Predictive Policing in Handling UNRAS Action Rejecting Micro PPKM and Emergency Case Study DKI Jakarta

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Abstract

This research was motivated by the problem of demonstrations against Micro PPKM (Restrictions Towards Community Activities) and Emergency PPKM during the pandemic. This action of refusal is increasingly troubling the community due to the high spread of the COVID-19 virus with public resistance actions against Government policies in preventing the spread of COVID-19 through the implementation of the PPKM. In order to overcome this problem, the most appropriate step is to implement predictive policing as a strategy in overcoming potential threats during the pandemic. In accordance with this background, this research is aimed at analyzing the role of the National Police in handling the Unras action against micro PPKM and the DKI Jakarta case study emergency and analyzing the factors that led to the rise of anarchist demonstrations given the strong impact of non-legal sanctions in micro PPKM and emergency studies. DKI Jakarta case. The results of this study indicate that the role of the National Police in handling the Unras action against micro and emergency PPKM in DKI Jakarta is carried out with precision policing that takes predictive action as an intelligence strategy to prevent various potential threats that exist during the pandemic, so that the PPKM rejection action can be prevented as early as possible. Meanwhile, the factors that led to the rise of anarchic demonstrations, given the strong impact of non-legal sanctions in micro and emergency PPKM in DKI Jakarta, based on the results of an analysis using the theory of relative deprivation, are known to be relative to public understanding and belief regarding the existence of COVID-19 itself. With the belief about COVID-19, preventing rallies against PPKM will be easier to implement, and it is better if the public is not sure about the existence of COVID-19, then preventing demonstrations will be increasingly difficult.

I. Introduction

Democratization is the transition to a more democratic political regime. A government is called a democratic government if the government places the highest authority in the hands of the people, the government's power must be limited, and individual rights must be protected. This includes respect for human rights. The mandate of the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, in particular Article 28E paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), reflects the fundamental value of Belief in One God in a more detailed form, namely freedom to embrace religion and practice worship according to their respective

religions and beliefs. We are familiar with Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration, which was passed on December 8, 2006. This regulation is seen as a breakthrough step to overcoming the problem of discrimination in Indonesia.

The issue of discrimination has indeed become widespread among the people because they consider that the differences in the fulfilment of the rights they receive are pronounced. Moreover, the rampant cases of illegal free trade have led to the loss of the government's duty to protect human rights. Free trade liberalization, which demands specialization, can increase environmental problems such as pollution or environmental damage. This is caused by an increase in the volume of the flow of goods and services, which at the same time increases transportation activities, exploitation of natural resources for the production process and the generation of waste, which will encourage export-import activities of waste from commodity-exporting countries to importing countries (Suparmoko, 2000).

A series of acts of intolerance and discrimination and the lack of protection for human rights shows that the image of national unity and integrity has been degraded so that many people voice their rights through demonstrations. Demonstrations or demonstrations are an effective way to convey the aspirations of the marginalised oppressed for their rights as citizens who have the same identity as others. When the people speak up, do not let the leaders do not listen to them, it is not just an aspiration from the people to be heard, but government/ruler should realize this demand as a form of moral responsibility of a leader who is confirmed to serve the people, in the spirit of a democratic state. Demonstrations have increased again during the pandemic, where the spread of the COVID-19 virus is very high, and the policies issued by the government are against the wishes of the people. Sihombing (2020) state that Covid-19 pandemic caused everyone to behave beyond normal limits as usual. The outbreak of this virus has an impact especially on the economy of a nation and Globally (Ningrum, 2020). The problems posed by the Covid-19 pandemic which have become a global problem have the potential to trigger a new social order or reconstruction (Bara, 2021).

This PPKM will also be adjusted to the ranking level of each Regency/City. The determination of the level is based on the WHO criteria, namely the level of evaluation of the pandemic situation, which measures the rate of virus infection compared to responsiveness (3T). In addition, daily confirmed cases, BOR values, and indicators of vaccination success were also used. At the time of the gradual opening of PPKM, business places such as traditional markets and supermarkets are allowed to open until 20.00 WIB by implementing strict health protocols according to procedures.

However, the policy received a different reaction from the public. Demonstrations against micro-community activities (PPKM) restrictions in DKI Jakarta have led to clashes between students and the police. This action did not get a police permit unless the PPKM issued a demonstration permit from the local police. In their demands, the masses asked the government to stop the Emergency PPKM policy because it had harmed the people. There was a tug of war between the police and students. The police want to arrest several provocateurs who want to block the road completely. However, after being warned repeatedly, they finally returned to their campus in Jagakarsa.

The existence of the problem of the Covid-19 Pandemic is still not sloping. The threat of cybercrime is increasingly sophisticated using the development of new technology 4.0. Security threats due to intolerance and terrorism that still exist will appear whenever the security situation is not conducive. On the other hand, Indonesia, as a country affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, has a lot of its foreign exchange reserves depleted and must immediately

be monitored more tightly to restore the economic foundation that is currently being taken care of. The economic shock was getting more serious. Several large companies (animal husbandry, agriculture, fisheries, mining, property, infrastructure, food) stagnated, and new investments tended not to be programmed even though OBL investment procedures were simplified in various sectors. There is still a strong rejection of the OBL Law from labour groups which is the potential for massive labour action because some workers are forced to lose their jobs and income.

II. Research Methods

This paper uses the method of reviewing policy issues. According to Yanuar Ikbar (2014) writing, this model raises the issue (Policy issue) or policy orientation (policy orientation) made by state policymakers, both at local, national and international levels. The policymakers in question can be individuals (government leaders, department heads, and leaders of international institutions). The source of the data taken in this writing is through Scientific Journals, which discuss policies, especially in handling Covid-19, mass media coverage of the policy in question, and writings from practitioners and academics regarding the policy in question. In addition, the next source is announcements or official statements from policymakers and answers to any policy criticisms.

The approach used in this paper is a comparative approach and a normative juridical approach. According to Nazir (2005), descriptive research wants to find answers fundamentally about cause and effect by analyzing the factors that cause the occurrence or emergence of a certain phenomenon. So comparative research is a type of research used to compare two or more groups of a certain variable. While the juridical approach, According to Soerjono Soekanto, is legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data as the basic material for research by searching for regulations and literature related to the problems studied.

III. Discussion

3.1 National Police (Polri) Concepts

Conflict is a difference or conflict between individuals or social groups that occurs because of differences in interests and efforts to fulfil goals by opposing the opposing party accompanied by threats or violence (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 91). The causal factors or roots of conflict or conflict (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 91-92) include:

1) Differences between individuals. Differences in opinion and feelings may lead to clashes, especially differences in attitudes and feelings between them.
2) Cultural differences. Personality differences between individuals also depend on the cultural patterns that form the background for the formation and development of personality, which will more or less affect a person's personality in that culture.
3) Differences of interest. Differences in interests between individuals and groups are another source of conflicting interests, both economic, political, etc.
4) Social change. Social changes that take place quickly will temporarily change the values in society which can lead to the emergence of groups with different views.

Several consequences can be caused by a conflict (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 95-96), namely:

1) Increased in-group solidarity If a group conflicts with another group, then the solidarity within the group will grow closer.

2) The breakdown or breakdown of group unity The breakdown of unity within a group if there is a conflict within one group.
3) Individual personality changes
4) The destruction of property and human casualties
5) Accommodation, domination and subjugation of one party.

There are several ways to resolve conflicts (Soerjono Soekanto, 1990: 77-78), namely:
1) Coercion
Coercion is how one party is in a weak state compared to the other party. This method is often less effective because one of the parties must give in and surrender by force. The solution is to force and pressure the other party to surrender.
2) Compromise
A way in which the parties involved reduce each other's demands to settle existing disputes.
3) Arbitration
It is a way to reach an agreement between the two parties. A third party listens to both parties' complaints and serves as a "judge" seeking a binding solution.
4) Mediation
Use invited mediators to mediate disputes. Mediators can help gather facts, establish communication breakdowns, clarify and clarify issues and pave the way for integrated problem-solving.
5) Conciliation
It is an attempt to bring together the disputing parties' wishes to reach a mutual agreement.
Conflict theory sees any order in society as coercion on its members by those at the top and emphasizes the role of power in maintaining order in society (George Ritzer and Douglas J. Goodman, 2008: 153). The central concepts of conflict theory are authority and position, which are social facts. The unequal distribution of authority and power is a determining factor in systematic social conflict because, in society, there are always conflicting groups, namely the rulers and the ruled (Soetomo, 1995: 33).

3.2 Police Intelligence Concept
State intelligence is "Knowledge, organization and activities related to the formulation of policies, national strategies and decision making based on the analysis of information and facts collected through work methods for detection and early warning in the context of preventing, deterring and overcoming any threats to national security".
Based on article 6 of Law Number 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence, intelligence carries out an investigation, security, and raising functions. In carrying out its intelligence duties, the prosecutor's office has an Intelligence Section that carries out the following functions:
a. Preparation of the formulation of technical policies in the field of intelligence in the form of guidance, guidance and technical security;
b. Preparation of plans, implementation and preparation of materials for controlling investigative intelligence activities, securing fundraising in the framework of law enforcement policies, both preventive and repressive, to overcome obstacles, challenges, political, economic, financial, socio-cultural;
c. Implementation of production activities and intelligence facilities, fostering and enhancing the capabilities, skills and personality integrity of the judicial prosecutor's intelligence apparatus, fostering the apparatus and controlling the work within the relevant State prosecutor's office;

d. Technical security of the implementation of the tasks of the work unit in the field of personnel, material activities, news and documents by taking into account the coordination of cooperation with government agencies and other organizations in the regions, especially with the intelligence apparatus.

In intelligence, the prosecutor's office has an Intelligence Subsection, consisting of:

1) Social and Political Subsection. The Social and Political Subsection has the task of carrying out judicial intelligence investigations, security and raising activities to overcome obstacles, challenges, threats and disturbances, as well as supporting judicial operations on ideological and socio-political issues, mass media, printed materials, foreigners, deterrence, human resources defence and security, border crimes and violations of territorial waters, belief systems, abuse and or blasphemy of religion, national unity and integrity, the environment, legal counselling and overcoming general crimes and drugs.

2) Economic and Monetary Sub-Section. The Economic and Monetary Sub-Section has the task of carrying out judicial intelligence activities, security investigations and raising to overcome obstacles, challenges, threats and disturbances, as well as supporting judicial operations regarding investment, production, distribution, finance, banking, natural resources and land affairs issues, overcoming economic crimes, corruption and violation of the exclusive zone;

3) Sub-Section of Production and Intelligence Facilities. The Production and Intelligence Facilities Subsection has the task of carrying out activities in the production sector in the form of periodic reports, incidentals and estimates of the state of intelligence apparatus development on the capabilities and integrity of the intelligence apparatus.

Main Duties, Activities, Functions and Roles of Police Intelligence, according to Intel's prelates material for Police PP and PPNS employees of the Bandung City Government, including:

1. Main Task

As the eyes and ears of the National Police, the National Police must carry out early detection and provide warnings of problems and developments in problems and changes in social life in society, for example:

   a. Early detection or action and early warning.
   b. Implementing security and observing leadership policies.
   c. Create conditions.

2. Activities

Provide early detection, especially in anticipating Kamtibmas disturbances that can occur at any time that does not know the time and place, for example:

   a. Investigation.
   b. Security.
   c. Raiser.

3. Function

It is an Intelkam function that serves as the eyes and ears of the National Police Unit, which is obliged to carry out early detection and provide warnings of problems and changes in social life in the community and is also tasked with identifying threats, disturbances or obstacles to Kamtibmas, for example:

   a. Investigator.
   b. Safety.
   c. Raiser.

4. The role of past developments and current developments are reflected by the basic descriptive Intelligence of the actual Intelligence, while the predicted Intelligence predicts

developments that will occur in the future as a continuation of the ongoing development process, for example:
   a. Precede.
   b. Join.
   c. Finalized.

3.3 Precision Policing Concept

The police inevitably have to make changes to realize that police are expected and loved by the community. Then they are faced with how to lead the transformation of the Precise Police. Regarding the Police in the eyes of the public, the level of trust and satisfaction we have already measured. When satisfaction, public trust increases and when public trust decreases, the existing dynamics decrease. In order to maintain public trust, the Police must prevent irregularities or violations. The community wants police personnel to become figures who provide a sense of security to the community in the future. Then, the police must also be able to solve problems in the field, be problem solvers, enforce the law firmly and humanely, and represent the presence of the state when the community needs the presence of the Police.

Where the Police must be present and take sides with the community, who have needed the value of justice must continue to be improved. Especially responsive to what is the will of the community. In this evaluation, the National Police Chief emphasized that all his staff work even harder to increase public confidence, which has recently declined. According to him, this can be done by going directly to the field to listen to the community's aspirations.

Precise Police is an abbreviation of Predictive, Responsiveness, and Fair Transparency which we introduce as the concept of Precision Police. This concept will colour the Police in the future. In the leadership of the Precision Police, it will be emphasized the importance of the ability to approach predictive policing (predictive policing). Later, this approach will be accompanied by accountability and fair transparency.

Predictive policing is implemented in a predictive policing model that emphasizes the ability to predict situations and conditions that become issues and problems and potential disturbances in public order and security. Through predictions based on analysis of facts, data, and information, the police actions taken will be appropriate and completely resolve the problem. Predictive policing will also be applied in taking tactical and technical action steps in the field. At the strategic level, predictive policing will be able to formulate the organizational posture of the National Police by the times and meet the community's expectations. Meanwhile, the steps taken at the tactical and technical level can anticipate and reduce the negative impacts caused by the police actions taken . Meanwhile, responsibility is interpreted as a sense of responsibility. This sense of responsibility is manifested in the words, attitudes, behaviour, and implementation of police duties later.

3.4 The Factors that Led to the Rise of Anarchist Rallies against Micro PPKM and Emergency Led to Anarchic Actions

Authorities in Indonesia have extended the existing community activity restrictions (PPKM) in Java and Bali until at least August 23 to curb the spread of COVID-19. The Indonesian government implemented a multi-tier system to implement PPKM in each city and district based on local disease activity. The system consists of PPKM levels 1 to 4 with increasingly stringent control sequences.

Level-4 restrictions are active in parts of Java and Bali. The affected areas include Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and parts of Banten, Central Java, East Java and West Java. Employees in non-essential industries must telecommute, while staff from key sectors can work in places with varying capacity limits. Restaurants and cafes are limited to take-out service but can

offer dine-in service at up to 25 per cent capacity with only two guests per table outdoors. Food stalls and street vendors can operate with the applicable health protocols. All eateries can operate until 20:00 daily with a maximum meal time of 30 minutes for dine-in customers. Most retail establishments and recreational facilities were closed. Places of worship can operate at 50 per cent capacity or with a limit of 50 people. Supermarkets can operate until 20:00 with 50 per cent capacity. Public transport services can operate at 50 per cent capacity. Non-contact outdoor sports activities can be done in groups of up to 4 people; indoor sports activities are discontinued. Masks are mandatory in public places.

Several easing restrictions were carried out in several level 4 cities, including Bandung, Jakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya. Shopping centres can operate at 50 per cent capacity from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. in the area, although only vaccinated individuals and visitors aged 13-69 can enter. Visitors must also download the PeduliLindung contact tracing application.

Level 3 restrictions were imposed in several cities and regencies in Banten, Central Java, East Java, and West Java. The measures are largely the same as those at level 4, with capacity limits relaxed in locations such as job sites. Shopping centres can also operate until 20:00 at 50 per cent capacity, and public transport can operate at 70 per cent capacity. The government has imposed level 2 restrictions in Tasikmalaya Regency, West Java Province and Sampang Regency, East Java Province. Non-essential companies can operate with 50 per cent of staff on-site. Supermarkets can operate at 75 per cent capacity until 21:00, while shopping centres can open until 20:00 at 50 per cent capacity. Places of worship can hold religious activities with a capacity of 75 per cent or with a capacity of 75 people. Public transport can function at full capacity. Food stalls in level 2 and 3 areas can operate until 20:00 with a capacity of 50 and 25 per cent, respectively; Customers are only allowed to eat on the premises for a maximum of 30 minutes.

Officials continue to impose restrictions on public activities in areas outside Java and Bali until August 23. Most areas fall under level 3 restrictions, with at least 45 localities designated as level 4. Restrictions are largely the same as those in Java and Bali but with slight differences, such as limits on the capacity of public transport and places of worship. Local officials in some regions may apply stricter rules than those mandated by the central government. Officials may extend or expand the increased restrictions in areas based on the caseload in the coming days.

Domestic long-distance travel restrictions remain in place. Individuals must provide a vaccination card showing at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and a negative result from a PCR test taken within 48 hours of departure for air travel. People travelling by land or sea must provide a vaccination card showing at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine or a negative rapid antigen test result taken within 48 hours. Officials may randomly test some passengers. All domestic air and sea travellers must also register on the Health Alert Card (eHAC) mobile app prior to travel; Officers advise travellers to download the PeduliLindung contact tracing application.

Travel Restrictions Entry restrictions for most foreigners remain in effect. The government provides exceptions for high-level state visits and Limited Stay Permit Cardholders. Allowed travellers must present a COVID-19 vaccination certificate and negative RT-PCR test result within 72 hours before departure and register on the eHAC app. Arrivals must be quarantined in a designated facility for at least eight days and undergo two COVID-19 tests before being released. Authorities continue to bar entry to foreigners who have visited India for 14 days. Officials encourage international travellers to download the PeduliLindung contact tracing app.

According to UNDP records (2020), when the Covid-19 pandemic emerged in 2020, protests rose to 58% more than the previous year. Throughout 2019, there were around 90,462 demonstrations around the world. Then throughout 2020, the number rose to 144,113

events. About 95% of the global protests during the pandemic were peaceful, while another 5% involved violence. According to UNDP, the high number of demonstrations reflects the growing dissatisfaction of the global community with the government's performance in the political, economic, social, environmental and health crises. Meanwhile, in the Jakarta area alone, demonstrations reached 500 times until December 2021, along with a recapitulation of demonstration data.

Political analysts say that seven factors cause violence to often characterize rallies against the PPKM.

a) The first factor is student and community disappointment with the poor performance of the political elite. For example, the practice of corruption is constantly being carried out by the political elite. The Corruption Eradication Commission noted that political actors carried out 61 per cent of corruption. The disappointment peaked when the legislative and executive circles agreed to weaken the KPK through a law revision.

b) The second factor, according to Ubedilah, is the slowing economy. He said economic growth, which was around 5.05 per cent per year, showed a reduction in job opportunities and reduced people's income. This situation, he said, could easily trigger public anger.

c) The third factor is the uncertainty of job opportunities for high school children and the equivalent. They, he said, were also disappointed in the political elite, who were more concerned with themselves than the fate of millions of high school students. This disappointment, he said, was again finding its channel through efforts to weaken the KPK.

d) The fourth factor, said Ubedilah, was because the political system was not implemented by the Pancasila and democracy systems. Fifth, according to him, the central policy is considered unfair to the regions. This is exacerbated by how the apparatus handles problems in the regions, which often use repressive methods.

e) the Sixth factor, the apparatus also often uses repressive methods rather than dialogue and culture in dealing with demonstrators. State apparatus should prioritize dialogue and cultural ways of dealing with their people, both at the centre and in the regions. Including the way, the security forces deal with the demonstrators.

f) The seventh factor, Ubedilah said the people were disappointed because the political elite was more concerned with the interests of the political elite and the economic elite than the national interest. This, he said, can be seen from the accelerated discussion of several problematic laws such as the KPK Law, the Criminal Code Bill and employment. Such an elite disposition had made the disappointment even more accumulative.

3.5 The Role of National Police is to Predict or Analyze to Avoid Anarchist Actions

Police professionalism is an important requirement for successfully implementing police duties in the field. The authority and magnitude of the power possessed by the police will only benefit the wider community if it is followed by improving the professional capabilities of the apparatus. The professional ability of the police will ultimately be realized concretely through the quality of police services that have quality control standards that are recognized by the community.

Efforts to secure demonstrations from illegal activities by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and the public are important in maintaining peace between the Indonesian nation and state. The role of the police in fighting protests here is pre-emptive, preventive and repressive measures.

1. Pre-emptive action by conducting investigations and gathering information, providing guidance and directions to protesters and conducting interactive dialogues and appeals

through electronic/mass media. The pre-emptive effort is the initial action taken by the Police in giving an appeal and approaching the protest group so that they demonstrate in an orderly manner. This is intended so that the demonstration can run in an orderly manner and things do not happen that are detrimental to the community and then notify the relevant agencies in advance that will be the target of demonstrations and or demonstrations;

2. Preventive, where the Police first analyze the conditions and possible vulnerabilities in the area. It is as a result of this entered until the efforts of all parties are reconciled. Anticipating the emergence of crime (Rahardjo, 2002). Preventive efforts are efforts made by the Police in carrying out their duties by fixed procedures (Protap). This is so that the Police, both individuals and units in taking action, are not seen as excessive by the community. The Police, in taking action, must be observant in looking at the possibilities that can occur in a demonstration in order to minimize the danger or threat from the impact of the demonstration and or demonstration, thus that mass riots do not occur in one way, such as emptying the road;

3. In this form of repression, the role of the police is carried out when demonstrations in anarchic actions are caused by protesters voicing concerns for security and order. This role includes Negotiator, Brimob, Densus 88, Binmas, Criminal Investigation, Kasatvil and other regiments. Repressive efforts are the last action by the Police when demonstrations are out of control and lead to riots. In carrying out repressive actions, the Police must act by Protap. This action was taken because the situation was not conducive, and it was no longer possible to prevent it. Then Police needed to anticipate to avoid riot's impact would not spread, as regulated in Police Procedure Number 1 of 2010 concerning anarchic acts.

This role has been running until now, but there must still be shortcomings in its implementation. However, it is recognized that the National Police Chief Regulation on guidelines for overcoming anarchy is the most recent product/instrument and has largely regulated how each Indonesian National Police functional unit acts in suppressing demonstrations. The role of the National Police is mobilized for national strength in facing and overcoming all challenges, obstacles and threats in the types that come regularly and can be calculated, and suddenly and inevitably, all of them can be faced with national security. These roles are shown in maintaining the national resilience of the Indonesian nation.

3.6 The Difficulties Faced by the National Police in Carrying Out the Role of Predicting or Analyzing so as not to End up in an Anarchic Unras

The Police, in carrying out their role as security for demonstrations and preventing riots, have several obstacles. The obstacles encountered by the Police as crowd control (Dalmas).

1) Human Rights Issues

Violation of human rights as referred to in Article 1 point (6) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights that every act of a person/group including state apparatus, whether intentional or unintentional or which unlawfully reduces, hinders, limits, or revokes human rights a person or group guaranteed by this Law. There is no fear that they will not obtain a fair and correct legal settlement based on the applicable legal mechanism.

2) Community Law Unconscious

Lack of public knowledge of the protesters regarding the applicable regulations can be an obstacle in dealing with riots during demonstrations. The relatively low quality of education affects controlling explosive emotions. Certain people or groups will easily exploit emotional qualities like this to create riots for the interests of certain people or groups. Public

trust in law enforcement by government officials has also decreased so that people sometimes think of taking the law into their own hands.

3) Lack of Coordination with Related Agencies

The lack of coordination is not only in the preparation stage or before the demonstration but also during the demonstration. Dalmas, in this case, is not only a safeguard in demonstrations but also an intermediary between protesters and the intended party or agency. Coordination at the time of a demonstration can be in negotiations carried out by the parties and agencies targeted by the protesters through negotiators from the Police at the time of the demonstration. In this case, the relevant agencies or parties must actively communicate with the Police so that anarchy does not arise due to the protesters' dissatisfaction with the results or solutions obtained from these demonstration activities.

IV. Conclusion

Throughout 2019, there were around 90,462 demonstrations around the world. Then throughout 2020, the number rose to 144,113 events. About 95% of the global protests during the pandemic were peaceful, while another 5% involved violence. According to UNDP, the high number of demonstrations reflects the growing dissatisfaction of the global community with the government's performance in the political, economic, social, environmental and health crises. Meanwhile, in the Jakarta area alone, demonstrations reached 500 times until December 2021, along with a recapitulation of demonstration data.

Political analysts say that seven factors cause violence to often characterize demonstrations against the PPKM, namely a) student and community disappointment with the poor performance of political elites. b) reducing job opportunities to reduce people's income. c) The third factor is the uncertainty of job opportunities for high school children and the equivalent. d) because the Pancasila system and democracy do not implement the political system. e) Fifth, according to him, central policies are considered unfair to the regions. This is exacerbated by how the apparatus handles problems in the regions, which often use repressive methods. f) The sixth factor, the apparatus also often uses repressive methods rather than dialogue and culture in dealing with demonstrators. g) The seventh factor is that the people are disappointed because the political elite is more concerned with the interests of the political elite and the economic elite than the national interest.

Efforts have been made in handling demonstrations in the following areas;

1) Pre-emptive efforts to give appeals to protesters about good demonstration procedures and notify relevant agencies that are the target points of demonstrations and or demonstrations,

2) The Police have carried out preventive efforts in carrying out their duties by fixed procedures (Protap). This is intended so that the Police, both individuals and units in taking action, are not seen as excessive by the community.

3) Repressive measures are the last action by the Police when demonstrations are out of control and have led to riots. Then the Police also made several efforts, namely by increasing the professionalism of members of the Police, coordinating with relevant agencies and holding legal counselling to the public.

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