

COLLABORATIVE POLICING MODEL FOR PREVENTING LOCAL BRAWL IN THE MODERN ERA

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ABSTRACT

Social problems that go unaddressed can escalate into serious issues requiring law enforcement intervention. Juvenile delinquency, such as thuggery, alcohol consumption and drug abuse, can trigger street brawls when social control and parental supervision are weak. The increasingly anarchic nature of these brawls, coupled with the influence of social media, means this phenomenon spreads more easily and causes public unease. This study aims to formulate a collaborative policing model to prevent street brawls in the digital age. The research employs a qualitative approach through a review of the literature and empirical data based on the author's experience whilst serving within the jurisdiction of the Metro Jaya Regional Police. The data were analysed using descriptive-qualitative methods through the identification and synthesis of findings relating to causal factors, prevention, policy implementation, collaborative policing, and e-Polmas. The research resulted in a model for preventing street brawls that involves the police, the government, schools, families and the community through six main components, namely problem mapping, a collaborative task force, an intervention programme, policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and digital collaboration. This model emphasises early detection, social intervention, cross-sectoral coordination and the utilisation of digital technology as an integrated and sustainable strategy for preventing street brawls.

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INTRODUCTIONS

Human social life is characterised by interdependence amongst individuals, as well as the potential for deviant behaviour that disrupts social order. The concepts of '*homo homini lupus*' and '*eristic dialectics*' illustrate the human tendency to engage in conflict or cause harm to others for the sake of specific interests (de Waal, 2005). Therefore, religious and legal norms are necessary to regulate interpersonal relationships and foster an orderly social life (Alwasi et al., 2025).

One social issue that can escalate into a threat to security and public order is street fighting, namely clashes involving two or more groups, whether between students or between community groups. This issue arises when certain behaviours are deemed detrimental to community life and require intervention to prevent wider repercussions (Soekanto, 2012). Street brawls now take the form not only of direct fights using bare hands or blunt objects, but may also involve sharp weapons and dangerous objects. Based on the author's empirical data gathered whilst serving with the Jakarta Metropolitan Police, mass brawls can be triggered by mutual taunting, inter-group conflicts, personal issues, the need for self-actualisation, inter-school rivalry, and the use of social media. Lubis and Arisca (2022) identified triggering factors,

pivotal factors or root causes, mobilisation factors, and factors that exacerbate the conflict. The consequences include violence, physical injury, legal proceedings, school sanctions, and even death.

School brawls are linked to the interaction of various factors, such as family, education, social circles, group psychology, socio-economic conditions, technology, and social media. Consequently, addressing them cannot rely solely on repressive approaches but must focus on preventing the conditions that allow deviant behaviour to flourish. Trevino & Nelson (2021) explain that a social problem is a condition, event, or behaviour that has a negative impact on society and needs to be addressed. From a criminological perspective, Hamid (2025) explains that crime can be understood through structural-functional, symbolic interactionist, and conflict perspectives. These perspectives indicate that group violence is not merely an individual act, but is linked to interactions, social structures, injustice, and power relations.

Prevention of street fighting must be undertaken before it escalates into a criminal offence. Lab (2013) distinguishes crime prevention into primary, secondary, and tertiary categories. Primary prevention focuses on reducing the physical and social conditions that encourage deviance, whilst secondary prevention is directed at identifying potential deviance by involving law enforcement agencies and the community, including through community policing and collaborative policing (Dirgala et al., 2023; Juliana et al., 2025). Tertiary prevention relates to the criminal justice process. In the context of street brawls, primary and secondary prevention are important as they enable intervention to take place before violence escalates into a criminal offence (Wilson et al., 2024).

Such prevention requires cross-sectoral cooperation (Linhorst et al., 2024; Mazerolle et al., 2021). Soekanto (2012) explains that cooperation is an activity involving two or more people to achieve a common goal. In crime prevention, cooperation develops into a collaborative system through communication, coordination, division of tasks, shared responsibility and the involvement of various parties. Hutapea (2023) highlights the importance of structural coordination in addressing the root causes of conflict through a collaborative policing approach, whilst Angkasa (2024) demonstrate that community policing emphasises cooperation between the police and the community in fostering security and preventing street fights.

Nevertheless, previous research has not comprehensively formulated a model for preventing street brawls that integrates the police, local government, schools, families, the community, youth organisations, and digital technology within a single collaborative framework (Blair et al., 2021). This gap is all the more relevant because modern street brawls do not only take place in physical spaces but are also influenced by interactions, provocation, communication, and mobilisation via social media.

These developments necessitate the strengthening of community policing through digital spaces. E-Polmas is a form of community policing that utilises the internet to convey messages regarding safety and order, as well as to foster interaction between the police and the community. Suseno (2016) explains that E-Polmas is carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas officers and community policing agents via the internet, whilst Munasir et al. (2024) emphasise that E-Polmas does not replace conventional policing, but rather modernises the relationship between the police and the community through social media in a more flexible manner, without constraints of time or location.

Given these circumstances, the novelty of this research lies in the development of collaborative policing as a model for preventing street brawls, which integrates the police, the government, schools, families, the community, youth organisations, and digital technology. This model encompasses the identification of risk factors, early detection, cross-actor communication and coordination, the strengthening of the social environment, and the utilisation of E-Polmas. Consequently, this study aims to analyse collaborative policing as a model for preventing street fights in the modern era through the integration of cross-actor roles and the utilisation of digital technology.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design from a post-positivist perspective. The study aims to understand the phenomenon of street brawls, the factors influencing them, and the police response, as well as to formulate a collaborative policing model as a prevention strategy. Research data were obtained through desk research and the first author's professional experience whilst serving in a police unit under the jurisdiction of the Metro Jaya Regional Police.

Secondary data were obtained from scientific journal articles, books, official documents, legislation, and relevant sources concerning street brawls, crime prevention, community policing, collaborative policing, and electronic community policing. Meanwhile, the author's professional experience was utilised as observational and reflective data concerning the situation of street brawls, prevention activities, adolescent behaviour, environmental conditions, and the

police response. This empirical data was used strictly within the context of the author's experience and did not include personal information or confidential police data.

Data collection was carried out through a review of the literature and reflection on the author's professional experience. The data were then analysed using thematic analysis to identify and group patterns relating to the causes of street brawls, early detection, pre-emptive, preventative and repressive/investigative measures, stakeholder involvement, and the use of digital technology. The results of the literature review were compared with the author's professional experience to identify patterns and the need for collaboration in the prevention of street brawls.

Data on the geographical distribution of areas prone to mass brawls in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta (DKI Jakarta) was sourced from the Village Potential (PODES) statistical release published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Methodologically, specific conflict trigger indicators at the urban village level (such as crowd density) were only available for the 2020 data release. This is due to the periodic nature of the PODES census, which is not conducted annually by the BPS. Consequently, the 2020 data release serves as baseline data to describe the characteristics and spatial foundations of area-specific vulnerability. To examine the dynamics of street brawls throughout the comprehensive observation period of 2019–2024, the analysis in this study uses this baseline data as a structural reference point, which is then contextualised against contemporary macro-level security trends.

The credibility of the data is reinforced through triangulation between the literature and professional experience. The potential for subjective bias is controlled by distinguishing empirical experience from theoretical interpretation and comparing it with the relevant literature. Based on the results of this analysis, a collaborative policing model has been developed comprising five stages: situational analysis and problem mapping; the formation of a collaborative policing task force; the development of intervention programmes; the formulation and implementation of policies; and monitoring and evaluation. This model is presented as a proposed conceptual framework and has not yet been tested for effectiveness (Wahyuni, 2023).

RESULTS

Brawls as A Social Problem

Brawls have become a viral and unsettling phenomenon over the past five years (2019 until 2024), characterized by the use of long bladed weapons and the exploitation of social media platforms (such as Instagram Live, TikTok, and Facebook). The cities of Jakarta, Bekasi, and Depok, falling under the jurisdiction of the Jakarta Metro Police record the highest number of brawls among all major cities in Indonesia. Based on data obtained by the author, the number of brawl cases in Jakarta is as follows:

Table 1. Number of brawl cases in Jakarta

No.	City	Total
1	West Jakarta	48
2	Central Jakarta	24
3	North Jakarta	19
4	South Jakarta	15
5	East Jakarta	7
6	Seribu Islands	-

Source: BPS DKI 2020

The data as in Table 1 above reveals that West Jakarta, the area with the highest population density, ranks highest in the frequency of street brawls. Central Jakarta, serving as a hub connecting Jakarta with surrounding satellite areas, ranks second. According to the collected data, many victims of these brawls sustain severe injuries, with some incidents even resulting in death.

The spatial distribution of the number of sub-districts experiencing mass brawls due to overcrowding is presented in Table 1. The data is drawn from the sectoral publication 'Village Potential' (PODES) by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of DKI Jakarta Province. Given the limitations of the BPS's institutional publication, which only released this specific conflict-triggering indicator in its 2020 edition, the data was used in this study as a static baseline snapshot. The absence of updated data (data gap) for 2019 and the period 2021–2024 from the BPS source was addressed by using the 2020 data as the anchor for structural analysis. This figure represents the inherent vulnerability of each administrative region, which serves as the theoretical basis for observing the persistence of mass brawls in Jakarta up to 2024.

The phenomenon of street brawls can be viewed as a social issue falling under the category of crime because it encompasses two aspects:

Mala in se (inherently wrong; wrong by nature).

Engaging in a brawl is a malicious act because it violates moral principles and the conscience, potentially resulting in loss of life and psychological trauma. Brawls directly harm others or cause material damage to property and can even be fatal such as the fatality reported in the Sawah Besar area (Jati, 2024). Furthermore, brawls can incite public outrage by disrupting public order and social life; an example is the brawl on the Atrium overpass, which disrupted the activities of thrift vendors in the Senen area.

Mala prohibita (wrong because it is prohibited by law).

Brawling is an act strictly prohibited by statutory regulations, including the Indonesia Criminal Code (KUHP) and special laws. Applicable provisions include Article 170 of the Criminal Code (collective violence), Article 358 (participation in a brawl), and Article 351 (assault resulting in severe injury or death). Carrying a sharp weapon violates Article 2 of Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951. Additionally, brawls compromise public order and safety by disrupting traffic flow, involving acts of vandalism, and threatening business activities.

Further, the author examines the phenomenon of brawls, categorized as a social problem, through both objective and subjective lenses, based on empirical facts:

Objective perspective (inherently detrimental)

These acts result in damage to public facilities and cause injuries or even fatalities. Brawling also violates Articles 170, 351, and 358 of the Criminal Code as well as Emergency Laws regarding sharp weapons. Furthermore, brawling constitutes a form of collective violence characterized by high levels of aggression and adrenaline within a crowd, which can reinforce divisions and conflicts with other groups.

Subjective perspective (based on labeling/the participants' own meaning)

For adolescents, brawling can be viewed as a quest for identity as they transition into a new world and seek recognition from their seniors. It also involves peer pressure stemming from their social environment, which can encourage such violent behavior. Additionally, from a subjective standpoint, brawling represents an expression of group solidarity, defending a leader or fellow members in the name of honor.

Based on the aforementioned criteria used to gauge the phenomenon, street brawls are classified as a social problem for the following reasons:

Violation of legal rules and social norms

Engaging in street brawls clearly violates positive law specifically Articles 170, 351, and 358 of the Criminal Code and Article 2 of Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951. Such brawls also violate norms of morality and decency, instilling fear and a sense of insecurity among residents.

Negative impact on individuals and the social order

Street brawls can cause psychological trauma (in the medium to long term) and result in casualties, ranging from severe injuries to loss of life. Furthermore, they disrupt the social order and public peace, damage public facilities, and undermine national stability.

Deviant behavior

Group violence, such as street brawls, constitutes a form of social deviance that reflects an anarchic attitude and erodes the nation's moral fabric. This represents a state of anomie a form of deviant behavior that sets the perpetrators apart from the rest of society.

The common causes that elevate street brawls to the level of a social problem stem from both internal factors (personal traits, family dynamics, and a lack of moral education) and external factors (environment, school, and technology). Currently, empirical evidence suggests that social media plays a pivotal role in the prevalence of these brawls (Carter et al., 2021; Williams et al., 2018); perpetrators use technology to broadcast live streams, effectively goading peers into fighting. Additionally, a lack of parental supervision is a critical issue, as the family unit is the decisive factor in preventing such street brawls.

Analysis of Brawls on The Dimension of Social Problem and Police Science

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency specifically street brawls, represents a 'snowballing' social issue; it does not emerge suddenly but rather evolves from economic inequality, government policies that do not favor the general public, and weak social control and official oversight. Consequently, addressing this issue requires the application of police science. Police science is the study of police functions and institutions in managing social issues, supported by other disciplines, with the aim of establishing social order. Based on the proactive policing 'iceberg theory' (Dahniel, 2018), there are four police functions tasked with handling social conflict: early detection, pre-emptive action, preventive action, and repressive/investigative action.

Regarding the phenomenon of street brawls, the author analyzes this social issue from three primary perspectives: Social-dimension (causes and context)

The focus here is on understanding the root causes and social conditions underlying the emergence of the social issue. Street brawls generally stem from problems of inequality. Government policies that disadvantage the lower class such as high education and healthcare costs, discrimination, housing difficulties, and limited access can create social disparities that affect potential perpetrators. Social issues are often linked to the relationship between individual actors and the structural positions of authority involved in formulating and implementing state policies; this involves specific values and norms within a dynamic, reciprocal process.

Behavioral dimension (the social issue itself)

This involves identifying the phenomenon or behavior regarded as a social problem. Here, we examine the anomalies or deviant behaviors that constitute the social issue. Empirical evidence gathered by the author during patrols frequently reveals youths loitering outside of school hours. Raids have uncovered cigarettes, sharp weapons, and even narcotics. Many teenagers also use 'Aibon' glue and 'Bodrex' medication as substitutes for marijuana to induce an adrenaline rush that triggers violence and aggression (Tanaya & Apriyani, 2023).

Law enforcement dimension (official response)

This context involves a legal-social relationship between the actors involved and the authority structure responsible for implementing state policies that embody specific norms. This section focuses on how the police respond to and handle the issue of brawls through law enforcement. The INP have taken a proactive approach to addressing brawls through pre-emptive measures (guidance and outreach), preventive actions (deterrence), and repressive measures (law enforcement). However, law enforcement efforts frequently encounter obstacles because the perpetrators are often minors, resulting in them being returned to their parents rather than facing formal legal proceedings. Furthermore, the lack of clear regulations at the local unit level regarding the handling of brawls leaves officers uncertain about the appropriate course of action, contributing to the recurrence of these incidents. Additionally, the absence of specific Standard Operating Procedures for handling brawls unlike the regulations governing public demonstrations, poses safety risks to the officers involved.

Based on the Iceberg Theory within proactive policing specifically regarding simultaneous strategies to address social issues like brawls, the roles of the INP are outlined as follows:

Early Detection: This function involves early warning and detection of potential public order disturbances that are prone to escalating into social issues. The intelligence unit is tasked with identifying criminogenic factors likely to develop into brawls.

Pre-emptive: This function involves a 'soft' and humanistic approach to engaging with the community or individuals at risk of becoming perpetrators or victims of brawls. Community policing and public relations units conduct outreach and education to raise awareness regarding safety and public order.

Preventive: This police function involves prevention and patrols targeting 'police hazards' or incipient disturbances, situations that, if left unchecked, could escalate into actual public order disturbances or criminal acts. The Samapta units and Traffic units play key roles in this function.

Repressive/Investigative: This is the final function, involving repressive enforcement, including the use of coercive measures to uphold the law against actual disturbances that have already occurred (factual threats). The Criminal Investigation Division is responsible for this function.

Theoretical Perspective of Social Problem for Brawls

Once the phenomenon of street brawls is viewed and categorized as a social problem, several theoretical perspectives can serve as a framework for understanding the behavior. According to Trevino (2019), street brawls as a social problem have negative impacts on various individuals. The incidence of this problem tends to decrease in the presence of interdependence, engagement in work or studies, marriage, and a stable environment. There are three perspectives on social problems as previously mentioned, categorized here based on the origins of the issues:

Functionalist perspective

This perspective attributes the problem to normlessness, the failure of social expectations, cultural conflict, and systemic breakdown. Social problems also arise from the operations of institutions both past and present.

Conflict perspective

This involves competition between groups possessing differing values and levels of power.

Interactionist perspective

This focuses on how society perceives specific behaviors and the process of labeling individuals involved in social problems.

All the three offer distinct social perspectives on street brawls. In this context, Mustofa (2021) explains that a theoretical perspective represents a viewpoint regarding the reality of the phenomenon under study, one that is linked to the life experiences of the person employing it. Therefore, based on case analysis and empirical data, the author has chosen to frame the issue of street brawls within the conflict theory perspective.

The author views the issue of street brawls through the lens of conflict theory for the following reasons:

School brawls can be understood in the context of social relationships characterised by conflicting interests, inequality and power dynamics. Based on the author's data and empirical experience, some cases of school brawls involve pupils from state schools and vocational secondary schools. However, these findings cannot yet be used to conclude that a particular type or status of school directly causes involvement in school brawls. Similarly, the observation that prestigious private schools are relatively rarely involved in school brawls cannot yet be generalised, as this study has not utilised comparative data across school types. The relationship between the zoning system and pupils' involvement in school brawls also cannot yet be stated as a cause-and-effect relationship, as this study does not present comparative data from before and after the implementation of the zoning system. Therefore, school factors and the zoning policy in this study are understood as contexts requiring further examination, rather than as direct causes of school brawls.

School brawls can also be viewed through the lens of power dynamics and the labelling of the groups involved. In this context, some perpetrators may perceive themselves as belonging to an environment with weak social control. However, this perception does not automatically imply that the perpetrators are victims of policy. Consequently, the aspect of power within a conflict perspective is used to explain how relationships between groups, communities and institutions can influence the way a conflict is understood and addressed.

School brawls may involve groups with differing values, interests and positions of power. In some cases, inter-group rivalry relates to the desire to gain recognition or group prestige. Among youth groups or motorbike gangs, inter-group conflict may also relate to perceptions of territory and relationships that have previously been strained.

Inter-group conflict may also arise from differences in outlook, competition over space or territory, and the desire to preserve group identity and honour. These conditions indicate that street brawls are not only related to individual actions, but also to social relationships between groups that can reinforce recurring conflict.

This study employs a qualitative approach grounded in the critical criminology paradigm specifically group conflict theory (Vold & Bernard, 1986), which posits that individuals continuously form groups based on shared interests to achieve their goals. Inter-group conflict arises when the interests being pursued overlap or clash. Empirical evidence suggests that the aggressive behaviors observed during street brawls are often manifestations of group dynamics rather than inherent individual traits; for instance, participants may arm themselves with long bladed weapons, golf clubs, or mobilize as motorcycle gangs actions that do not necessarily reflect their true personal dispositions. A prime example is the long-standing conflict between residents of Manggarai and Pegangsaan, who have vied for economic resources and power in the area (detikNews, 2014). That have been lasting for years.

Consequently, the conflict perspective adopted in this study is used to explain the dynamics of intergroup relations and the process of conflict escalation, rather than to suggest that any one specific social factor is the sole cause of street brawls.

Collaborative Policing Policy Model in Combating Brawls

Towards the end of the article, after discussing the phenomena, perspectives, and dimensions of the issue of street brawls, the author proposes a prevention solution in the form of a collaborative policing model tailored to current circumstances and the modern era. The persistent occurrence of brawls involving students, gangs, and local groups has undoubtedly caused public anxiety and disrupted national stability (Elita et al., 2023; Nurfaidah et al., 2025). Juvenile delinquency specifically street brawls is a shared social problem that requires resolution.

Consequently, the INP, the community, and the government must collaborate to formulate prevention policies and implement them consistently and professionally. Key stakeholders involved in this effort include the police, government bodies, schools, community leaders, youth organizations and parents.

The proposed collaborative policing model is a concept based on cooperation between the police and relevant stakeholders to prevent street brawls in the digital age. According to Soekanto (2012), cooperation involves two or more individuals or institutions; thus, the police engage these various elements to ensure effective prevention. Drawing on Lab's (2013) theory, the police and the community engage in secondary prevention by identifying the factors that cause the problem. Accordingly, they work together to detect early warning signs that could lead to brawls, identify the root causes, and eliminate the underlying issues.

In this model, the police are not the sole actors responsible for preventing street fights. The police play a role in early detection, security analysis, coordination, and pre-emptive and preventative measures. Local government provides

policy and resource support, whilst schools and parents are responsible for the supervision and guidance of young people. Community leaders and youth organisations play a role in social communication, prevention activities and conflict resolution within the community. Each actor remains responsible within their respective remit, whilst the collaborative policing task force serves as a mechanism for coordinating information, activities and follow-up actions amongst the various actors.

Before implementing this model, the following sequence of steps should be taken to anticipate street brawls:

Situational analysis and problem mapping

Police intelligence units conduct early detection regarding potential disturbances or social factors that could eventually trigger brawls. Community police officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) conduct outreach visits and awareness campaigns in schools and neighborhoods to foster an anti-brawl culture. Educational institutions and local community leaders (such as head of RT and RW) can emulate this approach.

Information obtained from the police, schools, parents and the community is then collated and mapped to identify the areas, groups or situations requiring intervention. At this stage, the police act as coordinators of security information, whilst schools, parents and the community serve as sources of information and supporters of early detection.

Formation of a collaborative policing task force

Officials from relevant agencies convene to establish a local task force dedicated to formulating policies and anticipatory measures for brawl prevention. Subsequently, officials from each agency designate personnel to participate in these collaborative policing activities.

Officials from relevant agencies have formed a collaborative policing task force at the regional level to formulate policies and proactive measures to prevent street fights. The task force involves the police, local government, the education sector, schools, parents, community leaders and youth organisations. Each agency appoints personnel in accordance with its remit. The police are responsible for security and the coordination of early detection, whilst the other stakeholders are responsible for interventions within their respective fields. The task force serves to integrate information and ensure that the outcomes of coordination are translated into clear actions.

Development of intervention programs

The police can collaborate with the education department to integrate juvenile delinquency prevention programs into the standard school curriculum. Officials from various agencies can also deliver public order and safety messages regarding brawls during routine ceremonies. Local government heads and the Regional Leadership Coordination Forum can take turns rewarding schools and neighborhoods that excel in preventing brawls.

Intervention programmes are determined on the basis of the results of problem mapping and information obtained from the various stakeholders. Consequently, interventions do not consist solely of police activities, but also include interventions by schools, families, the community and youth organisations, in accordance with the nature of the problems identified.

Policy formulation, dissemination, and implementation

Policies are formulated jointly by all relevant agencies, without delegating the task to subordinates. The team is also provided with a dedicated budget for dissemination activities. This is followed by optimal policy implementation based on Edwards III's (1980) framework, which entails effective communication between officers and the community, adequate team resources for executing activities, a positive disposition among police officers, and a credible, professional bureaucratic structure to carry out the policy.

Policies are formulated jointly by the relevant agencies, setting out the division of responsibilities, communication mechanisms, resources and the parties responsible for their implementation. The team also needs to secure budgetary support for dissemination and prevention activities. Policy implementation draws on the Edwards III framework (1980), specifically effective communication, the availability of resources, the commitment of those responsible for implementation, and a supportive bureaucratic structure. Through these mechanisms, information gathered in the field can be passed on to the relevant authorities for follow-up in accordance with their respective responsibilities.

Monitoring, analysis, and evaluation

This stage involves monitoring, analysing and evaluating the implementation of collaborative policing, as well as taking follow-up action on any shortcomings identified. The success of the model is assessed not only on the basis of a reduction in the number of street brawls, but also through several indicators, namely: (1) improved early detection of potential street brawls; (2) the level of participation by schools and parents in prevention activities; (3) responses to provocative content on social media; (4) the number and sustainability of prevention activities; (5) the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination and information exchange; (6) the ability to resolve conflicts before they escalate into street

fight; and (7) the sustainability of the collaborative policing mechanism. The evaluation results are used as feedback to improve the problem-mapping process and determine subsequent interventions.

Collaborative policing involving various stakeholders is evolving to keep pace with the rapid disruptions of the modern era, particularly through the utilization of technology, specifically social media. This has given rise to an ‘e-collaborative policing’ model, which employs modern, digitized methods while retaining conventional policing practices to ensure the police remain close to the community. The stages of e-collaborative policing are as follows:

Utilizing social media accounts to optimize the performance of Public Relations Units and Community Policing Officers

Utilizing blogs or websites to optimize the work of community policing officers.

Actively participating in online discussion forums, webinars, and remote lectures.

Producing scholarly writings for publication via social media updates and the internet.

The use of digital media supports all stages of collaborative policing; it is not a standalone stage. Social media and websites can be used to receive and disseminate information, support early detection, provide preventative education, and respond to information that has the potential to cause provocation. Online forums and webinars can be used to strengthen communication between the police, schools, parents and the community. Thus, e-collaborative policing accelerates the exchange of information and broadens the scope of collaboration without replacing conventional prevention mechanisms.

Collaborative policing in this study is related to community policing, but has a different emphasis. Community policing primarily emphasises the partnership between the police and the community in creating safety and order, whereas the collaborative policing proposed in this study expands this partnership through more structured coordination between the police, local government, schools, families, community leaders and youth organisations. The differences also lie in a clearer division of responsibilities, mechanisms for information exchange, indicators of success, and the integration of digital media into the prevention process.

Based on these measures, the author has developed a collaborative policing model for preventing brawls in the digital era, structured according to the following figure 1 flowchart.

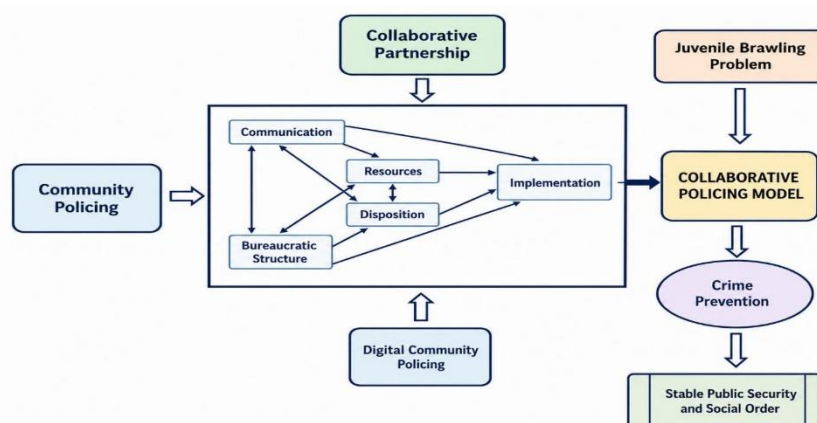


Figure 1. Framework of the collaborative policing model for brawl prevention in modern era.

Source: compiled by the author, 2026

The collaborative policing model in this study views the prevention of street fights as a proactive and collaborative process, rather than merely a repressive measure taken after a street fight has occurred. This approach is in line with problem-oriented policing, which emphasises the identification of problems, analysis of causes, appropriate responses, and evaluation of the outcomes of interventions (Hinkle et al., 2020). This model also incorporates the mapping of high-risk locations as a basis for prioritising prevention measures, in line with findings that hot-spot policing can reduce crime and violence in areas with a high concentration of incidents (Braga et al., 2019). In the context of street fights in the digital age, collaboration between the police, schools, families and the community, alongside the use of digital information, is vital to support early detection, prevent the escalation of conflict and speed up the response to potential street fights (Hasan et al., 2024; Siska, 2025). As such, this model links early detection, risk analysis, cross-stakeholder collaboration, preventive interventions, response and evaluation as a single, continuous chain of measures to prevent street fights.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, street brawls are a social problem arising from the interplay of various factors, such as adolescent behaviour, peer group relationships, the social environment, and the dynamics of digital media use, which can subsequently escalate into criminal issues and disturbances of public order. From a policing perspective, tackling street brawls cannot be achieved through repressive measures alone; rather, it is necessary to integrate the functions of early detection, pre-emptive action, prevention, and repressive/investigative measures in a continuous manner. This approach indicates that the prevention of street brawls must focus on identifying risk factors and addressing the root causes of the problem before they escalate into open conflict.

This study proposes collaborative policing as a conceptual framework for preventing street brawls, which positions the police, the community, the government, schools, families and relevant stakeholders as part of a joint prevention mechanism. The proposed model comprises several key components, namely early detection based on community intelligence and monitoring of the social environment; strengthening community participation; inter-agency coordination; pre-emptive and preventative interventions targeting at-risk groups; and the utilisation of technology and digital media to support communication, monitoring and response to potential gang fights. These components are relevant because street fights are multidimensional in nature; consequently, their prevention requires a response that is not only focused on law enforcement but also on managing the social conditions that allow conflicts to develop.

Digitalisation is a key element within the collaborative policing framework, as the patterns of interaction and mobilisation among groups of young people are increasingly influenced by social media and digital spaces. Consequently, the use of technology can support the exchange of information, the detection of potential conflicts, communication between the police and the community, and coordination amongst stakeholders. Thus, the collaborative policing model proposed in this study provides a conceptual framework for collaborative, participatory and technology-adaptive efforts to prevent street fights; it is not a model that has been empirically proven to be effective.

Further research needs to test the application of this framework empirically through implementation trials in several regions with different social characteristics, comparative case studies across regions, interviews with the police, schools, families, local government and community groups, as well as an evaluation of conditions before and after the model's implementation. Further research could also measure changes in the incidence of street fighting, community responses, the effectiveness of coordination among stakeholders, and the contribution of digital technology in supporting the prevention of youth conflict. Such testing is necessary to determine the extent to which the collaborative policing framework can be operationalised and developed into an evidence-based model for the prevention of street fighting.

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