



DEVELOPING A POLICE-COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PARTNERSHIP FORUM MODEL TO PREVENT POLITICAL CONFLICT IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

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Abstract :

The main problem in developing the Police and Community Organization Partnership Forum Model in Bandar Lampung City is the absence of a structured and sustainable partnership in preventing political conflict, so that coordination and early detection of conflict have not been running optimally amidst local political dynamics. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe the development of the Police and Community Organization Partnership Forum Model in preventing political conflict in Bandar Lampung City. Data were obtained through interviews and document studies. The results of the study indicate that the partnership forum serves as a forum for communication and cooperation between the National Police and community organizations in maintaining political stability, but its effectiveness is not optimal in terms of communication, participation, member capacity, coordination, and conflict prevention performance. The effectiveness of the forum is determined by interacting structural, institutional, social, and cultural factors, so a more systematic, measurable, and sustainable partnership model is needed.

Keywords : Model, Forum, Partnership, Police

INTRODUCTION

One The dynamics of local politics in Indonesia, including in Bandar Lampung City, are often marked by increasing potential for conflict, particularly before and during the implementation of regional head elections, legislative elections, and other political activities. Political conflicts may arise due to competition among elites, uncontrolled mass mobilization, identity-based polarization, the spread of inaccurate information, and weak communication channels between the government, security apparatus, and the community. If not managed properly, these various potentials may escalate into open conflict that disrupts security stability, public order, and the democratic process at the local level.

The study on the effectiveness of FKPM becomes important not only to understand the performance of the forum but also to provide strategic recommendations for strengthening police-community partnerships in maintaining local political stability. By understanding the supporting and inhibiting factors, it is expected that the results of this research can contribute to



the development of a more collaborative, responsive, and sustainable model for preventing political conflict.

This study is also expected to provide practical contributions for the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and local governments in formulating policies that are more adaptive and responsive to potential conflicts in society. Academically, this research can enrich the literature on the implementation of community policing, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and community-based conflict prevention governance. Furthermore, to identify the types and number of resolved and unresolved problems, as well as the models used to address them, see Table 1.2.

Table 1.2.

Types and Number of Problems, Resolution Status, and Resolution Models
Development of a Partnership Forum Model between the Police and Mass Organizations (Ormas) in Preventing Political Conflict in Bandar Lampung City in 2025**

No	Type of Problem	Form of Problem	Number of Cases (2025)	Problem Status	Resolution Model Applied	Remarks
1	Institutional Coordination	Weak coordination between Polresta, Kesbangpol, and Ormas	8 cases	Partially resolved	Routine Coordination Forum Model (quarterly cross-actor meetings)	Coordination has improved but is not yet sustainable
2	Political Communication	Misinformation and provocation through social media	12 cases	Not fully resolved	Early Detection Partnership Model (police-ormas-community leaders)	Still constrained by digital literacy
3	Ormas Participation	Low involvement of Ormas in conflict prevention	6 cases	Partially resolved	Ormas Empowerment Model through active involvement in partnership forums	Participation remains sporadic
4	Human Resource Capacity	Lack of understanding among Ormas regarding political conflict prevention	5 cases	Resolved	Capacity Building Model (training, outreach, FGDs)	Ormas HR is relatively better prepared
5	Public Trust	Low trust from parts of the	7 cases	Unresolved	Policing Partnership Model	Requires time and consistency

		community toward law enforcement			(community policing based on Ormas)	
6	Potential Political Conflict	Friction between supporters before and after political stages	10 cases	Partially resolved	Collaborative Mediation Model (police-ormas-traditional/religious leaders)	Effective in small-scale conflicts
7	Regulations & SOP	Absence of standardized SOP for the partnership forum	4 cases	Unresolved	Institutional Strengthening Model (formulation of SOP and joint decrees)	Still in drafting process
8	Rapid Conflict Response	Delays in handling potential conflicts	6 cases	Partially resolved	Integrated Rapid Response System Model	Depends on actor preparedness

Source: Kesbangpol Bandar Lampung City, 2025

Based on Table 1.2 for the year 2025, a total of 58 problem cases were identified relating to efforts to prevent political conflict through the Partnership Forum between the Police and Mass Organizations (Ormas) in Bandar Lampung City. These problems span institutional coordination, communication, community participation, human resource capacity, public trust, regulations, and conflict response mechanisms. These findings indicate that the potential for political conflict does not solely originate from electoral political dynamics but is also influenced by the quality of partnerships, coordination, and the capacity of the actors involved.

FKPM was established as a communication platform and early detection mechanism for potential security disturbances, including political conflict. However, in Bandar Lampung City, this function has not yet been fully optimized. Responses to political issues remain slow due to limited member capacity, the absence of a structured reporting system, and delays in monitoring political issues on social media. This condition indicates the need to strengthen FKPM as an early warning system through capacity building, digital monitoring, and strengthening information networks.

Literature Review

Organizational Effectiveness

Organizational effectiveness is a central concept in public administration, organizational theory, and management studies. It refers to the degree to which an organization achieves its predetermined goals through optimal utilization of resources. Steers (2019) conceptualizes organizational effectiveness as the organization's capacity to realize its core objectives by managing its resources efficiently. This definition highlights that effectiveness encompasses not only final outcomes but also the organizational processes, internal stability, and adaptive capacity to environmental changes.

Similarly, Siagian (2023) defines effectiveness as the "degree of success in

achieving predetermined goals,” emphasizing the fulfillment of performance targets in terms of quality, quantity, and timeliness. In public administration, effectiveness is closely associated with the ability of government institutions to deliver public services, implement policies, and respond to community needs.

Campbell (2019) extends the discussion by presenting effectiveness as a multidimensional construct that includes productivity, quality of work, adaptability, member satisfaction, and organizational sustainability. In collaborative governance settings, particularly those involving governmental and non-governmental actors, effectiveness requires synergy, trust, communication, and shared decision-making. Duncan (2019) further stresses that an effective organization must be capable of balancing internal demands with external pressures, while also responding adaptively to dynamic environments.

Within the context of community-based conflict prevention, the effectiveness of collaborative forums is determined by several organizational variables, including structural clarity, communication systems, division of roles, trust among actors, and the ability to generate public value. This aligns with Gibson, Ivancevich, and Donnelly (2021), who argue that effectiveness is driven by the interplay of structure, technology, and human behavior. Hence, organizational effectiveness in conflict prevention requires strong coordination, inclusive participation, and sound organizational governance.

Soerjono Soekanto (2018) also provides a sociological lens by describing effectiveness as the ability of social institutions to fulfill societal needs, adapt to social change, and foster constructive interaction among actors. Therefore, the effectiveness of the Forum Kemitraan Polisi dan Organisasi Masyarakat (FKPM) depends greatly on its communicative capacity, early warning mechanisms, and collaborative problem-solving.

Key Dimensions of Effectiveness in FKPM

Drawing from the theoretical foundations above, the effectiveness of a police community partnership forum can be assessed through the following dimensions: Communication and Information Flow – transparency, clarity, and responsiveness of information exchange. Community Participation – inclusivity and representativeness of Ormas and local stakeholders. Capacity and Competence – members’ ability to detect, analyze, and respond to political tensions. Coordination and Partnership – synergy across police, local government, Ormas, and election institutions. Conflict Prevention Performance – success in mitigating tensions, facilitating mediation, and responding swiftly to emerging issues.

These theoretical perspectives form the backbone of the present study’s analytical framework.

Police-Community Partnership Forums (FKPM)

The establishment of police-community partnership forums across Indonesia reflects a paradigm shift from hierarchical policing to collaborative, community-oriented security governance. Police no longer function solely as law enforcers but as facilitators, partners, and mediators within society. FKPM

embodies the principles of *community policing*, emphasizing mutual trust, dialogue, and participatory approaches to crime prevention and social stability.

In urban settings such as Bandar Lampung, FKPM plays a crucial role in managing the complexity of social dynamics, especially given the diversity of interests, rising political competition, and shifting patterns of public communication. Ormas, as influential social actors, possess both the potential to support security measures and the risk of becoming sources of political mobilization. Thus, structured dialogue mechanisms are essential to reduce misperception, prevent horizontal conflict, and align public security strategies across stakeholders.

From a governance perspective, FKPM illustrates the principles of collaborative governance (Ansell & Gash, 2008), which require shared goals, inclusive participation, continuous communication, and institutional trust. Despite its intended functions, numerous studies and governmental assessments including the 2025 data from Kesbangpol Bandar Lampung show that FKPM's performance is often limited by irregular coordination, minimal participation from some Ormas, the absence of formal SOPs, and inadequate technological support for early warning.

In conflict-prone political environments, FKPM's role extends from communication facilitation to early conflict detection, mediation, and joint decision-making. Its effectiveness depends not merely on formal institutional existence but on the quality of interactions, the capacity of actors, and the ability to respond adaptively to local issues, including those emerging from digital platforms such as social media.

Political Conflict Prevention

Political conflict prevention is a strategic approach to safeguarding democratic stability and social cohesion. In decentralized political systems like Indonesia, contestations at the local level often involve identity-based mobilization, elite rivalry, and mass participation—factors that increase the likelihood of social conflict. Effective prevention requires systematic interventions that address structural, relational, and communicative triggers of conflict.

Political conflict emerges from multiple factors: unequal access to political power, provocation and misinformation, unregulated mass mobilization, inter-group competition, declining trust in formal institutions, and the rapid spread of polarizing content through digital media.

In this regard, conflict prevention must move beyond reactive measures toward proactive, inclusive, and participatory strategies. The role of *early warning systems*, *community participation*, and *collaborative mediation* becomes central to reducing escalation.

FKPM is expected to function as an institutional mechanism supporting early detection, providing channels for reporting grassroots tensions, and facilitating dialogue among potentially conflicting groups. However, the ability of FKPM to fulfill these functions varies across regions, influenced by actors' capacity, political dynamics, and institutional support.

The emerging literature underscores that political conflict prevention requires: Inter-institutional coordination; Strengthened digital literacy; Transparent communication; Inclusive community engagement; Structured SOPs to guide responses; Continuous capacity building for local actors.

These requirements are consistent with global frameworks for conflict prevention that emphasize *local ownership, collaboration, and adaptive governance*.

Empirical Studies on Police-Community Partnerships

Several scholars have analyzed the role and effectiveness of police-community forums in preventing social and political conflict: Rahmawati (2019) found that police-community forums in Yogyakarta improved early detection of social unrest, though hindered by low public participation and inconsistent meeting schedules. Firmansyah & Nugroho (2020) demonstrated that FKPM in Sleman effectively reduced electoral tensions by deploying joint patrols and public dialogue, but faced challenges related to political interests among Ormas. Yulianto (2021) highlighted the importance of participatory approaches in Surabaya, showing that forums succeeded when Ormas had sufficient political literacy. Sari & Pratama (2022) reported moderate effectiveness in Lampung, stressing the need for institutional strengthening and better inter-agency coordination. Utami (2023) concluded that FKPM contributed significantly to mitigating tensions during the 2020 Pilkada in Bandar Lampung but lacked standardized SOPs and consistent Ormas attendance.

Synthesis of Past Research

Collectively, prior studies reveal that while FKPM-like forums contribute positively to conflict prevention, their effectiveness is highly dependent on: - actor participation, institutional capacity, cross-sectoral coordination, political neutrality, and continuous communication.

However, research specifically examining the effectiveness of FKPM in preventing political conflict in Bandar Lampung remains limited, highlighting a gap this study aims to fill.

Research Gap and Contribution

Although several studies have explored police-community partnerships in conflict mitigation, three significant gaps remain:

Gap 1: Limited empirical focus on political conflict prevention in Bandar Lampung Existing research primarily examines social conflict prevention, with minimal focus on political dynamics in rapidly changing urban settings.

Gap 2: Lack of evaluation of FKPM performance using multidimensional effectiveness indicators Most studies evaluate activities descriptively, without linking them to organizational effectiveness frameworks.

Gap 3: Absence of a contextualized local model for FKPM in political conflict prevention Despite FKPM's existence, no standardized or locally adapted model currently guides its operation in Bandar Lampung.

Original Contribution of This Study

This research contributes to the literature by: Evaluating FKPM effectiveness using a multidimensional organizational framework; Identifying key determinants (institutional, capacity-related, relational, and technological)

influencing FKPM performance; Proposing a contextualized model for political conflict prevention based on collaborative governance principles.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive design to analyze the effectiveness of the Police Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) in preventing political conflict in Bandar Lampung City. The qualitative approach is suitable for examining institutional dynamics, coordination patterns, and actors' perceptions that cannot be quantified.

The research was conducted in Bandar Lampung, involving key stakeholders: Polresta Bandar Lampung, Kesbangpol, Representatives of Ormas, and Community leaders (religious, traditional, and civic figures). Informants were selected using purposive sampling, based on their involvement in FKPM and political conflict prevention.

Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and observations of FKPM activities. Secondary data included institutional reports, FKPM documents, Kesbangpol records (including tables 1.1 and 1.2), regulations, and relevant literature.

Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with FKPM actors and stakeholders, FGDs to capture collective perspectives, observation of meetings and conflict response activities, and document analysis to strengthen contextual understanding.

The study uses the Miles and Huberman (2014) interactive model, consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification.

Credibility was ensured through triangulation of sources and methods, member checking, peer review, and thick description for contextual clarity.

Informed consent, confidentiality, voluntary participation, and sensitivity to political information were maintained throughout the research process.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of FKPM Performance in Political Conflict Prevention

The findings indicate that the Police Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) in Bandar Lampung has not yet achieved optimal performance in preventing political conflict. Based on 2025 Kesbangpol data, a total of 58 problem cases were identified across eight key dimensions, including institutional coordination, political communication, community participation, human resource capacity, public trust, regulatory availability, and rapid response mechanisms.

Although FKPM provides a formal platform for dialogue and early detection, its implementation remains inconsistent and fragmented. Several actors acknowledge that FKPM has contributed positively to de-escalating small-scale tensions, yet the system is not robust enough to anticipate broader political risks.

This finding indicates that FKPM functions at a procedural level but lacks structural consolidation. According to organizational effectiveness theory (Steers, 2019), institutional performance depends on goal clarity, systemic integration, and adaptive mechanisms. The fragmented implementation suggests that FKPM operates more as an ad hoc mechanism rather than a fully institutionalized conflict prevention system. Therefore, it can be concluded that FKPM possesses foundational potential but requires structural strengthening to function as a comprehensive early warning institution.

Institutional Coordination Weaknesses

The first set of findings relates to institutional coordination, where 8 cases highlight weak collaboration between Polresta, Kesbangpol, and Ormas. Although quarterly coordination meetings are mandated, these are implemented irregularly and lack strategic follow-up.

This confirms collaborative governance theory proposed by Ansell & Gash (2008), which emphasizes that successful collaboration requires consistent dialogue, shared accountability, and institutionalized mechanisms. Irregular meetings and lack of monitoring indicate low collaborative maturity. The absence of structured follow-up reduces policy continuity and weakens collective ownership. It can be concluded that coordination weaknesses significantly reduce FKPM's preventive capacity, as early warning systems rely on stable inter-agency cooperation.

Communication Gaps and Misinformation

The second major issue concerns political communication, specifically misinformation and provocation via social media. The data indicate 12 unresolved cases, reflecting a significant technological gap within FKPM.

This finding aligns with contemporary political conflict studies which argue that digital misinformation accelerates polarization and escalates tensions (Wardle & Derakhshan, 2017). In the digital era, conflict prevention institutions must possess monitoring capacity and digital literacy competencies. FKPM's limited technological adaptation reduces its responsiveness to online-triggered tensions. Therefore, it can be inferred that digital vulnerability represents a critical structural weakness that undermines FKPM's relevance in modern political conflict management.

Limited Community and Ormas Participation

Six cases show low levels of Ormas participation in conflict prevention activities. Engagement tends to be sporadic and event-based rather than sustained. Many Ormas lack understanding of FKPM's mandate, resulting in passive involvement.

Community policing theory emphasizes that sustainable conflict prevention depends on inclusive participation and shared responsibility (Skogan, 2006). Sporadic engagement indicates weak institutional ownership among civil actors. When participation is not continuous, collaborative forums lose representativeness and legitimacy. It can be concluded that FKPM's effectiveness is directly proportional to the quality and consistency of community involvement; without it, the forum becomes symbolic rather than

functional.

Human Resource Capacity Improvements

Five cases related to human resource capacity were reported as resolved. Training and focus group discussions improved Ormas members' knowledge of conflict prevention.

According to Gibson et al. (2021), capacity building enhances institutional adaptability and performance. The improvement observed demonstrates that targeted interventions can produce measurable outcomes. This indicates that FKPM's challenges are not entirely structural but partially technical and solvable through systematic training. Therefore, strengthening human resources should remain a strategic priority to ensure long-term operational resilience.

Persistent Public Trust Deficit

Seven unresolved cases relate to low public trust toward law enforcement, influenced by perceptions of political bias and limited transparency.

Soekanto (2018) argues that social institutions derive effectiveness from perceived legitimacy and fairness. Trust deficits reduce compliance, participation, and willingness to share early information. In conflict prevention, legitimacy is a strategic asset. Without trust, mediation efforts lose credibility. It can be concluded that restoring public trust is not merely a reputational issue but a fundamental prerequisite for FKPM's institutional effectiveness.

Political Tensions and Mediation Capacity

Ten cases of political friction were recorded. FKPM successfully mediated several small-scale tensions but faced challenges in neutrality and consistent participation.

Conflict mediation theory suggests that successful mediation requires impartiality, procedural clarity, and stakeholder confidence (Bercovitch, 2011). While FKPM demonstrates operational potential, uneven neutrality undermines its reliability. The success in small-scale conflicts indicates functional capacity, yet broader political tensions demand stronger institutional safeguards. Thus, FKPM's mediation capacity exists but remains vulnerable to political influence and actor bias.

Regulatory Gaps and Absence of SOPs

Four unresolved cases relate to the absence of standardized SOPs governing FKPM operations.

Institutional theory posits that formal rules and procedures ensure consistency and reduce discretionary ambiguity (Scott, 2014). Without SOPs, performance depends heavily on individual interpretation rather than systemic standards. This increases variability across sub-districts. Therefore, regulatory formalization is essential to transform FKPM from a personality-driven forum into a rule-based institution.

Slow and Fragmented Conflict Response

Six cases indicate delays in conflict response due to unintegrated communication systems.

Conflict management theory emphasizes response speed as a determinant of escalation control (Fisher et al., 2000). Delayed reporting weakens preventive action and shifts intervention from prevention to reaction. The absence of integrated monitoring tools reduces situational awareness. It can be concluded that technological modernization is crucial for strengthening FKPM's real-time responsiveness.

Synthesis: Determinants of FKPM Effectiveness

The results collectively demonstrate that FKPM effectiveness is shaped by five determinants: communication systems, coordination quality, participation, capacity, and institutional governance. These determinants interact to produce a system that functions but remains fragile and actor-dependent.

This synthesis aligns with organizational effectiveness frameworks (Steers, 2019; Campbell, 2019), which emphasize structural clarity, trust, and adaptive capacity. FKPM's mixed performance illustrates partial institutionalization. Its strengths (capacity improvement and mediation) show functional viability, while weaknesses (coordination gaps, misinformation, trust deficit) reflect systemic fragility. Therefore, FKPM can be categorized as a moderately functioning collaborative institution that requires institutional consolidation to achieve sustainable conflict prevention outcomes.

Overall Theoretical Confirmation

The findings confirm that effective political conflict prevention requires institutionalized collaboration, digital readiness, structured governance, and strong participatory mechanisms. FKPM demonstrates foundational capability but lacks structural robustness.

FKPM in Bandar Lampung operates as a formal collaborative forum with measurable contributions in small-scale mediation and capacity development. However, its effectiveness is constrained by coordination weaknesses, digital limitations, trust deficits, and regulatory gaps. Strengthening institutional governance, technological integration, and participatory inclusiveness is essential to transform FKPM into a resilient and proactive political conflict prevention system.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the effectiveness of the Police Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) in preventing political conflict in Bandar Lampung remains limited and inconsistent. Although FKPM has demonstrated several positive outcomes particularly in enhancing the capacity of Ormas members and mediating small-scale tensions its overall performance is hindered by persistent structural and operational weaknesses.

The findings reveal that political conflict prevention through FKPM is constrained by weak institutional coordination, inadequate digital monitoring systems, limited and sporadic participation from Ormas, low public trust in law enforcement, and the absence of standardized SOPs to guide conflict response mechanisms. These factors collectively prevent FKPM from functioning as an

integrated early warning system capable of anticipating and mitigating political tensions effectively.

Despite these challenges, FKPM possesses significant potential as a collaborative governance platform. Strengthening communication channels, institutionalizing coordination routines, enhancing digital literacy, and improving transparency are essential steps toward optimizing FKPM's role in sustaining local political stability. The results highlight the need for a more structured, adaptive, and participatory model to support conflict prevention efforts at the local government level.

Future initiatives should therefore focus on developing a comprehensive and context-specific FKPM framework that integrates community policing principles, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and technological support, ensuring that conflict prevention becomes more proactive, inclusive, and sustainable.

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