesses, or assignment documents.

Superiors have the obligation to set an example, direct, supervise, control, and resolve task obstacles. The responsibility of the superior does not automatically arise every time the subordinate makes a mistake (Indonesia, 2022).

According to the source, the security situation must be seen realistically because officers face pressure that is not always seen in the short video.

Surya Darma, S.H. said that the reason for the sanction must be written in understandable language.

Surya Darma, S.H. explained that the form of recovery must be adjusted to the wishes of the aggrieved party. Institutions can also improve communication with protest organizations through dialogue forums.

Based on the discussion, members of the National Police who commit acts of arrogance in securing protests can be held accountable for discipline and code of ethics if their actions violate official obligations, politeness, professionalism, proportionality, procedure, respect for human rights, or institutional honor.

4. Discussion

4.1. Analysis of Legal Processes on Arrogant Actions of Police Members in Securing Protests

In the professional and security mechanism, handling must pay attention to the level of rank of the alleged violator, the location of the event, the character of the violation, and the need for coordination with supervision, legal, and human resource functions (Indonesia, 2022).

This method maintains the principle of presumption of innocence and provides space for all parties to explain the event in its entirety (Edi Saputra Hasibuan and Kurniawan Tri Wibowo, 2025).

In the interview, Surya Darma, S.H. emphasized that the member's status as a security official does not extend the right to speak in a condescending manner (Indonesia, 2022).

If the allegation is in the form of speech that highlights the group's position or identity, the examiner needs to explain why the speech can be demeaning, intimidating, show non-neutrality, or interfere with the purpose of security (Indonesia, 2022).

Members need to obtain information about suspicions, the opportunity to examine accessible evidence, the right to give explanations, present witnesses, and obtain assistance according to the provisions (Indonesia, 2022).

The trial examines suspicions, hears the statements of suspected violators, witnesses, experts if necessary, and assesses evidence. The Commission must distinguish proven facts from opinions (Indonesia, 2022).

This is important because the standards of the police profession are higher than the minimum standards of not committing crimes. Evidence and proportional considerations are the main basis.

4.2. Analysis of the Form of Arrogance of Police Members in Securing Protests in the Case Study of the North Sumatra Police

Officers can speak firmly without insulting, while calm language can also be arrogant if it contains veiled threats or abuse of status (Indonesia, 2002).

This kind of behavior has the potential to blur the line between institutional authority and personal interests and reduce the credibility of the order that is actually legitimate (Indonesia, 2003).

Therefore, the examiner must assess the reasonable impact of the speech on the recipient, as well as consider whether the officer has a more professional communication alternative (Satjipto Rahardjo, 2007).

The analysis should look at whether gate barriers really interfere with police functions, whether communication has been made, and whether officers' actions are the most effective light-hearted option.

When identity is used to belittle or threaten, the act is contrary to the obligation to respect human rights and diversity (Indonesia, 2003).

Superiors need to rotate and supervise so that the condition of personnel does not develop into deviant behavior (Indonesia, 2022).

If proven to be used to reinforce pressure, it can indicate a shift from institutional authority to personal prominence (Indonesia, 2022).

4.3. Analysis of Legal Liability for Members of the National Police who Commit Arrogant Acts in Securing Demonstrations

The selection of forms of accountability must be based on elements and evidence, not the desire to impose as many sanctions as possible (Indonesia, 2022).

The term arrogance is not in itself a delicacy. Therefore, evidence and elements must be analyzed separately from ethical violations (Chairul Huda, 2006).

The principle of individual accountability requires that each member be judged based on his or her own role and actions (Teguh Prasetyo, 2016).

Its implementation must be supervised so that it does not stop at administrative documents (Indonesia, 2022).

However, if it is accompanied by abuse of office, widespread impact, repetition, or criminal acts, a heavier response can be justified (Indonesia, 2022).

Proportionality demands a balance between the weight of the act, the mistake, the consequences, and the sanctions. Proportional decisions provide certainty that standards apply consistently to all ranks (Indonesia, 2022).

The willingness to make peace can be a consideration, but professional standards still need to be upheld because violations concern the public interest and trust in the police (Suparman Marzuki, 2017).

Surveillance through cameras and post-activity reports can help detect problems before they become public complaints (Indonesia, 2002).

The combination of proportionate sanctions and system reform is the most appropriate way to maintain the professionalism of the National Police.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion of the legal review of the arrogant actions of members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in securing the protest with a case study at the North Sumatra Police, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The legal process for alleged arrogant actions of members of the National Police in securing the protest is carried out through the mechanism of receiving reports or public complaints, preliminary research on the completeness of information, clarification of reported whistleblowers, witnesses, and members, collection of documents and supporting evidence, case titles or preliminary assessments, and determination of the existence or absence of disciplinary violations or the Police Professional Code of Ethics. The examination cannot be based solely on a subjective assessment that an action is arrogant, but must prove the context of the event, the capacity of the member when on duty, the speech or action taken, the purpose of the action, the impact on the protest participants, and the norms allegedly violated. In the case under investigation, an internal examination by the Profession and Security Division of the North Sumatra Police showed that the National Police had a mechanism to supervise the behavior of its members. However, the effectiveness of the process is highly dependent on the objectivity of the examiner, the availability of audiovisual recordings, the consistency of the information of the parties, the accuracy of the application of norms, and openness in providing certainty regarding the settlement of complaints.

The form of arrogant actions of members of the National Police in securing protests is not limited to the use of physical violence, but can also be in the form of verbal and nonverbal arrogance, and abuse of official positions. In a case study at the North Sumatra Police, the alleged act of arrogance was mainly seen from the use of speech that emphasized position, relationships with certain parties, and group identities in tense security situations. Such remarks can be perceived as a form of intimidation, superiority, psychological pressure, or behavior that does not reflect a neutral and professional attitude. An assessment of arrogance must take into account the entire context, including the situation on the ground, the actions of the participants, the authority of the officers, the tone and intent of the communication, and whether the speech is necessary for security purposes. The firmness of members of the National Police is basically justified as long as it is carried out legally, measurably, proportionately, and aims to restore order. Assertiveness turns into arrogance when authority is used to degrade, threaten, discriminate, show power, or oppress society without justifiable need.

Legal accountability for members of the National Police who commit acts of arrogance can be in the form of discipline, ethical, administrative, and in certain circumstances criminal liability. Disciplinary accountability can be applied if members violate official obligations, lawful orders, or procedures for the implementation of duties. Ethical accountability can be applied if the behavior of members is contrary to the values of professionalism, propriety, respect for human dignity, neutrality, and the honor of the National Police institution. Administrative liability can be in the form of coaching actions, mutations, demotions, career delays, or other official consequences according to the level of violation. Criminal liability can only be applied if the act meets all the elements of a certain criminal act, such as threats, insults, violence, discrimination, or abuse of authority that causes legal consequences. The determination of the form of sanction must be carried out proportionately by considering the level of error, the position and role of the member, the consequences caused, the conditions behind the action, the official track record, attitude during the examination, and whether or not there is a recurrence of the violation. Thus, accountability is not only aimed at punishing members, but also restoring public trust, improving professionalism, and preventing the recurrence of similar actions.

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