

## **THE BARRACUDA MODEL IN HANDLING DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH SULAWESI (A Case Study at Regional Police Mobile Brigade Unit of Makassar)**

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### **Abstract:**

Introduction: Almost all kinds of demonstrations with anarchic nuance will inevitably cause material and mental loss. The impact may happen on the protesters themselves, the security apparatus and even to other citizens who were not involved in the anarchist demonstration. This study aims to examine, analyze and describe the following: a description of planning, implementation and monitoring of demonstrations, determinant factors that can support strategic management and prototypes model in handling demonstration actions at Makassar. Methodology in this study is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach at the Regional Police Mobile Brigade Unit, South Sulawesi. Data sources in this study are primary and secondary data sources. Data collection techniques are observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis in this descriptive qualitative study is through in-depth interpretation and meaning by simplifying data, presenting data, and conclusions. The result in this study shows that anarchic demonstration describes a shallow understanding of the issue of prosecution, which is expressed in the form of collective actions of protesters. The determinant factor includes the leadership that determines how to handle demonstrations based on rules and orders with the principles of discipline, hierarchy and loyalty. It concludes that there is a novelty of prototype model of strategic management in handling demonstrations with the acronym "BARRACUDA", namely Brain, ARRival, ACTion, Understanding, and gooD governAnce. This model can provide alternative solutions in an effort to handle demonstrations. The problem-solving model from state oriented to democratic governance involves consistent collaboration of actors.

**Keywords:** strategic management, handling demonstrations, Barracuda strategy

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### **I. Introduction**

Almost every demonstration that has an anarchic nuance will result in material and even mental loss. The impact can happen to the protesters themselves, the security forces, and even to other citizens who were not involved in the anarchic demonstration. The phenomenon of protest or demonstrations in Makassar at the South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade Unit needs a new strategic management to be more responsive and anticipatory to all developments and changes in the form and way of demonstrators taking action.

In handling anarchic demonstrations is carried out by means of preventive and repressive measures. The obstacles faced by the National Police in overcoming anarchic demonstrations were due to the limited number of Indonesian Police personnel not proportional to the number of protesters. This condition shows that the number of police personnel in handling demonstrations has strategic strength, but must be supported with complete facilities (Andiansah, W, 2010).

Some efforts that have been made in handling demonstrations in the jurisdiction of the East Lampung Police, namely: Pre-emptive efforts that provide appeals to protesters about proper demonstration procedures and inform relevant agencies, which are the target points for protest action or demonstrations (Yudasena, F., et al., 2021). An effort to handle the demonstration is taking firm action against the perpetrators of the vandalism by identifying the perpetrators who moved the masses at the time of the demonstration and provocation to commit acts of destruction during demonstrations (Mahendra, K., 2016).

University students' demonstrations are often lead to violence. In fact, the patterns and trends of violence that arise are relatively the same. Clashes with security forces are often the main choice for students because of their strong reasons. The security apparatus was deemed not pro-students because their actions were continuously monitored and prevented. This shows that violence is a social phenomenon that continues to occur repeatedly and deliberately. The human decision to commit violence is driven by a gap between value expectations and value capabilities. This study aims to examine, analyze and describe the following: a description of planning, implementation and monitoring of demonstrations, determinant factors that can support strategic management and prototypes model in handling demonstration actions.

## **II. Material And Methods**

The location of study is in the South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade. This type of study is qualitative with a descriptive research approach based on the objective of obtaining a complete and realistic description to strategic management in handling demonstration action. Data sources are primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources were obtained from the results of interviews with selected informants and the results of observations conducted at the Regional Police Mobile Brigade Unit. The key informant was the commander of the South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade and supporting informants consisted of battalion commanders, members of the Mobile Brigade, students, Non-Government Organizations and community leaders. The focus in this study is the strategic management in handling demonstrations by Regional Police Mobile Brigade based on rules, plans, implementation and supervision. Data collection techniques are interviews, observation and documentation. The data analysis consists of three stages, namely; data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

## **III. Result and Discussion**

### **Description of planning, implementing and supervising demonstrations**

The results of the study show that planning, implementation and monitoring of demonstration actions by the South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade Unit have been carried out according to their duties and functions. It is proven by various strategic managements in handling the demonstration action in the jurisdiction of South Sulawesi. The higher the psychological motives, external support, and situational conditions for demonstrations, the higher the tendency to carry out anarchic demonstrations. The repressive actions of the apparatus became a trigger that led to a counter-productive success in overcoming demonstrations in Makassar.

According to (Aditya, L. D, 2017), in handling demonstrations there are three stages, namely preparation, implementation and consolidation. While, internal factor is lack of coordination among units, then external factor is people who still think traditionally about development (Januarzah, I., 2017). In handling demonstrations in the field, every police officer is allowed to act according to his own judgment but must be based on the sake of security, order and the public interest (Aryani, Y. D., 2011). The phenomenon of anarchic action in demonstrations often occurs in demonstrations that occur, so it must be understood that acts of anarchy in demonstrations are closely related to acts of violence, which have actually long grown in society. Actions of mass violence lately seem to be used as a tool or means to exert pressure on the aspirations voiced by all elements of society, who are angry at the old structure to get involved / participate in changing various public policies that have so far been felt to be full of injustice (Fragusty, W., 2019).

(Sapari, Agus & Kurniati, N. made taganing, 2008) stated that the police officers carried out aggressive actions against demonstrators as retaliation for their previous aggressive actions, such as swearing, throwing or hitting. Subjects tend to act aggressively towards demonstrators while in charge of securing demonstrations, subjects commit acts of aggression against demonstrators such as acts of verbal aggression by the subject as a reaction to acts of verbal aggression committed by demonstrators, such as insults and insults against the subject and his group, and actions. Physical aggression by the subject, such as beating and kicking demonstrators, is a reaction to the demonstrators' previous actions by pelting or hitting the subject.

### **Determinant factors that can support strategic management of countermeasures against demonstrations.**

The results show that the determinant factors include leadership factors that determine to cope with demonstrations based on rules and orders with the principles of discipline, hierarchy and loyalty. The *siri na pacce* cultural factor which is a reflection of the noble values of Makassar's *Bugis* which is shown by the persistence in defending opinion, propriety and fighting for truth and honesty can be manifested in solving problems in the handling of demonstrations. The role of information technology factors determines the management of information quickly and correctly and can shape public perceptions regarding the issue of demonstrations received by demonstration participants. The apparatus resource factor in overcoming

demonstrations is determined by the professional ability of the apparatus in order to maintain security and order, comfort and safety of the community. Pre-emptive, preventive and repressive capabilities in overcoming actions must be based on rules and justice and humanity in the South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade Unit.

Indonesian Police must be able to create a conducive situation. The inhibiting factor for the implementation of security is worrying because it will not support in the event of a big riot (Romadhon, M. I., 2020). Changes in the organizational environment are increasingly complex and competitive, requiring every organization and company to be more responsive in order to survive and continue to grow. The phenomenon of leadership style in Indonesia is an interesting and influential problem in political and state life. The role of leadership is strategic and important in an organization as one of the determinants of success in achieving the mission, vision and goals of an organization (Alam, N. M., 2015).

The role of the Mobile Brigade Unit in handling demonstrations on conflict resolution from mediation to completion obtained a win-win solution. Constraints are overcome by increasing the strength of the members, adding PHH and romantic facilities, and increasing the cost of accommodation; efficiency of handling demonstrations by increasing coordination and administrative integration between the regional units, the Mobile Brigade and the Regional Police (Atiek Rohmiyati., 2016).

#### **A prototype model of strategic management in handling demonstrations.**

A prototype model of strategic management in handling demonstrations with the acronym "Barracuda", namely Brain, Arrival, Action, Understanding, Democratic Governance. This model can provide alternative solutions in an effort to tackle demonstrations. The problem-solving model from state-oriented to democratic governance involves consistently collaborating with actors.

#### **Brain**

In fact, every expression of opinion must be preceded by a set of knowledge about the content of its demands and experiences for each person or group before taking action demonstrations. Therefore, every delivery of ideas or brainstorming in the implementation of demonstrations must be complete and systematic.

According to (Minter, D & Reid, M, 2007) that Brainstorming is a method for generating creative problem solving by encouraging group members to throw ideas while holding back criticism or judgment. Brainstorming, in its many forms, has become the standard tool for ideation or new idea development.

#### **Arrival**

Arrival means arrival. With regard to the countermeasures of demonstrations, that the arrival means that before carrying out the demonstration, to convey an opinion, the arrival process needs to be well prepared. Likewise, every demonstrator understands the situation and conditions before arriving at the destination of the action.

The system for handling action demands should be carried out accountably through official answers by continuing the discussion to draw conclusions. Statements of acceptance or rejection require acceptable reasons. Openness in the current era of democracy actually lies in public trust, if public trust is higher, the opportunity to protest against a policy will also be smaller.

#### **Action**

In the term, Action not only describes physical actions performed by humans, animals, or something, but also describes mental actions such as thinking, imagining, and others. Action at demonstrations is a legal thing to be carried out by various elements of society, including students and farmer organizations. Demonstration is a form of productive expression from a group of people that contains demands for conditions, reality, an overflow of awareness and is even a form of national critical education, so it needs action in healthy demonstrations without anarchists.

#### **Understanding**

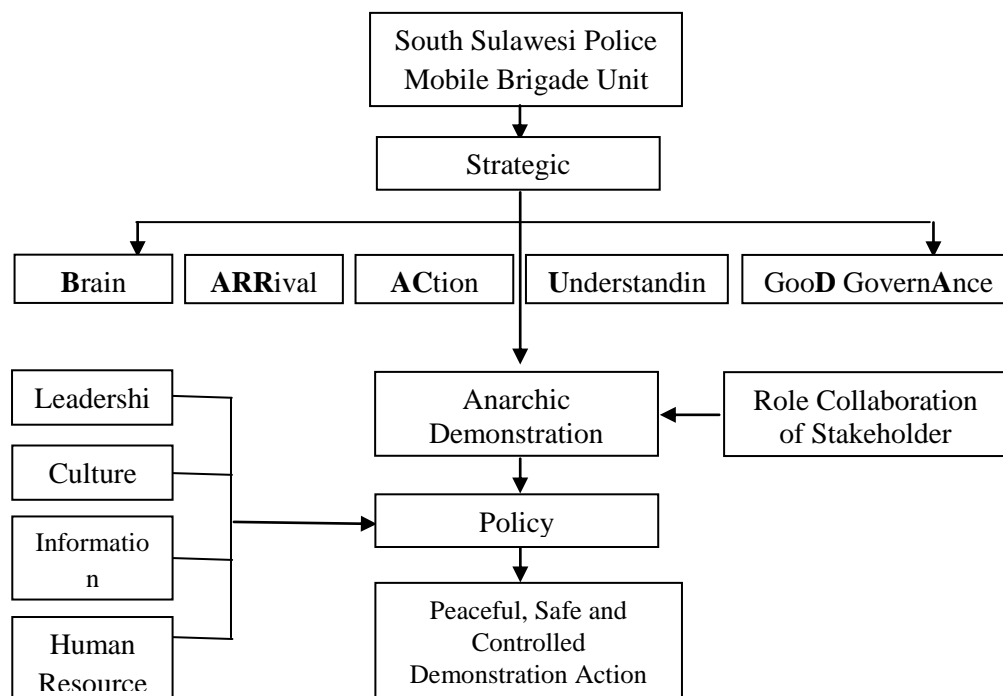
The concept of understanding actually understands the rules and interests of others can be fulfilled through respect for one's rights. Healthy demonstrations without anarchists, apart from improving the public service system, need awareness and control of the demonstrators as well as mutual understanding from the police for mass action/demonstrations which are ideal so that no party feels aggrieved and even becomes a victim of riots to determine the implementation of security development. public and private community security with the core of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia as a professional law enforcer of the State, regulated in Law No.2 of 2002.This law is deemed necessary to provide a strong and solid legal foundation in the structure of the duties and powers of the Police The Republic of Indonesia, and expressing opinions in public

is one of the human rights guaranteed in article 28 of the 1945 Constitution that: "freedom of association and assembly, expressing thoughts orally and in writing and so on shall be stipulated by law."

**Good Governance**

Every implementation of demonstrations must prioritize collaboration among actors as the basis for social policies that are based on resource exchange, interdependence, trust, negotiation and reciprocity. In a democratic system, everyone, organizations and groups have the same opportunity to convey their demands. This is different from countries that are not democratic, where the opportunity to convey demands is very limited to certain groups. Political parties, with one of their functions as agents in political communication, play an important role in conveying these demands.

Prototype Model "BARRACUDA" Countermeasures for Anarchist Demonstrations (Taufik Iskandar, 2020)



**IV. Conclusion**

In conclusion, it was stated that the novelty of prototype model was a strategic management in handling demonstrations with the acronym "Barracuda", namely Brain, ARRival, ACtion, Understanding, gooD governance. This model can provide alternative solutions in an effort to handle demonstrations. The problem-solving model from state oriented to democratic governance involves consistent collaboration of actors.

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