

Paramilitary Policing in the Implementation of Police Departement Tasks: The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (POLRI)

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Abstract: This paper is the result of research that discusses the conception of paramilitary policing and investigating their implementation within the body of the POLRI. Including identify the elements of paramilitary policing in a variety of functional unit (*satfung*) in departement of police in resort level. The results of this study indicate the necessity of paramilitary policing control in the execution of duty serving the interests of the general public, but still needed internally in order to improve discipline and unity of police personnel in facing the instability and uncertainty of duties in the field.

Keyword: Paramilitary Policing, POLRI.

PRELIMINARY

The Police Force of the Republic of Indonesia (POLRI) has an extensive and thorough task, often because of one case, one person or one problem, the image of the national police become streaked. Nowadays many people questioned whether Police community policing paradigm is still relevant? Could it be that community policing really can be implemented in the geographical context and diversity of Indonesia? Or community policing should be applied in close quarter with other policing paradigm? Some critical views see the police performance became part of paramilitary policing which raises the image of the POLRI at the moment. Therefore needs to be examined what exactly paramilitary policing can be harmful? Which part of the police duty that indicated to performing paramilitary policing?

Cooperation between the police and the community in dealing with a variety of crimes are absolute things to do to boost the totality of social life. The presence of the police should be balanced on one side to keep the image of a strong Government and running a security forces, on the other hand be a part of civil society, running a direct interaction with the community every day.

Still often heard many reviews of mass media that police crack down on traffic offenders vigilantism, police firing blindly while arresting suspects, miss capture, brutal investigators set some handcuffs on suspect, outlaw police officers, police officers that always look for citizen mistakes, police officers that made an artificial case. On the contrary, also heard

some cases such as firing, personal persecution of the police, personally and even while carry out the tasks, are happening lately. This condition shows disharmony of relationship between the police duties implementation and the participation of the community in various policing activities at the moment.

POLRI has been implementing various programs and activities in order to improve performance and institutional image of POLRI. The main paradigm of community policing is provided for closer relations with the community police. But its implementation is doubtful, many cases of nullifying the ability of POLRI carrying out this paradigm. For some, this merely policing models just be window dressing, it is difficult to be applied in reality of diverse society. The very essence of community policing is supposed to display the diversity of local policing activity, on the contrary it become uniformed.

The description paramilitary policing often placed in the position of contrast with community policing. Summerfield (2006) said between the paramilitary model with community policing are incompatible and cannot be a complementary. Otherwise waddington said community policing suffered some serious damage either practical aspect and conception, Brogden adding that community policing is not a model that can be applied culturally to a specified area with structures and different traditions (Raymond Lau: 2004). Furthermore Raymond Lau: 2004, was testing the experience of community policing in Hong Kong, he saw that the community policing in Hong Kong largely failed. In his writing it said it is not easy to apply public initiatives in crime prevention, it has been defeated by the social environment as well as socio-cultural ethos of local residents. Other literature also displaying the difficulty to infuse mentality of service among the police officer (Raymond Lau: 2004). Community policing is an

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indistinct idea. Manning (1963) see that the community policing and the labels are associated with the programmes and initiatives that different the most, even military tactics are justified (Kappeler & Kraska, 1998). This vagueness allows senior police officers to impose their policies, whatever they are doing is considered part of community policing without fear of contradiction.

Jude MC Culloh resolutely (1996) explain that police cannot be separated from the paramilitary force (military quation) as a positive development and a necessary condition which could bring the principle of minimum force in the execution of duties of the police force. This point of view are interesting to be expanded to see the reality and conditions of complexity in the society and cultural diversity in Indonesia related to the POLRI's implementation of duties.

The main idea that raised in this paper was a depart from the inability of the POLICE that carry out community policing that have unique characteristic, local and specific, so the opposite view has occurred That paramilitary paradigm policing will be more prominent if applied in relations between POLRI and protected society, visble in under control relations, uniformed, and full of potential conflict in the community. This policing Model (paramilitary) is rarely discussed because it is considered an old model of policing, but as the development of human rights (human rights), globalization, transnational crime, terrorism, international drug network, then so this model becomes relevant, in criticizing the lack of community policing paradigm currently embraced by POLRI. The author focused on the conception of paramilitary policing in the realities of law enforcement and security measures does by POLRI.

This paper is based on the study of literature from a variety of sources that discuss the paramilitary policing, plus research results, either in general or the Criminology Departement of FISIP UI has done about paramilitary policing elements inherent in the body of the POLRI.

POLICING AND FUNCTIONAL UNIT (SATFUNG)

Pemolisian (policing) is the central issue or problem in the body of the police force. The ability or inability of the police in performing their duties depends on the style of policing (policing style) that is run. Policing model Model (policing style) often leads to some different interpretations of various police actions both

individually as well as institutional. Walker distinguished and likened the police and military in the quasy-military model. Military-like police in several aspects: 1. The police officer wearing a uniform. 2. Use the rank/promotion of military models (sergeant, lieutenant, captain). 3. An authoritarian command structure, where the penalty for failure to meet strict orders (orders), no collaborative or consultative. 4. Carrying weapons (firearms) and have the legal authority to use them as a coercive force. According to Walker this policing are similar to military model, but police are different from the military in several aspects: 1. The police serve the citizen population (City) instead of face to face against foreign enemies. 2. Provides services designed to help people and services is often asked by citizens individually population (City) instead of face to face against foreign enemies. 2. Provides services designed to help people and services is often asked by citizens individually. 3. Limited by laws that protect the rights of citizens. 4. Committing individual discretion, while soldiers are trained and expected to work as members of military units.

Walker's Description makes us more be able to distinguish between the tasks of the police and military, militaristic and militarism, as well as a paramilitary in the context of enforcement, legal protection and in the context of dealing with the enemy.

The embedded value of militarism, apply instead, such as power, dominance and the use of force, torturing, ekstrajudicial violence, murdering, to be legitimate and even necessary, referring to the specific context. According to Mendes (1999), this thing can display a low reverence for civic institutions in enforcing the law, and running the criminal justice process correctly.

In traditional policing the main pressure is on actions that are reactive (reactive policing), paramilitary (paramilitary policing), policing with fast response (rapid response policing) and policing with enforcement oriented (enforcement-oriented policing). While modern policing, orientation is aimed at problem alleviation (problem solving policing), the orientation to the public service (public service policing), relying on public resources (resource based policing) or popularly known as community policing concept (community policing).

The concept of policing (policing) is basically all efforts or eforts to maintain security, crime prevention and countermeasure, through surveillance or preservation and action to give a law sanction or

penalty. Policing can be explained as how implementing the operational police duties include management of the level of leadership to the executor level, refers to the entities in the organizational structure of the POLRI. This is done by inspecting objectively units of functions (satfung) when carrying out paramilitary policing rather than individually because it is considered too subjective.

THE POWER OF PARAMILITARY POLICE

As the name implies paramilitary policing is often equated to the quasi-military policing or semi-military policing. Browling and his comrades outlines that the police is one of the important and powerful government institutions. Police officers wielding the second coercive power after the military side, but its too contrast compared with the (soldier), a police officer showing the two parts are on one side shows a real manifestation of the power of the State, on the other hand become the agencies that interact daily with civil society (civil society).

David Bailey confirms that police are "to government as the edge is to the knife". The police with the army in some situations is holding a monopoly, the use of state sanctions for violence against citizens. They were given the authority to hold the weapon (arms) and in certain situations to shoot (exclude interference). Police officers routinely restricted by coercion (force), searching people, homes and their property, conduct secretly surveillance against the personal lives of people that suspected of involvement or of criminal intent. More details and the use of possession of power (power) requires justification and empirical research.

Paramilitary Model or colonial arise as a direct relationship between the Government, army and police, emphasizing the power of control or conquer certain portions of the population. Emphasized a view of its own, developed the idea of the police officer as a close relationship, different groups, and from the side of the citizens as the outsiders (the outsider) and enemies.(enemies). Police see themselves as a party that is at the forefront in the fight against crime, which if it fails will make people fall into anarchy and disruption of security (Kappeler, *et al.*, 1994: 151).

In the paramilitary model, police are seen as an agents of the Central Government rather than the agent or the law. Social control that based on coercion rather than the deal, and the power (force) is ready to

use, sometimes becomes the main tool. Proficiency and the use of weapons (firearms, gas water-canon and military equipment), the use of language and military symbolism, the secret investigation and intelligence actions against community are suspected, and addressed as the enemy.

It all became an integral part of the so-called paramilitary police forces (Browning, *et al.*, 2004). Some power (force) are separated from the local population, and is determined by an alien rule (Brewer 1994). Police are under the direct control of the Government and the partisans in particular political regimes enforce, including surrounded discrimination policies.

Policing in this model, requiring selective enforcement related to the dominant group support, the criminalization of the minority activities and the suppression to the rights of protest or berdemonstrating for political change (Jones & NewBurn 1996: 3-4). Policing by strangers tend to require recruitment not from the local people nor like natives. An important part of the troops and all senior command (senior command) is coming from a group of metropolitan or inhabitants. This situation does not reflect the State of society as a whole (Brewer, 1984). In some contexts, the police force (the police force) has been divided, the local people (the native section) be divided and became inferior, as the target of harsh discipline (Brewer, 1994).

More than just a style (style), the paramilitary police force can be defined as the fast track in setting up special units and followed by the execution of a task that is not estimated does by police, terrorizing the members of society, and kidnapping Government's political rivals. Some examples of the mplementation of paramilitary policing which is striking and rugged found in South Africa and several countries of Latin America. Police in South Africa seems accountable only to the people partly, and focused on their policing activity on a certain part of society. Meanwhile the police in Latin America infact was turned into a brutal and murderous. Through the work of the evil/corrupt police, the police confirmed that they fight against evil elements from the streets-roads (Adrianus: 2001). The usage of paramilitary police force in one way or another, described the relationship between the police and the State, award of generous (promotion) are given State as a loyal patron. Meanwhile on the other side police sacrificing their legitimacy in the eyes of the public. in the Paramilitary police bureaucratic structure, communication are not free and open, moreover to

interact with others outside of the Organization of the police force.

Sociological literature shows that its dangerous if the police become an occupation tainted. Since the power of the police is militarized, society view are ordered, as it became the enemy that must be countered and faced, as the real war (Adrianus: 2001) in the eyes of the public, the police presence as the soldiers, encouraging provocations than creating friendly situations. The question of the the police legitimacy became problematic, when specific policing model became the choice of the supreme direction of the police force. Paramilitary units are usually able to perform military functions in addition to the functions of the police. This double capacity affect them to grow rapidly, in part because it is an economical way to improve the security systems in general and partly because the funds are more easily obtained than regular police.

Paramilitary police force characterized as a militarist or an authoritarian approach to law enforcement, and have more hierarchical structure in the Organizing the police response (Bull strata, 19954). Meanwhile Waddington (1993) add any coordination through the command and control of the superior. While Jefferson (1990) mentioning the paramilitary policing as an application of training, equipment, philosophy and quasi-military organization against policing issues. The values of this policing model emphasized on importantinty of public disciplinary. The law upheld in keeping his honour and prevent violation against him. Riot and various other forms of public disturbance can be seen as an important task in this version of policing (Adrianus: 2001).

INDONESIAN CULTURE CONTEXT

The Elements of military have been inherent in Indonesia culture not only in the description of policing universally. institutionalized *jago* regulation, *satria*, *jawara*, thugs, are the form of militerism image indicator that kept alive since the past in thought and behavior of Indonesian society. Besides many Kings of Java is a mighty warlord, where without military command the King's will could not be started. Imperial Guard, the Army Corps is an elite group of professionals. History of military force became a source of power of the Palace. Although not fully fit, but would give an overview to the assimilation of militerism values almost in all levels of society, not just the formal institutions. Not surprising that this heritage gives rise to various

paramilitary groups currently controlling certain locals and very powerful, either religious or youth group labelled. In this writing the author did not adapt further this paramilitary groups, but focus more on paramilitary policing in the body of the POLRI instead of the paramilitary groups, although both could not be separated from each other.

PARAMILITARY POLICING IN THE BODY OF THE POLRI

According to the research conducted by writer (Simon, *et al.* 2007), explained that paramilitary policing is inherenting in the body of POLRI, seen in the performance of duties of some unity as *Samapta*, *Reskrim*, *Criminal Unit for Drugs*, *Intelkam*, *Bina Mitra*, *Lantas* (trafic), *Brimob* (vehicle infantry), and *Densus 88* (Special Detachment of Anti Terrorism).

Elements of paramilitary policing that an identified inherent in the body of POLRI are: 1. The symbols, signs and attributes that contain military smells. 2. Attitudes and actions that use the following values: physical strength, group selfish, high militancy, submissively/loyal to the leadership and responsive to the leadership. 3. Hierarchical organizational structures include the centralized command structure, strict vertical line of distinction, a rigid Organization unresponsive to face changes, apart from the served (self serving). 4. Semi-militarist education and training in teaching (curriculum), parenting and coaching, which demands a rigid subservience rather than creativity. 5. The use of lethal and destructive equipment including equipment for special operations. 6. The authoritative style of Leadership, unthinkingly pointing and ordering as well as resistant to the change.

Adherely The six elements of the paramilitary policing on the unities (special or function) in the body of the NATIONAL POLICE, For several parties this not so become a problem because it it indeed so paramilitary policing in indonesia has several different dimensions than other countries which the police insitution are various (civilian police). In the history of Indonesia, police never became the part of the military (ABRI) so that the military style in policing is not fully detached in the everyday tasks of police. Whereas for some others, there is a crucial need for other issues that is the neccesity of paramilitary policing control in order to change the bureaucratic reforms of POLRI, inviting community as the control parameter. Further, the results of this study revealed that the existence of paramilitary policing in the body of the POLRI can be

functional and dysfunctional. Said to be functional, especially for tasks and actions quickly, circumstantial needs unity, as well as the interests of internal organization. Said to be dysfunctional, while faced by community tasks dan community service.

POLRI CHALLENGE: CONTROLLING PARAMILITARY POLICING

Indonesian history show POLRI never be part of the army Therefore there is a case of seeds and the legacy of conflict of values between police work and military activity. As part of the military, a soldier trained to kill and prevent from being killed, but a police officer is required to use violence to a minimum, due to excessive use of violence can lead to legal problems.

This issue has become a problem, the rise of cynicism to the institution and the profession of the POLRI that the POLICE are the wings of the military (Adrianus: 2001). Formally, the POLRI has been separated from the military (ABRI), but the attitude and the military ways are still to stand out are and used. police's lead role Should be played in modern life is the role as a security guard, order, law enforcement as well as the triggers productivity of society. Modern police do not simply become a stabilizer to security and public order, but also as an actor, motivational speaker and as a catalyst in improving the quality of life of the Community (Sutanto: 2005).

The police essence of function in the world, generally divided by three there are order, legality and justice. But in the development of the police tasks in Indonesia, already contains the seeds of the conflict. In playing its function as law enforcement or justice, there are times when police officers use violence and coercion. But violence and coercion, on the contrary it disrupting order, because of the possibility of other parties that do not related are getting involved or become the victims.

Police anywhere in the world, has similarities to the army (military). The police force run by the Organization and discipline of the military, so the same with the military police, in the sense of wearing uniforms, use the chevrons, applying military and armed commandos. But the police task indonesia is different from military because the police: 1. Serving the community is not a war against the enemy. 2. Protecting the rights of the community based on law, not attacked and destroyed. 3. Can give the service at the request of individuals, should not be above the

interests of the State or public security. 4. Can act individually, not necessarily operate as a unified force. (Sarilito W: 1996).

This failure to distinguish tasks of police from military functions can give rise to a conflict of roles which in turn causes the mental burden on police agencies itself and the formation of negative image in the community. Criticism on the implementation of the police are too stressed with the paramilitary policing that resulting in low morale, creates a rigid line system, whereas police officers need an attitude that values democracy, participation, both from the community and the associate. This military model has resulting war attitude against criminals not against the crime. Therefore, no wonder that physical interrogation methods are still used until this day, traffic police still shows unfriendly act with the violators of traffic rules. This policing Model that just like this are need to be corrected or justified so that it does not cause excessive antipathy from the served communities. POLRI Personal need to be prosecuted firmly in charge (paramiliter) but not that behaves as a soldier (military), moreover act as members of the military forces.

CLOSING

Still inherently strong paramilitary policing in POLRI bodies plus the legacy of colonial police philosophy since the days of the Dutch East Indies, made the POLRI look closer to the Government, in the hands of government interests, and more and more distant from society which is protected by them. In practice of this paramilitary policing style its led to a variety of behaviors of police officers who tend to disregard the rights of individual members of the community, in turn affect the incidence of negative image to the personnel and POLRI institution.

In this case, there is must be a clearness and distinct of contexts that needs maximum or minimum police force, particularly in the task implementation of unities in POLRI, especially the implementation of unities in POLRI which interact directly on civil activities.

Thereby the minimum and limited implementation are necessary related to paramilitary policing in the body of POLRI, that substance is not always bad, because there was a positive side in order to increase the discipline and commando unity towards the police personnel facing the instability and uncertainty while carrying out the field task. This things need to be

encouraged in order not only just become a discourse, but become an alternative solution for solving various negative act and poeple hesitancy that obstructing current police activity. Therefore POLRI institution are expected to openly criticize the current community policing mode, transparent to various inadequancy in their performance, not to be hammoded by theoretical framework. While controlling the implementation of paramilitary policing on minimum and limited level, of course with oriented and based on special characteristic of Indonesian people .

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