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Policy Implementation of Community Policing through Door-to-Door System: Strengthening Police-Community Partnership in Local Security Governance

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Abstract

Community policing has become an important approach in transforming security governance from a conventional enforcement-oriented model toward collaborative partnership between police institutions and communities. This study analyzes the implementation of community policing through the Door-to-Door System (DDS) program conducted by Bhabinkamtibmas officers in Mandala Urban Village, Merauke Regency, Indonesia. This qualitative case study used semi-structured interviews, observation, and documentation involving 11 participants consisting of police officers, village officials, community leaders, and residents. Data were analyzed using the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, while Edwards III's policy implementation framework was used as the analytical lens. The findings indicate that DDS implementation is conducted through direct visits, security communication, community dialogue, problem identification, and follow-up actions. Communication, implementer disposition, and bureaucratic structure support implementation, while limited personnel, operational resources, and uneven community engagement remain challenges. This study contributes to community policing literature by demonstrating how policy implementation capacity and frontline officer commitment shape local security governance outcomes.

Keywords: Community Policing; Door-to-Door System; Policy Implementation; Police-Community Partnership; Bhabinkamtibmas; Local Security Governance.

1. Introduction

Public security and order are fundamental prerequisites for sustainable development and effective governance. A stable security environment enables communities to participate in economic, social, and political activities while strengthening institutional legitimacy. In contemporary public administration, maintaining security is no longer viewed solely as the responsibility of state institutions but increasingly requires

collaborative engagement between government agencies and communities. This paradigm shift reflects the transformation from conventional policing approaches that emphasize law enforcement toward participatory governance models that encourage partnership, trust, and shared responsibility between police institutions and citizens (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Fung, 2006).

The transformation of policing practices has encouraged the development of community policing as an alternative approach to improving public safety. Community policing emphasizes the importance of building partnerships between police officers and communities through communication, problem-solving, and active citizen participation. Unlike traditional policing models that primarily respond to crime after it occurs, community policing focuses on prevention, early identification of social problems, and collective efforts to maintain security conditions. Therefore, the effectiveness of community policing depends not only on police capacity but also on the quality of interaction, trust, and collaboration established with local communities (Gill et al., 2014; Goldstein, 1990).

In Indonesia, the concept of community policing is implemented through the *Pemolisian Masyarakat* (Polmas) policy, which positions communities as strategic partners in maintaining security and public order. The implementation of Polmas is strengthened through the role of *Bhabinkamtibmas*, police officers assigned at village and urban village levels to conduct community engagement, social communication, early detection, and conflict mediation. According to Indonesian police regulations, *Bhabinkamtibmas* plays an important role as the frontline actor who connects institutional policies with community realities at the local level.

One operational mechanism of Polmas is the Door-to-Door System (DDS), which involves direct visits by *Bhabinkamtibmas* officers to community members' residences. DDS represents a more personalized approach to policing because it enables direct communication, identification of local problems, delivery of security messages, and development of interpersonal relationships between police officers and residents. Through direct interaction, DDS is expected to strengthen public trust and encourage community participation in maintaining neighborhood security. In this perspective, DDS is not merely an administrative activity but an implementation strategy that translates community policing principles into practical actions (van Steden & den Hartog, 2024).

However, the implementation of community-based security policies does not always produce the expected outcomes. Although Polmas and DDS have strong institutional foundations, implementation effectiveness is influenced by various contextual factors, including communication effectiveness, availability of resources, commitment of policy implementers, organizational coordination, and characteristics of local communities. Policy implementation studies emphasize that a policy's success is determined not only by the quality of policy formulation but also by the capacity of implementing actors to translate policy objectives into operational practices (Edwards, 1980; Hill & Hupe, 2014; Peckham et al., 2022).

The implementation challenges of DDS are particularly relevant in geographically diverse regions such as Merauke Regency. As one of Indonesia's eastern regions, Merauke has unique social, cultural, and geographical characteristics that may influence police–community interaction patterns. The effectiveness of DDS in such contexts requires adaptive implementation strategies that consider local conditions, community characteristics, and institutional capacity. The implementation process therefore needs to be examined not only from a normative policy perspective but also through empirical analysis of how the program operates at the community level.

Previous studies on community policing have provided valuable insights into the relationship between police presence, public trust, legitimacy, and community participation. Research indicates that community-oriented approaches can improve citizen satisfaction and perceptions of police legitimacy, although evidence of effects on crime and fear is more limited. However, many existing studies predominantly focus on outcomes such as crime reduction, public satisfaction, or police legitimacy, while paying less attention to the implementation process through which community policing programs are translated into practice (Gill et al., 2014; Mazerolle et al., 2013; Nix et al., 2015).

Furthermore, previous research often examines community policing as a broad policing philosophy rather than analyzing specific operational mechanisms implemented by police institutions. Programs such as Door-to-Door System (DDS), which represent direct interaction between police officers and citizens, provide a specific setting in which to examine how implementation factors shape program delivery. Understanding DDS implementation is important because direct community engagement represents the practical dimension through which community policing principles are realized (del Pozo et al., 2025; Ward et al., 2025).

Another limitation of previous studies concerns the lack of integration between policy implementation perspectives and community participation outcomes. While some studies discuss the importance of police–community relationships, fewer studies analyze how internal implementation factors, such as communication, resources, implementer disposition, and bureaucratic structures, shape the success of community-based security programs. This creates a theoretical gap regarding how policy implementation mechanisms influence collaborative security governance at the local level (del Pozo et al., 2025; Ward et al., 2025).

This study addresses the context of community policing implementation in Mandala Urban Village, Merauke Regency, Indonesia. Its local focus provides an opportunity to examine how institutional policy design interacts with geographically and socioculturally specific implementation conditions.

This study contributes theoretically by extending the discussion of policy implementation in the context of community policing. While previous studies have emphasized community policing outcomes, this research highlights the importance of implementation mechanisms that determine how community-oriented security policies function at the grassroots level. By applying Edwards III's framework, this study demonstrates how communication, resources, implementer commitment, and bureaucratic arrangements interact in shaping the implementation of DDS.

The study also contributes to community policing literature by positioning DDS as a form of local security governance rather than merely a police operational activity. The findings provide insight into how direct interpersonal engagement between police officers and communities can become an important mechanism for strengthening collaborative governance in public security.

Practically, this study provides recommendations for police institutions, particularly in improving the effectiveness of *Bhabinkamtibmas* programs. The findings may support institutional efforts to strengthen operational resources, improve communication strategies, enhance cross-sector coordination, and

develop community engagement approaches that are more adaptive to local conditions. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of maintaining community participation as a key element in achieving sustainable security governance.

2. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.1 Policy Implementation Theory

Policy implementation represents a critical stage in the public policy process because it determines whether policy objectives can be translated into practical actions and generate meaningful outcomes for society. A policy may be well-designed at the formulation stage; however, its effectiveness depends heavily on the capacity of implementing actors, organizational arrangements, resource availability, and communication processes during implementation (Edwards, 1980; Hill & Hupe, 2014).

Implementation theory has developed through various perspectives emphasizing the interaction between policy objectives, implementing organizations, and external environments. Early implementation studies highlighted that policy failure often occurs not because of inappropriate policy goals, but because of difficulties in translating policy intentions into operational practices. Therefore, implementation should be understood as a dynamic process involving multiple actors, institutional capacities, and contextual factors (Hill & Hupe, 2014; Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984).

Among various implementation models, George C. Edwards III's framework remains widely used in public administration studies because it provides a comprehensive explanation of organizational factors affecting policy implementation. Edwards III (1980) argues that successful implementation depends on four key variables: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure.

First, communication refers to the process through which policy information is transmitted from policymakers to implementers and target groups. Effective communication requires clarity, consistency, and accuracy so that policy objectives can be properly understood. In the context of community policing, communication is particularly important because the success of security programs depends on continuous interaction between police officers and community members (Edwards, 1980; van Steden & den Hartog, 2024).

Second, resources refer to the availability of human resources, financial support, facilities, authority, and information required to implement policies. Even when policy objectives are clearly communicated, inadequate resources may limit implementation effectiveness. In DDS implementation, resources include the availability of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel, operational facilities, and institutional support required to conduct community engagement activities (Edwards, 1980).

Third, disposition concerns the attitude, commitment, and willingness of policy implementers to execute policies. Implementers who demonstrate commitment and responsiveness are more likely to achieve policy objectives because they influence how policies are interpreted and practiced at the operational level. In community policing, the disposition of police officers becomes essential because direct interaction requires interpersonal skills, empathy, and commitment to partnership-building (Edwards, 1980; Ward et al., 2025).

Fourth, bureaucratic structure relates to organizational procedures, coordination mechanisms, division of authority, and standard operating procedures. Clear structures enable implementers to perform their responsibilities effectively and maintain consistency in policy execution. Within police organizations, bureaucratic structures determine how DDS activities are planned, coordinated, monitored, and evaluated (Edwards, 1980).

Based on Edwards III's framework, this study views DDS implementation as a process influenced by institutional capacity and frontline implementation behavior. Therefore, communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure become analytical dimensions for understanding how community policing policy is translated into local security governance practices (Edwards, 1980).

2.2 Community Policing Theory

Community policing has emerged as a paradigm shift in policing philosophy, moving away from traditional approaches dominated by reactive law enforcement toward proactive approaches emphasizing partnership, prevention, and problem-solving. Unlike conventional policing models that primarily position citizens as recipients of police services, community policing considers citizens as active partners in maintaining security and resolving social problems (Gill et al., 2014; Goldstein, 1990).

The fundamental assumption of community policing is that sustainable public security cannot be achieved solely through police authority. Instead, security outcomes require collaboration between police institutions and communities based on mutual trust, communication, and shared responsibility. This approach recognizes that communities possess valuable local knowledge regarding social problems, potential conflicts, and security challenges (Gill et al., 2014; Skogan, 2006).

The concept of community policing is closely associated with three main principles: partnership, problem-solving, and organizational transformation. Partnership emphasizes collaborative relationships between police and citizens. Problem-solving focuses on identifying and addressing the root causes of security issues rather than merely responding to incidents. Meanwhile, organizational transformation refers to changes in police structures, culture, and practices to support community-oriented approaches (Goldstein, 1990; Skogan, 2006).

In Indonesia, the community policing approach is institutionalized through the concept of *Pemolisian Masyarakat* (Polmas). Polmas positions police officers and communities as partners in identifying security problems and developing solutions collectively. Within this framework, Bhabinkamtibmas functions as a frontline actor responsible for translating Polmas principles into community-level practices.

The Door-to-Door System (DDS) represents a practical manifestation of community policing because it creates direct communication channels between police officers and residents. Through household visits, dialogue, information exchange, and problem identification, DDS enables police officers to understand community conditions while allowing citizens to participate in security governance (van Steden & den Hartog, 2024).

Therefore, this study conceptualizes DDS not merely as a police activity but as an institutional mechanism through which community policing principles are operationalized. The effectiveness of DDS depends on how well implementation

processes support meaningful police–community interaction (del Pozo et al., 2025).

2.3 Police–Community Partnership and Community Participation

Police–community partnership represents a central mechanism through which community policing achieves its objectives. Partnership is based on the assumption that effective security governance requires cooperation between formal institutions and social actors. Through partnership, police institutions can gain community support, improve information sharing, and develop preventive security strategies (Gill et al., 2014; Skogan, 2006).

Trust is a fundamental element in police–community partnerships. Communities are more likely to participate in security programs when they perceive police officers as legitimate, responsive, and committed to public service. Direct engagement approaches, such as DDS, provide opportunities for police officers to build interpersonal relationships and strengthen institutional legitimacy (Mazerolle et al., 2013; Nix et al., 2015; Tyler, 2006).

Community participation is therefore an important indicator of successful community policing implementation. Participation extends beyond merely reporting security incidents; it includes involvement in identifying problems, providing information, supporting prevention activities, and collaborating with police officers in maintaining neighborhood safety (Fung, 2006; Gill et al., 2014).

From a governance perspective, community participation reflects a shift from government-centered security management toward collaborative security governance. This approach recognizes that public problems are complex and require cooperation among multiple stakeholders. In the context of DDS, community participation represents the expected outcome of effective implementation, where improved communication and trust encourage citizens to become active partners in maintaining security (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Fung, 2006).

However, participation does not automatically emerge from the existence of a policy program. It is influenced by implementation conditions, including communication quality, availability of resources, commitment of frontline officers, and institutional coordination. Therefore, analyzing DDS requires integrating policy implementation theory with community policing perspectives (Edwards, 1980; Ward et al., 2025).

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a qualitative approach using a descriptive case study design to examine the implementation of community policing through the Door-to-Door System (DDS) program in Mandala Urban Village, Merauke Regency, Indonesia. A qualitative approach was selected because the study aimed to explore implementation processes, institutional practices, and social interactions between police officers and communities within their actual context (Creswell & Poth, 2018).

The case study design was considered appropriate because DDS implementation represents a context-dependent phenomenon influenced by organizational capacity, local social characteristics, and community responses. Rather than measuring policy effectiveness through numerical indicators, this study sought to obtain an in-depth understanding of how the policy was

implemented, how frontline actors interpreted their roles, and what factors supported or constrained implementation (Creswell & Poth, 2018).

The analytical framework was based on Edwards III’s policy implementation theory, which identifies four key dimensions affecting implementation success: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. These dimensions were used as analytical categories to examine how the Door-to-Door System was implemented as an operational mechanism of community policing (Edwards, 1980).

3.2 Research Site and Participants

The study was conducted in Mandala Urban Village, Merauke Regency, Indonesia. The research location was selected because DDS implementation in this area represents a local-level application of community policing policy through direct engagement between Bhabinkamtibmas officers and community members.

Participants were selected using purposive sampling. This technique was applied because qualitative research requires participants who possess relevant knowledge, experience, and direct involvement with the phenomenon under investigation. The participants consisted of key informants and supporting informants representing different perspectives within the implementation process (Creswell & Poth, 2018). A total of 11 participants were involved in this study, consisting of:

Table 1. Characteristics of Research Participants

Participant Category	Number	Role in the Study
Bhabinkamtibmas officers	2	Main implementers of DDS activities
Police personnel	1	Institutional perspective and supervision
Urban village officials	1	Local government coordination perspective
Community leaders	2	Community representation
Community members	5	Program recipients and beneficiaries
Total	11	

The inclusion of participants from both institutional and community perspectives enabled data triangulation and provided a comprehensive understanding of DDS implementation dynamics (Carter et al., 2014).

3.3 Data Collection

Data were collected through three complementary techniques: semi-structured interviews, direct observation, and document analysis. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with all participants to explore their experiences and perceptions of DDS implementation, focusing on implementation processes, police–community communication, resource availability, implementer commitment and responsiveness, organizational coordination, and supporting or inhibiting factors. This approach ensured consistency while allowing participants to elaborate on their experiences (Creswell & Poth, 2018). Direct observation was used to examine police–community interactions, communication patterns,

community responses, and engagement during DDS activities. Document analysis included DDS activity reports, institutional records, and photographic documentation to complement the interview and observation data and strengthen data triangulation (Carter et al., 2014).

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis followed the interactive model developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, consisting of data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles et al., 2014). The first stage was data condensation, involving the selection, coding, categorization, and organization of collected information. Interview transcripts, observation notes, and documents were classified according to the analytical dimensions of Edwards III's implementation framework: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure (Edwards, 1980; Miles et al., 2014).

The second stage was data display, where categorized information was organized into thematic descriptions and analytical matrices. This process enabled researchers to identify patterns, relationships, and differences among participants' perspectives regarding DDS implementation (Miles et al., 2014).

The final stage was conclusion drawing and verification, where interpretations were developed based on emerging patterns and continuously validated against available evidence. Conclusions were refined through comparison among different data sources to ensure that findings accurately represented the implementation phenomenon (Ahmed, 2024; Carter et al., 2014; Miles et al., 2014).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Communication as the Foundation of Door-to-Door System Implementation

The findings indicate that communication represents a fundamental element in implementing the Door-to-Door System (DDS) as part of community policing in Mandala Urban Village. Communication between Bhabinkamtibmas officers and community members occurs through direct visits, informal discussions, security awareness messages, and problem identification activities. Rather than relying solely on formal communication mechanisms, DDS creates interpersonal communication spaces that enable police officers to understand community conditions more comprehensively.

The study found that Bhabinkamtibmas officers implement DDS through a persuasive and human-centered communication approach. During community visits, officers do not only deliver information related to security and public order but also listen to residents' concerns, identify potential social problems, and encourage community involvement in maintaining security conditions. This interaction creates a two-way communication process where communities are not positioned merely as recipients of police information but as partners in security governance.

These findings support Edwards III's policy implementation theory, which emphasizes that communication effectiveness is essential for translating policy objectives into operational practices. A policy may fail when implementing actors or target groups do not clearly understand its objectives, procedures, and expected outcomes. In the context of DDS, effective communication enables the transformation of the Polmas policy from a formal regulation

into a practical relationship between police officers and communities (Edwards, 1980).

Furthermore, the findings reinforce the principles of community policing, which emphasize trust-building through continuous interaction. Direct communication allows police officers to develop social proximity with residents, thereby strengthening legitimacy and public acceptance. Unlike conventional policing approaches that often rely on reactive responses after security problems occur, DDS enables preventive engagement through early communication and problem identification (Gill et al., 2014; Mazerolle et al., 2013; van Steden & den Hartog, 2024).

However, the effectiveness of communication remains influenced by local conditions. Differences in community activity patterns, availability of residents during visits, and variations in community responsiveness create challenges in ensuring equal communication coverage. Therefore, although communication is a major strength of DDS implementation, maintaining consistency and broader community reach remains necessary.

4.2 Resource Limitations in Implementing Community Policing

The second important finding concerns the availability of resources supporting DDS implementation. The study reveals that although institutional support for DDS exists, implementation is still affected by limitations in human resources and operational support. Bhabinkamtibmas officers represent the main actors responsible for implementing DDS at the community level. Their responsibilities include conducting visits, maintaining communication with residents, identifying security issues, facilitating problem-solving, and reporting activities. However, the scope of responsibilities combined with the size and characteristics of the service area creates challenges in achieving optimal implementation coverage.

Limited personnel availability affects the frequency and intensity of community visits. When one officer is responsible for a relatively broad community area, maintaining continuous interaction with all residents becomes difficult. This condition may influence the consistency of relationship-building efforts, which are essential elements of community policing. In addition, operational resources such as transportation facilities and supporting equipment influence the ability of officers to conduct DDS activities effectively. The findings indicate that resource limitations do not prevent DDS implementation, but they influence the extent to which the program can be implemented optimally.

This finding confirms Edwards III's argument that resources are a critical determinant of policy implementation. Clear communication and strong commitment from implementers cannot fully compensate for inadequate resources. In community policing contexts, resources are particularly important because implementation depends on physical presence and continuous engagement between police officers and communities (Edwards, 1980; Ward et al., 2025).

From a governance perspective, this finding demonstrates that collaborative security approaches require institutional investment. Community participation cannot be strengthened only through policy statements but requires adequate organizational capacity to facilitate meaningful interaction between institutions and citizens (Peckham et al., 2022; Ward et al., 2025).

4.3 Implementer Disposition: The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas Commitment in Building Trust

The findings demonstrate that implementer disposition is one of the strongest supporting factors in DDS implementation. Bhabinkamtibmas officers show commitment, responsiveness, and responsibility in carrying out community-oriented policing activities. The role of Bhabinkamtibmas extends beyond administrative duties. Officers function as communicators, facilitators, mediators, and problem solvers who connect police institutions with community realities. Their ability to establish personal relationships influences how communities perceive police presence and willingness to participate in security activities.

The study found that a humanistic approach becomes an important factor in strengthening public trust. Through regular visits and informal interactions, Bhabinkamtibmas officers create a sense of accessibility and approachability among community members. This condition encourages residents to share information, report problems, and participate in maintaining security conditions. These findings align with community policing theory, which emphasizes that successful policing depends on legitimacy and trust rather than solely on enforcement authority. Police officers who demonstrate responsiveness and respect toward communities are more likely to develop cooperative relationships (Mazerolle et al., 2013; Nix et al., 2015; Tyler, 2006).

The findings also highlight the role of frontline implementation, where officers interpret institutional objectives through their daily interactions with residents. Policies designed at institutional levels are translated into operational practices by frontline actors. The commitment and attitudes of Bhabinkamtibmas officers therefore influence how communities experience Polmas policy. This interpretation is consistent with implementation research emphasizing officer characteristics and motivation as influences on policing practice (del Pozo et al., 2025; Ward et al., 2025).

Nevertheless, sustaining positive disposition requires continuous competency development. Community policing requires not only technical police skills but also communication ability, conflict mediation skills, and social sensitivity (van Steden & den Hartog, 2024; Ward et al., 2025).

4.4 Bureaucratic Structure and Institutional Coordination

The fourth finding relates to the role of bureaucratic structure in supporting DDS implementation. The study indicates that DDS activities are supported by organizational procedures, task distribution, reporting mechanisms, monitoring, and evaluation processes within police institutions. The existence of operational procedures provides guidance for Bhabinkamtibmas officers in conducting community engagement activities. Clear structures help ensure that DDS implementation remains aligned with broader Polmas objectives and institutional responsibilities (Edwards, 1980).

Coordination mechanisms between police institutions, local government, community leaders, and neighborhood organizations

also contribute to implementation effectiveness. Collaboration with local actors enables Bhabinkamtibmas officers to understand community conditions and expand their engagement networks (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

However, the study identifies that cross-sector coordination still requires strengthening. Although relationships between police officers and local actors exist, coordination is not always conducted systematically. Strengthening institutional collaboration is important because community security problems often involve social, economic, and cultural dimensions that cannot be addressed by police institutions alone (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Peckham et al., 2022).

This finding supports Edwards III's argument that bureaucratic structure influences implementation consistency. Without effective coordination mechanisms and organizational support, policies may depend excessively on individual commitment rather than institutional systems (Edwards, 1980; Ward et al., 2025).

4.5 Door-to-Door System as a Mechanism for Strengthening Community Participation

The final finding highlights DDS as a mechanism for encouraging community participation in maintaining security and public order. The implementation of DDS creates opportunities for communities to become involved through information sharing, reporting security concerns, participating in preventive activities, and collaborating with police officers.

The findings indicate that community participation emerges through improved communication and trust between police officers and residents. When communities perceive police officers as accessible and responsive, they are more willing to contribute to security efforts.

This finding demonstrates that community participation is not an automatic outcome of policy implementation but develops through continuous social interaction. DDS provides the social mechanism through which institutional presence is transformed into community involvement.

From a community policing perspective, this confirms that security governance requires partnership rather than unilateral control. Police institutions provide authority and organizational capacity, while communities provide local knowledge and social networks necessary for identifying and addressing security problems (Gill et al., 2014; Skogan, 2006).

Therefore, DDS contributes not only as an operational police program but also as a form of collaborative governance at the local level. Its effectiveness depends on the interaction between institutional implementation capacity and community willingness to participate (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Fung, 2006). The overall findings on DDS implementation, including the four implementation dimensions and their implications for community participation and local security governance, are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of DDS Implementation Findings Based on Edwards III's Framework

Dimension	Key Empirical Finding	Main Constraint	Governance Implication
Communication	Direct, persuasive, two-way interaction	Uneven communication coverage	Strengthens police–community proximity

Dimension	Key Empirical Finding	Main Constraint	Governance Implication
Resources	DDS continues despite limited resources	Personnel and operational limitations	Institutional support needs strengthening
Disposition	Strong commitment and responsiveness of Bhabinkamtibmas	Sustainability depends on competencies	Builds trust and police legitimacy
Bureaucratic Structure	Procedures, reporting and coordination support DDS	Cross-sector coordination not systematic	Requires stronger institutional collaboration
Community Participation	Information sharing, reporting and preventive involvement	Participation varies across residents	Supports collaborative local security governance

Building on these findings, the study proposes a conceptual model illustrating how policy implementation capacity is translated through DDS into police–community interaction, community participation, and ultimately collaborative local security governance. As illustrated in Figure 1, communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure provide the institutional foundation for DDS implementation. Direct community engagement subsequently strengthens police–community interaction and facilitates community participation, thereby reinforcing collaborative local security governance.

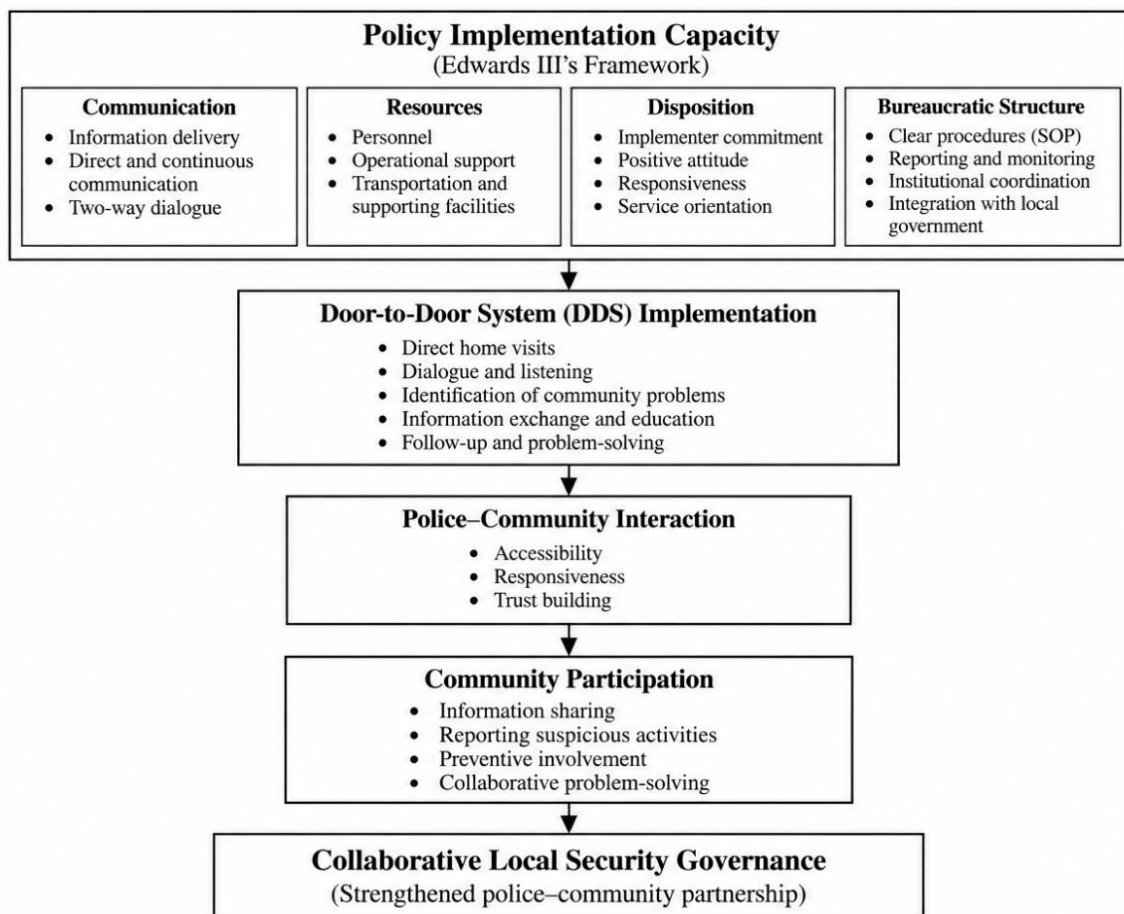


Figure 1. Conceptual Model of DDS Implementation and Local Security Governance

5. Conclusion

This study demonstrates that the implementation of community policing through the Door-to-Door System (DDS) is shaped by communication, resources, implementer disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Direct communication and the commitment and responsiveness of Bhabinkamtibmas officers facilitate closer police–community interaction, while limited personnel and operational resources constrain the coverage of DDS activities. Overall, DDS functions not merely as an operational policing activity but as a mechanism through which community policing policy is translated into trust building, community participation, and collaborative local security governance.

The study contributes to policy implementation and community policing literature by demonstrating a conceptual pathway in which policy implementation capacity enables DDS implementation, DDS strengthens police–community interaction, and this interaction encourages community participation that reinforces collaborative local security governance. This perspective extends the application of Edwards III's framework by highlighting the relational role of frontline implementers in connecting institutional capacity with citizen participation. Practically, the findings suggest that strengthening DDS requires adequate operational support, continuous development of Bhabinkamtibmas officers' communication and problem-solving capabilities, and stronger

coordination among police institutions, local government, community leaders, and residents.

This study is limited by its qualitative single-case design, relatively small participant group, and focus on implementation processes rather than long-term security outcomes. Therefore, the findings provide contextual understanding rather than statistical generalization. Future research should examine the proposed conceptual pathway across different geographical and sociocultural settings and employ comparative or mixed-method designs to assess the relationships among implementation capacity, police–community interaction, community participation, and local security governance outcomes. Further studies may also explore how digital communication can complement face-to-face DDS activities without weakening the interpersonal relationships central to community policing.

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