

# Collaboration Of Four Pillars In Coordinating Public Peace And Order In Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict

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## Abstract

*This study aims to analyze the forms of coordination, the urgency of coordination, the obstacles encountered, and the optimization efforts made by the village government, the Civil Service Police Unit, the police apparatus, and the community in maintaining public order and tranquility in Kraksaan Wetan Village, Probolinggo Regency. The research employs a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, documentation studies, and focus group discussions. The findings reveal that coordination takes place through vertical and horizontal relationships, routine and incidental meetings, community involvement through neighborhood forums and Community Protection Units, as well as the use of communication technology. This coordination is important for improving supervision effectiveness, reducing overlapping duties, accelerating the handling of social problems, and increasing community participation. The obstacles encountered include limitations in human resources and facilities, differences in perception among personnel, less than optimal community participation, as well as bureaucratic and regulatory hurdles. Optimization efforts are carried out through strengthening regular communication, improving the capacity of apparatus and Community Protection Units, developing information technology, policy advocacy, and cross-sector synergy.*

**Keywords:** *Coordination; Community\_Participation; Community Security; Public Order And Tranquility; Village*

## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk koordinasi, urgensi koordinasi, kendala yang dihadapi, serta upaya optimalisasi koordinasi antara pemerintah kelurahan, Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja, aparat kepolisian, dan masyarakat dalam penyelenggaraan ketenteraman dan ketertiban di Kelurahan Kraksaan Wetan, Kabupaten Probolinggo. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi partisipatif, studi dokumentasi, dan focus group discussion. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa koordinasi berlangsung melalui hubungan vertikal dan horizontal, rapat rutin dan insidental, pelibatan masyarakat melalui forum warga dan Satuan Perlindungan Masyarakat, serta pemanfaatan teknologi komunikasi. Koordinasi ini penting untuk meningkatkan efektivitas pengawasan, mengurangi tumpang tindih tugas, mempercepat penanganan masalah sosial, serta meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat. Kendala yang dihadapi meliputi keterbatasan sumber daya manusia dan sarana prasarana, perbedaan persepsi antar perangkat, partisipasi masyarakat yang belum maksimal, serta hambatan birokrasi dan regulasi. Upaya optimalisasi dilakukan melalui penguatan komunikasi berkala, peningkatan kapasitas aparat dan Linmas, pengembangan teknologi informasi, advokasi kebijakan, serta sinergi lintas sektor.

**KataKunci:** *Kelurahan; Keamanan Masyarakat; Ketenteraman Dan Ketertiban; Koordinasi; Partisipasi Masyarakat*

## INTRODUCTION

Public peace and order constitute a fundamental foundation for establishing sustainable security within a given area. The administration of public peace and order is not solely the responsibility of government authorities, but requires synergistic coordination among various stakeholders, including

subdistrict administrations, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), other security agencies, as well as the community itself (Rukmana et al., 2025). Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict, as one of the administrative areas in Probolinggo Regency, faces diverse social dynamics. The challenges in maintaining public peace and order have become increasingly complex in line with ongoing social, economic, and cultural developments. Phenomena such as the circulation of illegal alcoholic beverages, the presence of unregulated street vendors, and potential security disturbances represent issues that demand serious attention from local government authorities (Rohdearni et al., 2025).

The Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict covers an area of 164.735 hectares, comprising 22 neighborhood units (Rukun Tetangga) and seven community units (Rukun Warga). Based on demographic data, this subdistrict is located at the center of Kraksaan City, characterized by high population mobility and a relatively complex degree of social heterogeneity. Its geographical position, directly bordering Kebunagung Village to the east, Sidomukti Subdistrict to the west, Sidopekso Village to the north, and Rangkang Village to the south, makes this area a convergence point for various economic and social activities. Such territorial characteristics require a distinct approach to managing public peace and order, one that is adaptive to the dynamics evolving on a daily basis.

Effective coordination among subdistrict administrations, the Satpol PP, and other security agencies is a key determinant in establishing a safe and orderly environment. Research by Awalla et al. (2018) underscores the importance of synergy between subdistrict governments and sectoral police units in maintaining peace and order at the local level. Furthermore, the evaluation of public order policy implementation presented by Olvik (2024) reveals that effective policy execution requires strong cross-sectoral coordination to address the diverse challenges encountered. In addition, active community participation, along with the integration of roles played by community protection units (Satlinmas) and other civil society organizations, can further enhance the effectiveness of public peace and order management (Rukmana et al., 2025).

Research on the coordination of public peace and order has been widely conducted; however, several gaps remain insufficiently addressed. First, the majority of studies, such as those by Awalla et al. (2018) and Rukmana et al. (2025), primarily focus on coordination at the subdistrict or regency level, while in-depth analyses of coordination at the village level, particularly in Kraksaan Wetan, remain relatively limited. Second, most research tends to emphasize the roles of formal institutions, such as the Satpol PP or the police Azhiim (2025), with minimal direct input from the community and other social actors in the coordination process. Third, there is still a lack of studies examining the integration of peace and order coordination in shaping public perceptions of security. For instance, Latif et al. (2025) explore community perceptions in the implementation of public peace but do not specifically focus on the role of coordination as a primary variable influencing security. Fourth, dynamic conditions in the post-pandemic period, technological developments, and socio-cultural factors at the village level have received limited attention in previous studies. These gaps form the initial rationale for undertaking this research.

The novelty of this study lies in several aspects. **First**, its focus on the village level, particularly Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict as a specific context, provides concrete research setting that has not been extensively examined. This allows for a more detailed and locally relevant understanding of the dynamics of peace and order coordination. **Second**, it adopts a holistic approach to coordination by involving multiple actors in a synergistic manner to build community security, rather than concentrating on a single institution, in line with the concept of synergy highlighted by Autero et al. (2024). **Third**, it integrates the analysis of local policies with field implementation by combining juridical, social, and managerial dimensions in the administration of public peace and order, thereby closely reflecting real-world conditions, which has not been widely explored in depth (Magrib et al., 2025). **Fourth**, it emphasizes the effectiveness of coordination in shaping public perceptions of security, where such perceptions significantly influence community participation and support in maintaining peace and order (Pramono, 2025). **Fifth**, this study offers policy recommendations that are both applicable and adaptive to the socio-cultural context of the subdistrict, while also providing a foundation for developing more responsive and innovative coordination systems in the management of community security.

The urgency of this study is beyond dispute given several critical factors. **First**, public peace and order serve as the foundation of community security. Literature such as Eviany & Sutiyo (2023) emphasizes the importance of administering public peace, public order, and disaster management as core aspects of community protection. Community security is a prerequisite for sustainable socio-

economic development. Without maintained peace and order, it is impossible for people to carry out daily activities in a safe and productive manner. **Second**, inter-institutional coordination is a key determinant of effectiveness in managing public peace and order. Findings from Awalla et al. (2018) and Rukmana et al. (2025) indicate that coordination among subdistrict governments, police authorities, the Satpol PP and community institutions plays a decisive role in establishing safe and orderly conditions. Effective coordination prevents overlapping responsibilities and accelerates problem-solving in the field. **Third**, the local context of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict has not been extensively explored. Its social and cultural conditions present specific coordination dynamics and challenges, which require in-depth examination to formulate effective strategies for strengthening community security. **Fourth**, the study holds strong social and policy relevance. It can support the reinforcement of local policies and the implementation of practical measures in maintaining context-appropriate public peace and order, through active engagement of both government authorities and the community.

Based on the background of the problem, research gaps, novelty, and urgency outlined above, this study is designed to address four main research questions. **First**, how is coordination structured among the subdistrict administration, the Satpol PP, the police, and the community in the implementation of public peace and order in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict? **Second**, why is such coordination important in building community security in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict? **Third**, what constraints and challenges are encountered in the implementation of peace and order coordination in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict? **Fourth**, what efforts are undertaken to optimize the role of coordination in maintaining community security in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict?

By addressing these questions, this study is expected to provide a theoretical contribution to the development of public management, particularly in understanding the dynamics of cross-sectoral coordination at the subdistrict level, as well as practical benefits for the Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict administration, the Head of the Peace and Order Section, and other stakeholders in formulating more effective coordination policies and strategies.

## METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive design. This approach is selected because the objective of the research is to gain an in-depth understanding of coordination phenomena within the real social and governmental context of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict (Aksungur et al., 2026). The research is conducted in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict, Probolinggo Regency, as a representative setting in terms of the administration of public peace, public order, and community security. The study is carried out over a period of three months, from June to September 2025.

The types of data used consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data are collected directly from the field in the form of qualitative information on intergroup coordination mechanisms, observations of coordination activities, as well as internal documents such as activity photographs and report archives. Secondary data are obtained from regional regulations, policies on the administration of public peace and order, scientific literature, and demographic data of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict. Primary data sources include the subdistrict head and administrative staff, Satpol PP officers, sectoral police, community leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and general residents. Secondary data sources comprise regional regulations, official Satpol PP reports, academic journals, reference books, and social statistical data.

Data collection is conducted through four methods. In-depth interviews are carried out with relevant officials and implementers to explore coordination processes, challenges, and policy implementation; this method is consistent with those used by Fitrianti et al. (2025) and Nugroho et al., (2025). Participatory observation is undertaken through direct field observation during coordination activities and the handling of public peace and order, as applied in the study by Strudwick (2026). Documentation study is conducted by collecting official documents, government policies, activity records, and supporting reports. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are conducted to obtain collective perspectives from stakeholders regarding the effectiveness of coordination and recommendations for improvement, as implemented by Siraw et al. (2024) in their study.

Data analysis employs a descriptive qualitative method through several stages. Data reduction is conducted by categorizing and filtering relevant data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation, with a focus on coordination themes, as outlined by Fitrianti et al. (2025). Data presentation is organized in the form of descriptive narratives, tables, and supporting graphs to facilitate

the identification of patterns and phenomena. Explanatory approaches using visual and graphical analysis have been applied by Seo et al. (2025) and have produced research findings that have been implemented in practice. Conclusion drawing is undertaken to synthesize the results of the analysis concerning the role of coordination, existing constraints, and opportunities for improvement. Data validation is carried out through source and method triangulation to enhance the validity and reliability of the findings. Triangulation is recognized as an effective method for validating qualitative data, as demonstrated by Biddix (2025).

The characteristics of respondents in this study include groups drawn from the subdistrict administration, members of the Satpol PP assigned to the area, sectoral police officers, as well as community leaders and active resident representatives. The respondent's range in age from 30 to 55 years, with professional experience spanning from three to more than ten years in the fields of security, public order, or public service. All respondents are selected based on their direct involvement in the coordination process of administering public peace and order, ensuring that the data obtained reflect the actual conditions of task implementation and interactions among institutions and the community.

The validity and reliability of qualitative data are ensured through data source triangulation by comparing interview results with documentation and field observations (Biddix, 2025). In addition, methodological triangulation is applied by integrating multiple data collection approaches, including in-depth interviews, direct observation, and official documents, to minimize bias, as demonstrated by Fitrianti et al. (2025) and Seo et al. (2025). Data consistency is maintained through meticulous documentation and the use of recorded interviews, which are analyzed repeatedly to achieve consistent results, as conducted by Nugroho et al. (2025).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Forms of Coordination among Stakeholders

The findings indicate that coordination among the subdistrict administration, the Satpol PP, the police, and the community in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict operates in an integrated and synergistic manner. This result confirms the view of Rohdearni et al. (2025) that both vertical and horizontal coordination constitute the primary foundation for administering public peace and order at the local level. It is further supported by evidence from China reported by Hu et al. (2026), which states that without the integration of these two dimensions of coordination, governance within a region cannot function optimally.

Vertical coordination is reflected in the relationships established among the subdistrict administration, the Satpol PP, the subdistrict (kecamatan) government, and the sectoral police. Based on interviews with Satpol PP personnel in Kraksaan Subdistrict, vertical coordination is essential for aligning actions in enforcing regional regulations and maintaining public order at the community level. The subdistrict administration serves as the frontline in service delivery and direct supervision within the community, supported by Satpol PP as the enforcer of regional regulations in coordination with the subdistrict government and the police. This finding is consistent with the study by Awalla et al. (2018), which emphasizes that synergy between subdistrict governments and sectoral police is a key determinant in establishing safe and orderly conditions at the local level.

Meanwhile, personnel from the Kraksaan Sectoral Police stated that coordination with the Satpol PP and the subdistrict administration serves as the foundation for establishing an integrated monitoring system that is responsive to various dynamics within the community. The police view Satpol PP as a strategic partner that supports both community guidance and the enforcement of regional regulations. The perspectives of these two institutions reinforce that the success of managing public peace and order is highly dependent on the quality of vertical coordination, supported by clearly defined roles and functions across levels of government and law enforcement agencies.

Horizontal coordination is carried out among institutions at the subdistrict and district levels, as well as community organizations and local groups. This form of coordination, in line with the findings of Latif et al. (2025), supports the strengthening of supervisory functions and direct community participation. Regular coordination meetings scheduled periodically, along with incidental meetings convened as needed, serve as the primary forums for stakeholders to discuss emerging issues that may disrupt public peace and order. These findings are further supported by Pettrachin & Solano (2025), who argue that the integration of refugees in smaller regions presents complex challenges that must be addressed through horizontal collaboration among local governments, non-public actors, and private

entities. This perspective is relevant to the subdistrict and district context when applied in Indonesia, particularly in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict.

The Head of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict explained that this coordination approach is essential for creating synergy among subdistrict officials, community elements, and other relevant institutions. Through intensive communication and open dialogue in these meetings, various issues can be identified promptly and addressed effectively. Active community involvement in coordination meetings helps foster a sense of ownership in maintaining public peace, resulting in solutions that are more targeted and sustainable.

Community involvement constitutes a key pillar in the administration of public peace and order. Through community forums and the presence of the Community Protection Unit (Linmas), residents actively serve as the frontline of social monitoring and as initiators of early responses to disturbances. A community member interviewed stated that their involvement in maintaining peace is crucial, as they possess the most direct understanding of local conditions and dynamics. This finding reinforces the argument of Azhiim (2025) that active community participation, along with the integration of the role of Satlinmas, enhances the effectiveness of public peace and order management. Furthermore, Özden, (2023) highlights that local governments represent the most effective structures for designing participatory processes, where the ability to establish dialogue with residents and create spaces for negotiation becomes a key determinant of success. This perspective directly supports the view that community participation increases the effectiveness of maintaining order at the local level.

### **The Urgency of Coordination in Building Community Security**

This study finds that coordination among the subdistrict administration, the Satpol PP, the police, and the community constitutes a fundamental aspect in building community security and public order in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict. At least four underlying reasons explain the importance of such coordination:

**First**, coordination enables the various involved institutions to operate synergistically in carrying out supervision and enforcement in a simultaneous and integrated manner. Personnel from the Kraksaan Subdistrict Satpol PP stated that, through coordination, the handling of security and public order issues becomes more systematic, as each institution clearly understands its respective roles and responsibilities. This condition is believed to accelerate the response to security disturbances while optimizing available resources, in line with findings from previous studies (Azhiim, 2025; Rukmana et al., 2025).

**Second**, effective coordination prevents overlapping workloads among the subdistrict administration, the Satpol PP, and the police. The Head of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict explained that structured and clearly defined coordination helps avoid duplication of tasks and role ambiguity among personnel. This clarity in the division of responsibilities reduces the potential for internal conflicts between institutions and accelerates responses to issues related to public peace and order.

**Third**, effective coordination contributes to increased public trust in both security authorities and the subdistrict administration. A community member stated that the presence of synergy and collaboration among relevant parties makes them feel safer and more protected. This trust encourages active community participation in maintaining neighborhood security as a shared responsibility. This finding is consistent with the studies of Gearhart (2022), which indicate that community participation strengthens social control and collective solidarity, who demonstrates that social cohesion can be activated into informal social monitoring through community participation.

**Fourth**, coordination enables all involved parties to adjust strategies and tactics flexibly in response to evolving field conditions. This is consistent with Latif et al. (2025), who argue that the responsiveness of authorities and the community becomes more adaptive and timely, thereby minimizing potential disturbances to public peace before they escalate. Rico et al. (2025) further emphasize that effective adaptation in crisis and emergency situations requires teams to accurately understand ongoing events and to flexibly employ various coordination processes. Thus, the findings of Rico et al. (2025) are aligned with the results of this study.

### **Constraints and Challenges in the Implementation of Coordination**

The implementation of coordination among the subdistrict administration, the Satpol PP, the police, and the community in managing public peace and order in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict faces several significant constraints. This study identifies four main challenges.

**First**, limitations in human resources and infrastructure constitute a primary constraint. The Head of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict stated that existing personnel are often required to handle multiple tasks simultaneously, resulting in a high workload that may reduce performance. Supporting facilities and infrastructure, such as communication equipment, operational vehicles, and monitoring tools, also remain far from adequate. This condition, as noted by Abudu et al. (2025), hinders coordination from being effective and responsive to emerging security disturbances.

Differences in perceptions and interests among institutional actors constitute the second challenge. The Head of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict explained that such differences often hinder the development of solid collaboration among stakeholders. Each institution carries distinct authorities and responsibilities, requiring a deeper shared understanding and open communication to align actions. Misalignment in interpreting task priorities, operational procedures, or approaches to managing public order can generate friction and impede synergy, as noted by Rico et al. (2025).

Limited community participation constitutes the third constraint. The Head of the Peace and Order Section of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict explained that low legal awareness and a lack of understanding of roles and responsibilities in maintaining order led to weak active involvement from residents. Regular legal awareness and educational programs need to be intensified to improve public knowledge and awareness regarding the importance of active participation in safeguarding neighborhood security. This condition, as noted by Herman et al. (2023), reduces the potential for social monitoring that could otherwise function as a preventive mechanism against security disturbances.

Bureaucratic and regulatory constraints constitute the fourth challenge. The Head of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict explained that complex and cumbersome administrative procedures often slow down the decision-making process. Misalignment between existing regional regulations and actual field needs also creates confusion and reduces the effectiveness of task implementation. This condition results in delays in making strategic decisions and executing operational actions in the field Silumbwe et al. (2025).

### **Efforts to Optimize Coordination**

To optimize the role of coordination in maintaining public peace and order in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict, various strategies have been implemented. This study identifies five main efforts.

Strengthening communication and conducting regular coordination meetings constitute the first effort. The Satpol PP of Kraksaan Subdistrict emphasized that consistency in holding routine meetings is essential for building strong synergy among all relevant parties. With effective communication, potential obstacles in the field can be minimized, as each institution develops a shared understanding of tasks, roles, and priorities in handling public order issues. This strengthening of communication, as explained by Pilny et al. (2020), enhances coordination channels so that various field activities can be well integrated.

Capacity building and training for officers, along with the empowerment of Linmas and the community, constitute the second effort. The Head of Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict emphasized that security personnel and public order enforcers need to receive regular training to strengthen their capabilities in supervision, conflict management, and social engagement with the community. Direct empowerment of Linmas and residents is prioritized to enhance the quality and effectiveness of their participation in maintaining local security. This strategy aligns with the recommendation of Rukmana et al. (2025) that Linmas can function as a reliable frontline of social monitoring.

The development of information media and technology for rapid coordination constitutes the third effort. Communication technologies are utilized optimally to facilitate coordination processes, particularly in emergency situations. The use of instant messaging applications, digital reporting systems, and social media serves as effective channels for real-time information dissemination and rapid response among stakeholders. Margaretha (2026) emphasizes that the structuring of modern communication systems supports more responsive and efficient coordination.

Advocacy and socialization of public peace and order policies to the community constitute the fourth effort. Campaigns and educational initiatives delivered through various communication media and community forums provide a deeper understanding of public order regulations, the obligation to

maintain order, and the consequences of violations. Susanto et al. (2025) emphasize that increasing such understanding encourages active community participation and fosters a culture of social order.

The development of cross-sectoral synergy based on joint problem-solving constitutes the fifth effort. A collaborative approach involving the subdistrict administration, the Satpol PP, the police, the business sector, community organizations, and other actor's enables a more comprehensive and integrated handling of public peace and order. Azhiim (2025) states that such synergy generates adaptive, solution-oriented, and preventive measures aligned with the characteristics and needs of the local community.

### **Implications of the Findings**

This study has both theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, it enriches the concept of coordination management within the context of subdistrict-level governance. In contrast to previous studies that examine broader territorial scopes, this research shows that multi-actor coordination at the subdistrict level has its own distinctive characteristics, shaped by the close relationship between officials and the community, rather than the more distant relational structures found at city, provincial, or even industrial levels.

Practically, these findings provide guidance for subdistrict governments in managing coordination for public peace and order. Strengthening regular communication, enhancing the capacity of officers and Linmas, utilizing information technology, and conducting extensive policy socialization have proven effective in improving synergy among stakeholders. This is important considering that the subdistrict, as the frontline of public service, requires coordination strategies that are adaptive to local social dynamics.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### ***Conclusion***

This study aims to examine the role of coordination among the subdistrict administration, the Satpol PP, the police, and the community in the implementation of public peace and order in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict. Based on the results of data analysis obtained through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, documentation studies, and focus group discussions, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

**First**, the form of coordination in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict involves two main dimensions, namely vertical and horizontal coordination. Vertical coordination is established among the subdistrict administration, the subdistrict government, the Satpol PP, and the sectoral police. Meanwhile, horizontal coordination takes place between subdistrict-level institutions, community organizations, community leaders, and residents. Both forms of coordination are implemented through monthly routine meetings, incidental meetings as needed, joint patrols, and the use of communication technology such as instant messaging applications. The findings show that community involvement through citizen forums and the Linmas is a key factor that strengthens the effectiveness of coordination at the grassroots level.

**Second**, coordination plays a highly important role in building community security in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict. The findings reveal that well-functioning coordination enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of supervision and enforcement activities. In addition, structured coordination reduces overlapping duties among institutions, accelerates the handling of social problems, and increases public trust and participation. Equally important, coordination enables all involved parties to adjust their actions flexibly in response to changing field conditions. This condition has been shown to minimize potential disturbances to public peace before they escalate into larger conflicts.

**Third**, the implementation of coordination in Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict is inseparable from various constraints and challenges. Limitations in human resources, particularly the number of available personnel, constitute the main obstacle. Supporting facilities such as communication tools, operational vehicles, and monitoring equipment are also still inadequate. Differences in perceptions and interests among subdistrict officials, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), and the police also affect the smoothness of coordination. Community participation, although already present, still needs to be improved because legal awareness and public understanding of their role in maintaining order remain suboptimal. Bureaucratic and regulatory constraints, including the misalignment between existing regional regulations and field needs, further slowdown strategic decision-making and operational actions.

**Fourth**, the Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict government together with relevant stakeholders has undertaken various efforts to optimize coordination. Strengthening communication through regular coordination meetings has been consistently implemented. Capacity building for officers and empowerment of Linmas through routine training continue to be pursued. The use of information technology, particularly social media groups and instant messaging applications, has begun to be integrated into the coordination system. Advocacy and socialization of public peace policies to the community are also actively carried out through various community forums and outreach activities. Cross-sector synergy involving the subdistrict government, Satpol PP, the police, the business sector, and community organizations is being gradually developed. However, several structural constraints such as budget limitations and regulations that are not yet fully supportive still require further attention from the local government.

Thus, overall, this study confirms that effective coordination among the subdistrict administration, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), the police, and the community constitutes a fundamental basis for creating conducive community security at the subdistrict level. The success of coordination is strongly determined by the quality of communication, clarity of roles among stakeholders, availability of resources, and active community participation. Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict has demonstrated progress in this regard, yet continuous efforts are still required to address the various existing constraints.

### ***Recommendations***

Based on the conclusions presented, this study offers several recommendations for both practical implementation in the field and further academic development:

**First**, strengthening human resources and infrastructure capacity. The subdistrict government together with the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and sectoral police need to improve both the number and quality of personnel through continuous recruitment and training. The training should not only cover technical skills in supervision and conflict handling but also communication skills and social approaches toward the community. In addition, the local government should allocate adequate budgets for supporting infrastructure, such as patrol vehicles, reliable communication devices, and monitoring equipment. With sufficient facilities, coordination in the field can operate more quickly and responsively.

**Second**, aligning perceptions and harmonizing work processes across institutions. It is recommended that intensive communication forums involving the subdistrict government, Satpol PP, the police, and community representatives be held regularly, not only to discuss technical issues but also to align understanding of roles, authorities, and responsibilities of each institution. This is important to prevent overlapping tasks and internal conflicts that may hinder coordination effectiveness. The subdistrict government can act as a facilitator in these forums.

**Third**, increasing community participation through education and empowerment. The subdistrict government needs to regularly conduct legal outreach and education programs that reach all levels of society. The educational content should not only cover regulations and sanctions but also provide an understanding of the benefits of active participation in maintaining neighborhood security. Empowerment of Linmas should be strengthened through regular training and the provision of basic facilities that support their field duties. In addition, recognition and appreciation for residents or groups who actively participate can serve as a stimulus to broaden community involvement.

**Fourth**, simplifying bureaucracy and adjusting regulations. The regional government, in this case the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Probolinggo Regency together with the executive authority, needs to conduct a review of regional regulations related to public peace and order. Regulations that are considered too complex or not aligned with field conditions should be revised to become more practical and easier to implement by subdistrict-level officials. Complicated administrative procedures also need to be simplified so that when security disturbances occur, officers can make decisions and take action quickly without having to wait for approval through long bureaucratic layers.

**Fifth**, optimizing the use of information technology. The development of a digital-based coordination system needs to be continuously encouraged. An integrated security reporting application connecting residents, Linmas, the subdistrict office, Satpol PP, and the police can serve as a solution to accelerate information flow. The subdistrict government can also utilize official social media platforms

to disseminate information on security activities, public warnings, and community education. In this way, information regarding potential disturbances or field incidents can be received in real time by all stakeholders.

Recommendations for the academic community and future research are as follows:

**First**, comparative research across subdistricts. This study is limited to a single location, namely Kraksaan Wetan Subdistrict. Therefore, further research is recommended to expand the scope by comparing several subdistricts with different social and cultural characteristics. The results of such comparative studies are expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing the effectiveness of coordination in maintaining public peace and order at the subdistrict level.

**Second**, the use of mixed methods. This study employs a qualitative approach. Future research may combine it with quantitative methods, for example by distributing questionnaires to a wider population to statistically measure the relationship between the intensity of coordination and the level of perceived community security. A mixed-methods approach can also be used to test the validity of the qualitative findings generated in this study.

**Third**, exploration of the role of technology in security coordination. Considering that the use of information technology in coordination is still relatively new at the subdistrict level, more in-depth research on the effectiveness of digital reporting applications, social media, and integrated information systems is needed. Studies on the factors influencing technology adoption by subdistrict officials and the community may also serve as a relevant and interesting topic for further investigation.

**Fourth**, studies on effective models for empowering Linmas. This research finds that Linmas plays a strategic role as the frontline of social monitoring. However, more in-depth studies are still needed on training models, coaching patterns, and the most effective incentive schemes to improve Linmas performance at the subdistrict level. The results of such research could provide input for the Ministry of Home Affairs in formulating national policies for Linmas development.

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