Gender, Police, Indonesia: What practices build trust and legitimacy?



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Call the police?



Outline

- My research
- Policing Indonesia
- State of the research field
- Efforts to increase trust and legitimacy
- Next steps



My research

- On-going since 2008 (COVID hiatus)
- Focus is gender and police including policewomen and gender-sensitive policing
- Long-term ethnography
 - participant-observation, in-depth interviews, focus groups, surveys
- Field work with everyday Indonesians, policing personnel, and donor organisations
 - including with the US Dept of Justice and the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)



- One of the largest police forces in the world: 579k (no 5).
- Some parts heavily policed such as Papua with ratio of around 1 officer per 100 citizens.
- Presents itself as skilled, well trained, aggressive combatants which doesn't necessarily build trust, legitimacy.





- Known by its acronym Polri (Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia), became independent after separating from the military in 1999.
- Women make up a very small percentage of police officers, less than 6 percent, admin roles.

- Police officers are relatively well-paid in comparison to other government employees.
- 90% of the budget is spent on salaries, little for operational costs.
- Police often justify acts of corruption on the grounds that they need money to put petrol in their patrol cars.
- Militaristic principles dominate both the structure and culture of the force, making it difficult for reform to take place.



- Indonesia is a democracy.
- Since 1999, some reform has taken place.
- The aim of this reform is to make polri less centralised, more democratic, remove corruption, nepotism and human rights abuses.
- This is a work in progress.



State of the research field

- Given it's size, surprisingly little research on polri.
- Aside from my work with colleagues (Buttle, Meliala), which has focused on procedural justice, police reform, corruption, policewomen, public perceptions, gender-sensitive policing other work has focused on:
 - Terrorism, counter-insurgency, transnational crime
 - Security sector reform
 - o Australia's involvement
- There is a real dearth of scholarly material available



- Six policing practices outline by Blair to build trust and legitimacy in the Global South
 - Community policing
 - Saturation policing
 - Body-worn cameras
 - Procedural justice and soft skills Integration and descriptive representation
 - Militarization and constabularization



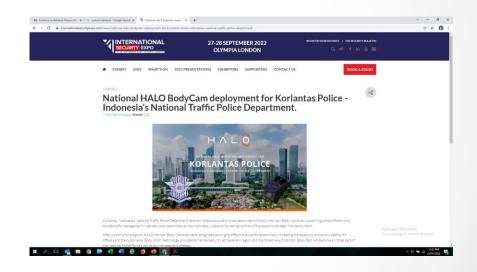
- o Community policing
 - Efforts have been made to this effect, particularly with funding through Netherlands, Japan and New Zealand.
 - But devolution of authority has likely increased opportunities for corruption; police boxes are unmanned; people prefer community leaders.
 - There's no '9/11 number'
 - Could be effective but needs better implementation.



- Saturation policing
 - This approach has been taken but it has done little to increase trust and legitimacy.
 - When levels of brutality are so high hot-spot policing with full military force does not evoke feelings of safety or protection.
 - Our interviews and surveys consistently show that heavy visible policing is detrimental to positive feelings towards the police.



- o Body-worn cameras
 - Were introduced in Jakarta in 2021 for traffic police but no data on this rollout.



- Militarization and constabularization
 - Democratic reforms have discursively shifted polri away from military space, but links with military remain strong (if not always friendly), particularly in the police special forces like Brimob
 - Reformation that led to democracy was predicated on demilitarisation of police
 - Evidence suggests these wont increase trust/legitimacy



- Procedural justice and soft skills.
 - Efforts to move polri in this direction are limited but evidence suggests this could be effective.
- o Recuring themes in interviews/surveys:
 - 'They should protect society and have a close relationship with citizens' (Maman).
 - 'Police should be polite, especially traffic police. I have seen some traffic police who are not polite at all when they stop people' (Wulan).
 - 'Their role is to protect society.
 They have to be unbiased and not just favour the rich' (Fitri).
 - 'They need to protect, teach us about rules and how to behave, and set a good example' (Idham).



- Integration and descriptive representation
 - Recruit policewomen
 - Public perceptions reveal trust in policewomen.
 - Polwan can now veil
 - Barriers to entry: virginity tests, weight and appearance restrictions.
 - Domestic Violence Units still staffed predominately by men.
 - "I deliberately deploy my pretty officers to calm protesters. How can they resist policewomen who bring them snacks and drinks" Makassar Police negotiation team head



Next steps

- Listen! What are people on the street saying?
 - Regulate bribes
 - Be polite, fair, accessible
 - Explain fines (most interactions with traffic police)
 - Fairly recruit more women
 - Ethnic/religious diversity; see: 'Safer communities ... together'? Plural policing and COVID-19 public health interventions in Aotearoa New Zealand, Policing and Society (2021)
 - Work with local leaders, religious groups, including women's groups
 - People don't talk much about the importance of effectiveness, efficiency, military might,— all the things polri presents.



Next steps

 Needs proper funding and training and ensuring that Indonesia has a voice in this reform that it not muted by the interests of other parties.



Thank you!