

## Implmentasi pemolisian masyarakat di Timor-Leste (studi kasus di Polsek Cristo Rei) = The implementation of community policing in Timor Leste (case study in Cristo Rei Sub Station) / Jose Soares

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### Abstrak

<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Pemolisian masyarakat (Community policing) mulai diperkenalkan di Polsek Cristo Rei pada September 2008 oleh Polisi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa sebagai Model perdana Community policing di Timor-Leste. Ketika itu kekuasaan pengendalian keamanan masih dalam tanggungjawab PBB hingga Desember 2012. Namun setelah munculnya Peraturan Pemerintah nomor 9 tahun 2009 maka memberikan ruang bagi PNTL untuk mengedepankan pendekatan Community policing dalam pelaksanaan tugasnya dan didukung dengan struktur organisasi dari tingkat markas besar hingga pos polisi di desa. Community policing di Polsek Cristo Rei mulai efektif pada 2013 setelah PNTL menerima kewenangan keamanan kembali dari Polisi PBB di akhir 2012. Didukung dengan kebijakan Mabes untuk menerapkan Community policing di Timor-Leste dengan model Vissiblity, Involvement dan Professionalism (VIP) serta kebijakan untuk menempatkan petugas CP di sekolah dan di desa, pembentukan Keamanan Sukarela Desa, Dewan Pemolisian Komunitas dan Dewan Keamanan Munisipiu/Kabupaten sebagai wujud desentralisasi kewenangan dan tanggungjawab masyarakat dengan polisi atas permasalahan yang terjadi sehingga keduanya secara proaktif untuk mengidentifikasi, mencegah dan mencari solusi atas permasalahan yang terjadi demi tercipta keamanan dan ketertiban bagi masyarakat sehingga kualitas hidup masyarakat dapat diperbaiki. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam tesis ini adalah menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yaitu melalui wawancara, pengamatan dan studi dokumen. Penulis telah mewawancara 24 orang informan yakni beberapa kepala sekolah, beberapa siswa, perwakilan veteran, Ketua Pemuda, Perwakilan Perempuan, Perwakilan Ketua Adat, Penyelesai Masalah, Camat, LSM, petugas OPS, OPE, Kapolsek, Kepala subseksi Community policing Polres Dili, Wakalpolres, Wadir dan Direktur Community policing tingkat Nasional.

Dari temuan penelitian di lapangan menunjukkan bahwa walaupun community policing sedang berlangsung namun masyarakat belum merasa aman dan tentram karena masih ada permasalahan-permasalahan seperti kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, persengketaan tanah, dan kejahatan lainnya yang terjadi di wilayah itu. Berdasarkan hasil temuan di lapangan dapat disimpulkan bahwa perlu menambah anggota yang ditugaskan di wilayah itu baik dari segi kuantitas maupun kualitas. Dengan memperbanyak rasio anggota sehingga dapat mengimbangi dengan jumlah penduduk yang ada di wilayah itu karena sekarang rasionya 1:1.176 dan 1:1.351 pada aktivitas di siang hari. Pemberdayaan masyarakat grass root level belum maksimal untuk menciptakan kondisi aman dan

tenteram bagi lingkungan, desa dan kecamatan. Anggaran dan sarana pendukung tugas dan fungsi Community policing di wilayah itu masih minim karena CP belum memiliki mata anggaran tetap tersendiri, kurangnya sarana transportasi sepeda motor, fasilitas perumahan bagi anggota OPS serta sarana komunikasi dalam menunjang tugas di lapangan

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

The Community policing was introduced in Cristo Rei Sub Station on September 2008 by United Nations Police as a first Model implementation community policing in Timor-Leste. By the time the security control was under the United Nations responsibility until December 2012. But after Decree Law No. 9/2009 inter into the force which provide PNTL space for promote community policing approach in its task and function which supported by organization structure from head quarter till police post in villages.

The Implementation of community policing in Cristo Rei Sub Station effective on 2013 after the handover police authority from United Nations Police to Polisia Nasional Timor Leste (PNTL) in the end of December 2012. Supported by head quarter policies to apply Community policing model Visibility, Involvement and Professionalism (VIP) as well policy to assign School Liason Officer (SLO), Community policing Officer (CPO) to each villages, the establishment of Suco Volunteer Security (SVS), the establishment Community Policing Council (CPC) and Municipality Security Council (MSC) as part of decentralization of authority and responsibility of community and police on problem occur in their area so both proactively to identifies, prevent and find solution to the problem occur which can be create security and order for those communities so quality of life can be improve.

The research method used in this Academic paper is used qualitative approach through interview, observation and document study. The writer have interviewed 24 key sources such: few school master, some students, representatives of : Veteran, Youth, Female, Traditional head, Problem solver, Head of sub district, NGO, Community policing officer, School liaison officer, Sub station Commander, Head of community policing in district level, Deputy district commander, Deputy and Director of Community policing in the PNTL head quarter level.

Research finding on the ground that even though the implementation of community policing ongoing but community felt slightly unsafe and tranquillity yet because there were problems still exist such domestic violence, land dispute and other crimes occur in the that area. Based on the research on the ground can draw a conclusion that there is need to increase police members in the area weather in quantity or quality. Through increase of police members can be balance the sum total of citizen in that area because currently the ratio is 1:1.176 and 1:1.351 in the daytime. There was lack of grass root level of community policing empowerment to create peace and tranquillity in its neighbour, villages and sub district level. Budget and police task and function supported equipment were lacking because community policing have no its own constant budget, lack of transport like motorbike, house facilities for community police officers as well

communication equipment which can support police work on the ground.