A Study of the Aspects of Community Capacity, Principles of Democracy, And Civil Supervision in the Context of Community Policing

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Abstract *: The purpose of the research, in general, is to understand the potential of the Community Policing from partnership potential aspect, the democratic principals and the civil monitoring mechanism. In more specific way, it explains the potential of harmonic partnership between Police Officer and Community regarding the Community Policing program, the democratic principles in the contexts of the Community Policing existents done by Indonesian Police (Polri) to support the implementation of the Community Policing program and the mechanism of civil oversight upon the Community Policing program by Polri.*

The research approach use a quantitative study with a small part of qualitative interview in the data collection. With these methods, the writer is able to get the description of policies, laws and regulations level in the democratic contexts regarding the Community Policing program, and the empirical level about the community capacity role in the Community Policing program, specifically, in the partnership between Police and community including the way the community values the democratic principals application by Polri, civil monitoring mechanism and the power relation between Police and community in ordinary lives.

Some problem found in this research regarding the Community Policing implementation, basicly are not an obstacle for the successful Community Policing program in the future. Nevertheless, some improvement need to be done regarding all the problems, and should be the point of attention to all subjects in Community Policing program.

Keywords: *Community Policing, Community Capacity, Democratic Principles, Civil Monitoring, Policy Level, Empirical Level.*

I. Background

The fundamental change at the Indonesian Police (Polri) occurred during the reform era, which was marked by the institutional separation of Polri from the Army (TNI) on 1 April 1999. This policy constitutes a new foundation which separates the functions of defence and security in government administration. It was a fundamental and brave change because Polri had been part of the Army for more than three decades. Its position is always under the control of government.

The internal drive for change in Polri occurred due to the reform movement in 1997-1998 and was in line with the external demand for liberal democracy. In particular, there was a pressure for change at the state level, including state institutions and community. The emerging drive was based on the hope that the government and government institutions would be more responsive to and capable of formulating policies, programs and laws that would guarantee human rights and social justice. The consequence of the drive is that the government and government institutions, including Police, is only one of the actors in the implementation of the state function and does not always become the dominant actor. The demand encourages the realization of implementation of more democratic, independent and professional function of police.

The separation of police and military has also created a function of difference for each power of the two. In accordance with the National Guidelines (GBHN) 1999, TNI is a tool used by the state to protect, maintain, and defend the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia; Polri is a tool used by the state to enforce the law and maintain public order and safety, law enforcement, protection, and service to the community.

The separation of police from the military means the era of Police Independence. Independence is not intended to make this institution closed, walk, and work alone, but as a stage to create professional police. The independence of the police leads to paradigm change in the police with the orientation to security services of democratic modern society.

In order to make the paradigm applicable, Polri needs community participation in maintaining security and

public order through a harmonious partnership between Community and Polri. Through the partnership, we expect to set up collaborative efforts in solving various social problems in society related to public order and security of citizens. It is the partnership between police and community in the implementation of order and security for citizens what is known as the Community Policing.

II.Research Problem

It is not easy to realize Community Policing. Various problems will arise, first, related to the dualism of police functions themselves. In its position as a tool of power tool, it becomes the "enemy" of the community as it is ready to punish and supervise the community. But in its position as a partner in the community, Polri is required to provide protection and service to the community.

Second, in the context of a democratic society, the power of police should be strictly regulated to ensure the fundamental rights of citizens in relation to the police. In such reality, implementation of democratic principles becomes very important and urgent.

Third, related to the pressure to achieve the goals of building partnership between community and police is how the community can contribute to supervise the police as part of civilian oversight in the context of a democratic society.

Fourth, related to the equality relationship between Polri and Community in Community Policing program. Police as a formal institution of government will reflect itself as the party whose position is above the community.

The issues above will be more complex when faced with uncertainty about the willingness of society to engage actively in the efforts to prevent and control crime, particularly in relation to the opportunity of active community participation in Community Policing. The problem of community capacity to welcome the partnership with the police becomes a significant thing.

Referring to the description in the background and formulation of the above problem, the authors ask the following research question: "How is the potential of Community Policing seen from the aspect of partnership, the principles of democratic and mechanism of civil supervision?

III.Research Objectives

In general, this study aims to determine the extent to which the potential Community Policing can be seen from the aspect of partnership potential, democratic principles, and mechanism of civil supervision.

In particular, this study aims to: (1) Describe the potential of creation of a harmonious partnership between Police and the Community in the Community Policing program; (2) Explain the principles of democracy in the context of the existence of Community Policing that has done by Polri in supporting the successful implementation of the Community Policing program; (3) Describe the mechanism of civil supervision over Community Policing program carried out by Polri

IV.Theory

1.1.Level of Policy Covering Community Policing

In understanding the Level of Policies covering Community Policing, this Dissertation uses the theory of Democratic Principles by Leonardo Morino (2002) and Civil Society and Democratic Supervision over Sector of Security and Police (Marina, Caparini, 2002:2004).

1.1.1.Principles of Democracy in Community Policing

There are many theories and definitions of democracy principles which must be applied by institutions of a democratic state, including Police. In this dissertation, the author chooses the democratic principles set forth by Leonardo Morino (2002).

In Leonardo Morino's view (2002:4-7), there are five principles of democracy and their variations which will become central in the empirical analysis. The five principles are: first, the rule of law; second, accountability; third, the emphasis on responsiveness or association with the system or the citizens desire of civil society in general; fourth, full respect for human rights that includes a variety of matters relating to freedom and fifth, the progressive implementation of political, social, and economic equality.

Given that Community Policing is a government program run by government agencies, namely the police, to be applied in the community in the democracy packaging, these programs should be covered by the policy level, the rules and regulations and bureaucratic practices with the principles of democracy as described in Morino

dimension (rule of law, accountability, responsiveness, protection of human rights / freedom and political equality, social and economic).

1.1.2.Civil Society and Democratic Control on Police and Security sector and

Civil society plays an important role because of its potential contribution to good governance. Good governance is more than just the application of economic authority, political and effective administration in managing the country.

Good governance considers the relationship between state and civil society, especially the one related to how power is exercised. Good governance emphasizes the trust and dialogue between the government and its people. Civil society is engaged in the form of community participation and dialogue in the decision-making process and government action. This is a fundamental element of good governance (Caparini Marina, 2002:4; 2004:5; January Aart Scholte, 2001: 5).

The role of civil society in policing is perhaps more easily distinguished from the military domain, especially in democratic countries where democratic policing, and especially what is called Community Policing, has become a guiding principle. In the sense of democratic policing, the role of democratic civil society is marked by a civil supervision over police actions, including the implementation of Community Policing.

In summary, Community Policing needs the police with the following characteristics: (1) always works in conjunction with law enforcement; (2) protects the public with respect to human rights; (3) provides a fair maintenance of order; (4) be neutral (politically non-partisan); (5) be under the control of civil (not military) and civil-oriented, not military one. Having a professional and personal integrity (both comply with ethical codes that are explicitly stated (in law) or implicitly (the values); (6) is responsive to the needs of individuals and groups in the community (more responsive to community needs [downward], rather than political party or regime [upward]); (7) individually accountable to the community for their actions; (8) transparent and accountable to the various parties (including local communities) through various mechanisms of good monitoring in the executive, legislative, judicial, legal, administrative (internal), internal socialization (code of ethics), external (ombudsmen, grassroots initiatives, NGOs specializing in policing and human rights, community consultation group) (Marina, Caparini, 2002:11; 2004:13).

1.2. Empirical Level: Relation between POLRI and Community in Community Policing

The reform and transformation of the Police of Republic of Indonesia to be a civil police force requires Polri to be closer to and become the partner of community. If so far the police is strange to the community, then through Community Policing, the paradigm of police institution has gone through a significant changes. In the traditional pattern, police regulations focused on solving crimes, while in the pattern of Community Policing, the approach to problem solving is more flexible. Ways of handling problems in the traditional pattern is detection and arrest, while in the pattern of Community Policing is through reduction of crime rates and public disorder. Through this new system, it is attempted establish public trust in the Police with the aim to create partnerships between the police and local communities to address crime and social disorder in order to create peace.

1.2.1. Power Relation: A Problem in Equal Partnership

The pattern of relationship between the police and the community as described as an equal partnership that has existed between the community and the police is not without problems. Referring to the opinion of David Mathews (1988:65), we can see that the police and the community in doing so may create a relationship of two different interests: "We, the people; they the government", he writes.

State officials see their relationship to the public as what is exactly described by the theory of "a representative of government". State officials see themselves in the context of a relationship with a citizen or resident as a "manager of public problems", "arbiters of competing interests," and as "educators", so most likely that in partnership with communities, police place themselves in a more superior position. (David,1988:68).

1.2.2. Community Capacity in Supporting the Program of Community Policing

Willingness of community members in partnering with the police also depends on the community variables in the relevant community. The variables in the community that affect the willingness of community members to engage community in the activities of Community Policing (in the broader context is the prevention of crime) will in turn describe the capacity of the community itself.

Capacity of communities in crime prevention in this Dissertation is defined as a condition in which a community

has the collective power to secure their environment in the efforts of crime prevention. Several studies, among others made by Sampson and his colleagues in 1997; Robert J. Sampson and Stephen Raudenbush and Earls Felson (1997:3), indicate the capacity of communities as a collective efficacy - a measure based on social cohesion, informal social control and social participation in crime prevention both originating from within or outside the community - to reduce crime and deviant behaviour.

There are several elements in the concept of **Community Capacity**, namely: (1) **Social cohesion** and mutual trust among residents of a neighbourhood (William Wells, and colleagues, 2006); (2) **informal social control**, where the residents share the expectations for social control (William Wells, and colleagues, 2006), or a desire to intervene in the environment on the basis of the common good or the desire for residents to actively present the community norms to protect them if they are threatened (Robert J. Sampson and Stephen Raudenbush and Felson Earls. 1997), and (3) **Community participation for the activity**, whether that comes from within and outside the community is the ability of neighbourhood residents to participate in preventing crime and deviant behaviour in their community (Bursik, 1988).

1.2.3. Social Exchange Theory as an Explanation Framework for Public Participation

Social exchange theory in a more modern era is driven by the work of sociology scholars such as Homans and Blau. The model that appears to explain the social exchange theory basically consists of five main elements (William Purdue, 1986; Talcott Parsons, Edward Shils, Kaspar D. Naegele, Jesse R. Pitts. [Eds]. [1965]). They are (1) Behaviour is predicted above the rational thought; (2) The relationship becomes the basis for reward system; (3) Social exchanges are based on fairness; (4) Individuals will attempt to maximize their profits and minimize their costs in relation to the exchange relationship; (5) Individuals take part in a relationship based on a sense of expediency more than on mutual coercion.

Meanwhile, the social exchange theory also explains the motivation of individuals in pursuit of participation in a particular activity through an explanation of the four buildings that influence an individual to maintain his involvement in social activities. The four buildings are

1.2.4. Characteristics of Successful Partnership

Regardless of whether the partnership is an existing partnership or a partnership in a new form, any successful partnership is a relationship of trust between the partners (Himmelman, AT 2002).

In general, the success of a partnership between police and citizens can be seen if the community of partners involved. **First**, they have an equal power relationship for decision making and problem-solving. **Second**, there is a mutual benefit from this partnership. **Third**, there should be the openness to listen to each other ideas and opinions between the partners. **Fourth**, they believe in each commitment for the same purpose. **Fifth**, both parties show a relationship of mutual respect and sensitivity. **Sixth**, they communicate well with each other (Himmelman, AT 2002:17).

While Himmelman describes the success of a partnership between community and Polri can be seen between partners who are involved as shown above, Polri itself also has indicators of success of Community Policing as stipulated in the Regulation of Chief Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 7 of 2008 on the Guide Basic for Strategy and Implementation of Community Policing, Part Two, Success Criteria for Community Police. They can be seen from Polmas activity, from the aspect of society, from the aspect of relation between police and community.

V.Research Method

1.3. Level of Research Focus

The focus of this dissertation research includes two levels of attention. The first level is policy, regulation and legislation, regulation in the context of democracy in the Community Policing program. Research variables included in this level are the principles of democracy done by POLRI in the context of the existence of Community Policing and construction and reconstruction of civil supervision mechanism over the Police with regard to policies, regulations and legislation, and regulation. Second, the empirical level about the role of community capacity for Community Policing program, particularly the police and community partnership that includes how people assess the application of democratic principles by the police, civil supervision mechanism and power relation between the police and the community in everyday life.

1.4. Method of Data Collection

Quantitative methods were used for data collection purposes associated with the empirical level such as the influence community capacity for police and community partnerships, how people evaluate the application of democratic principles by the police, the implementation of civil supervision and the power relation between the police and the community in everyday life.

Qualitative methods were used for data collection purposes related to the level of policy, regulation and legislation, regulation in the context of democracy in Community Policing program, such as how far the Indonesian Police, in carrying out its police action, particularly Community Policing refers to the principles of democracy, how far the realization of civil supervision over police and equal partnerships in Community Policing at the concept level, policies, and practices of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

In connection with the purpose of qualitative data collection, the author has conducted interviews with several informants from the police and several informants who are not from the police but is considered to have expertise and whose scope of work is related to Polri.

Meanwhile, quantitative data collection was performed by structured interviews using a questionnaire to the members of real estate community and non-real estate community in Bekasi and Depok [1]. Settlement of real estate and non real estate community is set to represent the more established and less well-established community, on the consideration that there are differences in facilities between the two settlements that are directly or indirectly affect the ease of its members to conduct collective activities for the implementation of crime prevention in each environment[2].

1.5. Data Analysis

Analysis of qualitative data (interpretation of the data) is done by first examining all the data collected, whether obtained through interviews, observation, field notes and so on, and then data reduction if necessary, describing the results of interviews, perform data categorization results tailored to the research objectives. Meanwhile, quantitative data analysis focusing on explanation of relationships between research variables with data processing was performed by using SPSS (Statistics Package for Social Science). Weighting and scoring is also done to see the degree or level of each variable studied.

VI.Research Results

1.6. Community Capacity and Partnership in Community Policing

1.6.1.Condition of Community Members' Social Cohesion

The results show that the level of social cohesion in 4 (four) study areas[3] is high. This shows that in the real estate community and non-real estate in urban areas studied, the elements of social cohesion such as the feeling of being part of the community, commitment to mutual aid among community residents in neighbourhood issues and conduct joint activities for the advancement of their environment still can be found amid the assumption that life in urban communities has already eroded individualistic values that reflect the social cohesion among community residents.

The results also reject the assumption: (1) that there is a condition which makes it possible for differentiation of socio-economic status and culture in the neighbourhood that will affect the condition of social cohesion in their neighbourhood, (2) that there is a significant difference between residents of settlements that are considered more established (real estate) and the residents of settlements that are considered less well-established (non real estate) in terms of developing social cohesion among its members; (3) that there is different perception of togetherness and mutual help in solving social problems and implementation mechanisms between members of different settlements in the socio-economic level.

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[1]   Sampling was done by using multistage sampling method. The number of samples was 400. There were 200 samples for each real estate, consisting of 100 men and 100 women. But during the research implementation, the author could not get that number because during the research, there were many respondents who were not at home.

[2]   The facilities were also mentioned by Casswell and Thomson (1997), who say that differences in facilities to support the activities to prevent crime in the neighbourhood will affect the collective capacity of community members to prevent crime. Casswell and Thomson (1997) also stress that "infrastructure elements" also affect the community capacity to carry out effective collective activities.

[3] Community of *real estate* and non *real estate* in Bekasi and Depok.

The results also show that each level of education of community members supports social cohesion in the community. The interesting thing about these findings is that the community members with high levels of education actually the most supportive of social cohesion of the community.

In the meantime, female members of community have the potential in developing conditions of social cohesion in the community. The fact that women are active in neighbourhood activities can be viewed from several aspects. First, female members in relative terms, spend more time at home than male members who work every day. Second, the frequency of meetings between the female members is higher than male. Women are active in community meetings, such as study, social gathering, parties, and so on. With such conditions, the intimacy between female members is high and in turn may encourage them to be more active in social activities at the neighbourhood environment.

1.6.2. Condition of Informal Social Control of Community Members

The results showed that the level of informal social control in 4 (four) study areas is high enough. This shows that in the real estate community and non-real estate in urban areas studied, the security concerns of its members against themselves and their communities are still quite high. Daily behaviour in order to maintain security and order of the community, such as to rebuke a stranger who is in the community, is done by many people. Such condition of informal social control is thus a potential for the development of the effort to prevent crime spontaneously. If these conditions can be maintained, collective effort to prevent crime by the residents in urban settlements can be a collective activity in everyday life.

The level of such informal social control is likely not independent of the conditions of high social cohesion. This fact is in accordance with the opinion of April and colleagues (2006) which also see the relationship between social cohesion and the involvement of community members to prevent crime in their neighbourhood. April and friends refer to the opinion of Sampson and colleagues (2006:4) who say that social cohesion is seen as an important indicator of the capacity of citizens to engage in informal social control. Meanwhile, various indicators related to social cohesion are the levels of togetherness of community members to share values and social norms, depend on each other among the population, and the desire to conduct quality activities to maintain security in their community environment.

These results are also in line with the opinion of April and colleagues (2006), which through their research assumptions, argues that: **first**, that the population of a region, which is later defined a community, is considered reasonable to engage in crime prevention activities; secondly, that the population has a role in maintaining the security in their communities. The main theoretical argument behind this opinion is that the people who live together in the same community have the synergic capacity to regulate behaviour in their community.

The research also shows that every level of education of community members contributes to informal social control in the community, and that female community members have the potentials to develop the condition of informal social control in their community. The fact that female community members also have the potentials to develop the condition of informal social control is in line with the opinion of Pandolfelli Lauren, Stephan Dohrn, and Ruth Meinzen-Dick (200 7) and Andrew Peterson and Joseph Hughey (2004), which places the aspect of gender in the discussion of crime prevention. Women as citizens are also seen as having the potential to be active actors of crime prevention.

1.6.3. Community Members Participation in Intervention Program from Outside

The results show that the level of people participation in Intervention Program from outside their community in the four areas studied is high. This shows that in the real estate community and non-real estate in urban areas studied, the community members care about providing information to the police on security problems, they are committed to be responsible for security matters; they are willing to engage in meetings and in local social organizations. Such conditions of social participation have the potential for the development of programs that come from outside their communities when the community members consider that these programs will be beneficial to them.

The results also show that each level of education community members contribute to people participation in Intervention Program from outside their community. There was no significant difference between the levels of education in the community to contribute to the participation of citizens for the intervention program from outside the community. In addition to education, women also have the potential to the people participation in Intervention Program from outside the community.

1.6.4. Community Capacity in Supporting Partnership in Community Policing

In general, research findings indicate that the score of variable in the capacity of community to support partnerships in Community Policing, which includes indicators of Social Cohesion, Informal Social Control and Participation for intervention programs from outside the community in 4 (four) research sites is high enough. Meanwhile, the education of community members at all levels also supports Community Capacity.

It is very likely that the education variable is not significant in influencing community members in supporting the level of capacity in the neighbourhood. In their involvement in community activities (for the realization of social cohesion, informal social control and participation to welcome the intervention program from outside), the emotional aspects (emotional involvement) could be more influential than education (rational involvement). Feeling of being part of the community (sense of community) becomes an influential aspect for the willingness of community members to be involved in collective activities.

1.7. Partnership in Community Policing

Partnership in Community Policing, which includes the indicator of relation of Police with community leaders, frequency of dialogue between Police and community leaders, utility of spontaneous security by Polri, utility of community meetings by Polri, utility of on foot patrol by Polri, effectiveness of Police-Community Communication Forum in solving community problems and Police Cooperation with spontaneous bearer security, is sufficient. This reflects that the Partnership activities undertaken by the Police at the research locations (Bekasi and Depok) is seen as adequate by community members.

Many theories say that a form of partnership between police and communities is determined by the pre-conditions within the community, including the condition of social cohesion, informal social control and people participation to welcome the programs from outside the community. The results show that the social cohesion of the community members is good enough to contribute to the partnership between Polri and the community.

Meanwhile, research findings also show that the level of informal social control of the community members is good enough to contribute to the partnership between Polri and the community. This condition can also be explained in line with an explanation of the relationship between social cohesion of community residents with the Partnership. Although the role of population (community members) in crime prevention activities has been realized but the prevention of crimes involving the community is not necessarily effective. With a partnership or cooperation with the Police as caretaker of administration tasks in security and order, it is very likely that the community members feel that crime prevention efforts in the community will be more effective.

Just like the results of research on the relationship between social cohesion and social control of the partnership, the data indicate that the participation of community members in welcoming programs from outside the community is also good enough to contribute to the partnership between the police and the community. With good participation of the community member to welcome the program from outside the community, it is natural that they tend to welcome the invitation to partner in the Community Policing activities.

Research also shows that the condition of community capacity (as a union between the three conditions) is also good enough to contribute to the partnership between the police and the community. These results differ from findings of studies conducted by William Wells and his colleagues (2006:5), which concluded that collective efficacy (in the context of this dissertation research is the Community Capacity) is positively associated with the likelihood that people will take some action in response to problems in the neighbourhood through informal social control efforts rather than more formal intervention, such as partnering with the police or other government agencies.

1.8. Application of Principles of Democracy by Polri

The results showed that community members in the four locations of research argue that the condition of Rule of Law applied by the police is good. This means that the police in doing their police action respect the law, legal procedures or guidelines on operational practices, adhere to implementation regulation of the Law in operational practices, support the principles of integrity, dignity and human rights, and not discriminatory, fair and professional, regardless of social and political status, maintain discipline and efficiency in the police action, pay attention to policies regarding the use of minimum force in the police action and has clearly applied different main tasks and responsibilities with TNI.

The results also show that community members in the four locations of research argue that accountability condition imposed by Polri is good enough. This means that Polri has given adequate information about their performance and activities, has provided public information, has provided adequate response to public complaints. Meanwhile, knowledge transfer or dissemination on matters related to internal control to the actions

of police officers, the Internal Board of Police; the need for external supervision body for police, the external watchdog to police established by the Law, the supervisory body of Police formed by the community remains to improved.

The results also show that community member in the four locations of research argue that accountability condition imposed by the police is good enough. This means that the police in serving the community, in upholding the principle of protection of human rights by members of the community is considered sufficient. Meanwhile, the proportionality in the context of police action to protect human rights, police protection for vulnerable groups, prevention priorities and state support for the police task is yet to be improved so as to make the effort to protect human rights by the police better.

Related to the principle of responsiveness, the results show that community members the four locations of research argue that the condition of responsiveness conducted by the Police is good enough. This means that the police in responding to emergency calls, in providing service to the community as a whole as well as cooperation with special police in the framework of community policing is considered sufficient.

Meanwhile, the community members in the four locations of research argue that the condition of social and political equality conducted by Polri is good enough. This means that the police in protecting the democratic rights of the people, in securing the riots in demonstration activities, political meetings, and concentration of mass / public meetings, the use of physical force by Polri to face protests, by taking into account the independence of expression, association, and assembly is considered sufficient.

1.9. Condition of Civil Supervision

The results show that the level of civil supervision in the four study areas is quite high. This means that in the real estate and non-real estate communities in the urban areas studied, the security concerns of the members of their own security and the accountability demand of Polri, especially in community policing, is high.

As it is true to the principles of democracy, civil supervision over Polri is also a variable that can affect the good image of Polri. With the consideration that the implementation of civil supervision will be implemented well, so it is natural if community members then support the partnership with Polri in Community Policing program.

VII.Summary

This section will describe some summaries based on the data analysis.

The results of research about the policy level covering the implementation of community policing, particularly those related to representation and legitimacy of Polri's institutional democracy in the context of democracy, show that the level of laws, including the policies based on the new paradigm / reform of Polri / Police reform is adequate. This condition, then, shows that the basis of laws and regulations and existing policies can provide a strong foundation (justification) for the implementation of community policing programs in Indonesia.

The empirical conditions of policy level that cover the implementation Community Policing, particularly those related to the application of democratic principles in Community Policing, reveals some problems such as: (a) a more participatory mechanism of partnership has not been formulated; (b) formation and stratification of social classes and gender have not properly understood; (c) the driving factors and policies for initiative and ideas emerging from the local police have not be optimal

From the empirical conditions of policy level that cover the implementation of communities policing, particularly those related to the implementation of civil supervision over the police and their policing action, it is to be noted that there are still some problems such as: (a) the mechanism of civil supervision has not been functional, especially the supervision of the Police and their policing action; (b) there has been no effective supervision institution either formed by law or by community.

From the empirical conditions empiric level, namely the relation between Polri and community in community policing, particularly those related to the conditions of community capacity as the basis of partnership between police and community members, data show that the condition of community capacity in general support partnerships and ready to be developed for the benefit of welcoming the program from outside.

From the empirical condition at the empiric level, namely relation between Polri and community in community policing, particularly those related to the equal partnership between police and communities, the data show that until now there has been no equality. Police are more dominant since the establishment of the preparatory committee of communication forum of Polri and community until its realization.

From the empirical condition of empiric level, namely relation between Polri and community in community

policing, particularly those related to the creation of direct relationship between Polri and community in community policing, data show that there are three parties in the partnership relation which them create power relation of three parties: POLRI-FKPM-community. This then becomes obstacle to the creation of collective participation of community members in partnership with the Police for achieving the implementation effort of security and orders in the community collectively.

Some constraints in the implementation of community policing encountered in this dissertation research in general do not hinder the potential success of the program in the community policing in future. Some improvement and refinement related to these constraints must be made and received careful attention by the community policing implementers. Below are several policy recommendations for solving problems associated with the constraints mentioned above.

VIII. Policy recommendations

In brief, policy recommendations set forth in this dissertation can be seen the Table below:

Table 7

Recommendations

PROBLEMS	RECOMMENDATIONS
1) Lack of understand on the part of POLRI about the implementation of partnership activities with community members; 2) Ideas, initiative and even policy design about partnership activities is still based on perspective of the police	Review of those related to the implementation of partnership between Police and community member that cover the enforcement of interests and aspiration of community members in the implementation of this partnership program by making it in line with various forms of regulations
	Regulation of relation of work procedure between Polri and community member and other stakeholders in partnership activities, including Coordination and Supervision and Technical Guidance for Special Police; Civil Servant Investigator; as well as forms of Spontaneous Security Units and assistance and relation between Polri and local government
	Related to point 2 above, the expanded involved among stakeholders, especially in the management of some problems emerging and developing the in community can be realized and improved
	Structured and well-planned agenda in each partnership meeting so that the program activities can be measure and effective.
	There should a standard assessment that can be used to measure success, coverage and level of participation.
	There should be improvement of communication system between the parties involved, especially Polri and community members. A system of communication should be optimized for the function of public services and for early detection of security disturbances. Related to those matters, communication facilities should not only be place around the police but also in public areas that can be easily accessed by the community.
Problems related to the fact that the application of democratic principles have not be maximal, especially in the	Reformulation of partnership mechanism which is more participatory that involve all community members in reflecting their interest, needs and concrete values of the relevant community.
	There should be more effort to dig the potential of community culture that can be the model for improvement of partnership program in community policing.

PROBLEMS	RECOMMENDATIONS
application of community policing	Better understanding about formation and stratification of social classes and gender so that the partnership to be applied can be more suitable to the context of community that become the partner of Polri
	Encourage and facilitate policies for initiative and ideas emerging from the local police.
	Create a more democratic and egalitarian Police Institution, and actively participate in community policing activities.
Problems related to the fact that the mechanism of civil supervision over the police has not been functional, especially in the application of community policing	Improve and facilitate the effort to monitor and investigate not only the function of service and function of basic policing but also the cultural conditions that have so far contribute to the police performance.
	Review the role of Kompolnas (National Police Commission) as Police Supervising Board. The legal base of Kompolnas as the supervising board is very weak.
	Tasks and authority of Kompolnas should be reviewed. Due to this kind of task and authority, Kompolnas has no power to supervise Polri. There should be change and revision to Task and Authority of Kompolnas so that it can play maximum role in supervising activities.
	There are more to Kompolnas weakness related to the legal basis of its establishment, which stemmed from the Presidential Regulation to appoint Kompolnas taken from Law No. 2 of 2002 on Police of the Republic of Indonesia. The weakness is related to the source of operational budget for Kompolnas mentioned in Article 40 Law no. 2 of 2002, that is, all cost needed to support the implementation of Kompolnas tasks are borne by the State Budget. The problem is that Kompolnas is in Law No 2 of 2002 so that its budget should be the budget for Polri Headquarters.
	In order to formulate the needs and demand for security, order, comfort, and satisfaction of the community members, it is necessary to establish Polri Supervising Board like Kompolnas at regional levels, at least at provincial (Polda) and district (Polwil) levels.
	Performance improvement includes the domains of thought, appearance, and skill as social servants. As non –commissioned officers (Police *bintara*) is the biggest element in Polri and the main actor in public service, it is appropriate to focus the improvement is directed to *bintara*.
	Place sector police (Polsek) as a strategic institution of Polri in providing service to the public

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