

Original Article

The Role of Indonesian Policewomen in Community Policing in the Digital Era

Jeanne Francoise¹, Harryanto Aryodiguno², Ilmi Dwiastuti³, Iqbal Fauzan Farah⁴

International Relations Study Program, President University, Indonesia.

Corresponding Author : jeanne.francoise@president.ac.id

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Abstract - This scientific paper will raise the theme of the role of Indonesian policewomen in implementing community policing principles, which may be different from other countries, because the culture and regulations in Indonesia are unique, diverse, and have problems in different contexts from other countries. To support this analysis, this paper uses the community policing concept theory, role theory, and conflict resolution theory. There is no specific direction in the theory of the concept of community policing for Indonesia, but in practice, Indonesian community police officers always take part in community policing training abroad. Role theory needs to be discussed, because the role of policewomen in practicing community policing so far has sometimes been hampered by the patriarchal culture of Indonesia and deeply rooted gender roles, so that the recruitment process for policewomen is still controversial. The importance of having a good-looking physique, so these things influence the way policewomen work and their effectiveness in practicing community policing in their daily duties. Conflict resolution theory is brought into this paper because it shows the extent to which conflict resolution occurs in matters related to community policing. Because sometimes in conflicts asymmetric conditions occur, which ultimately puts the Police in a dilemma, as friends of the community, but also as tools of the state in enforcing the law. This is where the discussion about the gender of policewomen becomes interesting. This research aims to share information about the role of community police with the wider community and serve as a lesson for conceptualizing community police better, by giving a wider place and space to the role of policewomen.

Keywords - Police Women, Community Policing, Indonesian Culture, Conflict Resolution, Asymmetric Condition.

1. Introduction

Research on the role of female Police (Polwan) in community police in the digital age there is a significant gap between the expectations of the community towards the presence of Polwan and the reality of the implementation of their duties. Although policewomen are expected to be an effective change in change in increasing public confidence in the Police, many challenges are faced, such as Gender stereotypes, a lack of adequate training in digital technology, and limited resources. This study identified that although policewomen have the potential to contribute to community-based police programs, often they are marginalized in strategic decision-making. Therefore, this research is important to explore more deeply related to the role of policewomen in the Digital Community Police. In addition, this research is also important to explore more about the factors that influence the role of Polwan and how they can be optimized to meet the demands of society in the growing digital era.

Currently, there are 3 (three) Policewomen (polwan) who have held the rank of Brigadier General (Brigjen), 65

policewomen hold the rank of Police Commissioner (Kombes), 644 hold the rank of Assistant Police Commissioner (AKBP), 959 hold the rank of Police Commissioner (Kopol), and 5,672 policewomen hold the rank of first officer. In addition, there are 4 (four) policewomen who are currently holding the position of Kapolres, 14 policewomen are currently holding the position of Deputy Chief of Police Resort (Wakapolres), and 32 policewomen hold the position of Police Sector (Kapolsek).

In the international scope. Indonesian Policewomen have a brilliant role. Throughout 2019, 22 policewomen participated in carrying out UN peacekeeping missions with seven countries, namely, Central Africa, Haiti, Mali, Congo, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen [1]. A series of achievements have not clearly shown the role of policewomen in implementing community policing to the community. Policewomen for the community are still seen as traffic controllers with fit physiques and beautiful faces. Thus, the discussion of community policing gender will be more detailed, because community policing spaces, such as handling riots and preaching, are still filled by male Police.



Charles Reith said that police behavior does not lie in weapons and laws, but rather in the acceptance given by the community, so it is only natural that the agenda of serving the wider community is considered more than serving oneself or the interests of the ruler [2]. The concept of the Police as such is widely known as the Community Police (Polmas), which was first put forward in the Bremen Convention in 1966.

Indonesia is not a religious state, nor is it a secular state, so that the space between these two concepts can be balanced with the existence of Pancasila, especially the first principle, "Belief in the One Almighty God". Based on this dictum, the state, in this case, the Metro Jaya Police, must be neutral towards religious affairs. Community Police programs cannot be based on only one religious teaching. However, Community Police cannot be based on only one religious teaching. For example, one of the Community Police programs, namely Da'I Community Police in Islamic boarding schools and FPI pulpits, must continue to be carried out, so that Community Police know Islamic preaching that does not lead to the establishment of a caliphate state. Didalam konsep Polmas, polisi dimaksudkan menjadi lembaga negara yang mampu menopang tuntutan – tuntutan demokrasi dan diharapkan mampu mewujudkan kegiatan – kegiatan memerangi kejahatan (*fighting crime*), memelihara ketertiban (*order maintenance*), dan melindungi warga (*protecting people*) dengan meletakkan pada pemeliharaan kepentingan rakyat ketimbang kepentingan penguasa.

Dr. Chairuddin Ismail (2009, p.6 – 7) said that the term Polmas is not found in any dictionary. However, Polmas is the character of a true police force in any democratic country, such as in Indonesia. Unfortunately, currently, the National Police itself has not been able to change into Polmas because the National Police has not been able to fully transform into a more decentralized structure and operationalization of tasks. This problem does not only occur at the lower level, namely, the strong desire of police officers to be treated according to the patron-client pattern. However, it is also maintained at the top level (policy makers), considering the many psychological, sociological, and economic benefits that can be obtained by the top Polri officials themselves (Amriell, 2014, p.7).

In fact, the reputation of the National Police depends on 2 things. First, the achievement of goals related to the war on crime. Second, the achievement of goals that focus on maintaining a sense of security, protection of the constitution, and the provision of other services that are not directly related to law enforcement (Amriell, 2014, 23). To achieve this maximum role, the number of policewomen is needed. Tito Karnavian (now Minister of Home Affairs) once complained that the number of female police officers in Indonesia was still minimal. To date, there are only 36,595 female police officers, or 8.3 percent of the total number of Polri members [3]. According to Sutanto (2004), every Polwan member is expected to be a role model by implementing applicable

regulations, maintaining peace and law enforcement in accordance with their duties. Polwan should work professionally. In their work, policewomen are required to have good morals, maintain their image, and always develop themselves well.

However, unfortunately, policewomen are still considered as complementary elements, because there is no special strategic position that clearly states that policewomen are needed for a particular community policing task.

Most likely, this is related to the patriarchal culture of Indonesian society, as well as the habit of placing women at the front of the office to beautify the image of the Police. Sebagai contohnya rekrutmen polwan masih belum rasional [4]. Terlebih tentang permasalahan gaji polisi. Menjadi sebuah rahasia umum bahwa polisi bergaji besar, namun disinilah peran ganda polwan harusnya lebih diapresiasi.

Indonesia has implemented the concept of community policing since the 1998 Reformation, but the development of the role of community policing has not been clearly seen for female Police. Although female police officers have achieved international achievements and held strategic positions, there is no statistical data that states that the role of female police officers is significant in implementing daily community policing tasks.

In handling asymmetric conflicts, the Police are placed in two sharp choices that need to show that, in reality, the role of community policing must apply, that the Police must side with the Constitution and Pancasila, not the interests of the authorities. In relation to the role of female police officers, female police officers who occupy strategic positions must be more appreciated and given more space to change the existing concept. Although it is indeed difficult, because the culture of Indonesian bureaucracy is seniority-based.

Polda Metro Jaya, through its Community Policing programs, can further improve preventive functions and early detection of conflict, rather than becoming firefighters. Decision-making in every community policing role must also provide a role for female police officers.

Polmas, as an actor that can functionally intervene in community groups, should be able to take real steps to detect anything that has the potential to endanger national security and disrupt the unity of the Indonesian nation. In this case, each Polda can synergize and diligently come to Muspida, so that they get input from activists, the community, and NGOs in the field.

Policewomen who are close to the Dharma Wanita mother group, women, and urban millennials on social media

can further improve their community policing function by providing infographics of appeals so that society is not easily divided by various issues, for example, the issue of the coronavirus, which has been responded to racistly by several groups. Policewomen can provide socialization to women and mothers about the existence of regulations that spreading Hoaxes can be punished.

Polda Metro Jaya, as a functional actor as well as a government stage holder, should not get caught in a circle of conflict. Inappropriate actions will later bring Polda Metro Jaya into a circle of conflict, and even policewomen can become actors of conflict, such as the mistake that once occurred when there were policewomen who spread radical ideology.

When the conflict has already occurred, Polda Metro Jaya is required to remain professional in law enforcement and not side with any party, but with the truth. Basically, the Police are required to be professional, which includes special skills and knowledge that characterize the behavior, goals, and quality of the work and the expectations of the community about the role that the profession wants to play (Mardjono, 2007: 26).

Polda Metro Jaya, as a law enforcement officer, must be able to maintain and preserve public security and order, enforce the law, and provide protection, care, and service to the community (Law No. 2 of 2002 Article 13). In this case, policewomen are responsible individuals who cannot be separated from their community policing role, always to prioritize the professionalism of the Indonesian National Police.

This research was conducted in 2 (two) strategic locations, namely, the Jakarta Police Headquarters and the Semarang Police Academic. The selection of the Jakarta Police Headquarters as the location for the interview with the Public Relations of the Police Headquarters aims to obtain comprehensive information regarding the policies and strategies implemented by the Police in empowering female police officers (Polwan). Through this interview, it is hoped that it can reveal the role of female police officers in the context of community policing, especially in facing the challenges that arise in the digital era.

The Semarang Police Academic was chosen as the location to observe the ongoing education and training process for female police officers in Indonesia. The observations made are important to understand how the curriculum and training methods applied can prepare female police officers in carrying out their duties and responsibilities in the field. By seeing and observing this education process directly, researchers can evaluate the effectiveness of the training program and how it contributes to increasing the capacity of female police officers in serving the community.

Through this research, it is hoped that a clear picture can be obtained regarding the contribution of female police officers in community policing in the digital era. This research does not only focuses on the policy and education aspects, but also seeks to identify the challenges and opportunities faced by female police officers in carrying out their duties. Thus, the results of this study can be expected to provide constructive recommendations for the development of the role of female Police in the context of a police force that is more inclusive and responsive to the needs of the community.

This study aims to propose a redefinition and repositioning of the role of Policewomen (Polwan) within the larger framework of the Indonesian National Defense. In this study, researchers explore how policewomen can contribute to National Security programs, as well as place them more fairly in the main tasks and functions (tupoksi) of domestic security work. Thus, it is hoped that the role of policewomen can be more optimal in fostering public order and contributing to international diplomacy, which aims to maintain world order and lasting peace in accordance with constitutional safeguards.

This research is in line with one of the priority work program targets of the President University Research and Community Service Institute (LRPM) for 2024. This research not only focuses on academic aspects, but also seeks to make a real contribution to the development of national defense policy. Thus, this research is expected to be one form of implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, which includes education, research, and community service, as well as the function as a stakeholder in formulating more inclusive and responsive policies.

In the ever-evolving digital era, the challenges faced by the Police, including policewomen, are increasingly complex. Therefore, this study will discuss how policewomen can utilize technology and social media to increase the effectiveness of their duties in maintaining public security and order. By utilizing digital platforms, policewomen are expected to be able to reach the community better, as well as build more effective communication in efforts to prevent crime and resolve conflicts.

Thus, it is hoped that constructive recommendations will emerge to improve the role and position of policewomen in the context of community policing in Indonesia. By strengthening the role of policewomen within the framework of national defense, it is hoped that better synergy will be created between the Police and the community, as well as increasing public trust in the police institution. This research is expected to be a reference for policymakers in formulating more effective and fair strategies in the placement of policewomen, so that they can contribute maximally in maintaining security and order in Indonesia. In achieving what has been explained in the Research Objectives section, a legal basis is needed related to the existence of policewomen in Indonesia, including the role

of policewomen, which is slightly more mentioned in the following 15 regulations.

1. UU No.3 Tahun 2002 tentang Pertahanan Negara
2. UU Kepolisian RI No.2 Tahun 2002 tentang Tugas Pokok Polri
3. Peraturan Kapolri No.16 Tahun 2006 tentang Pedoman Pengendalian Massa
4. UU No.7 Tahun 2012 tentang Penanganan Konflik Sosial
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 42 Tahun 2010 tentang Hak-Hak Anggota Kepolisian Republik Indonesia
6. Lampiran Perkap No.7 Tahun 2008 tentang Pedoman Dasar Strategi dan Implementasi Pemolisian Masyarakat dalam Penyelenggaraan Tugas Polri
7. Laporan Kesatuan Dalam Rangka Serah Terima Jabatan Kapolda Metro Jaya (Drs. Unggung Cahyono) Tahun 2015.
8. Panduan Polmas: SK Kapolri No.Pol.:SKEP/432/VII/2006 Tanggal 1 Juli 2006. Seri Polmas 737. Markas Besar Kepolisian Negara RI.
9. Penyelarasan SKEP 737, Perkap 7, dan SKEP 507, Mei 2013.
10. Peraturan Kepala Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 8 Tahun 2013 Tentang Teknis Penanganan Konflik Sosial.
11. Perkap No.8 Tahun 2010 tentang Tata Cara Lintas Ganti dan Cara Bertindak dalam Penanggulangan Huru-Hara
12. Perkap No.23 Tahun 2010 tentang Susunan Organisasi dan Tata Kerja pada Tingkat Kepolisian Resort dan Kepolisian Sektor
13. Perkap No.1 Tahun 2012 tentang Pleton Pengurui Massa
14. Perkap No.7 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendapat di Muka Umum
15. Perkap No.3 Tahun 2015 tentang Pemolisian Masyarakat

2. Materials and Methods

This research is a qualitative research with a descriptive analytical nature, following the discovery of Miles & Huberman (1998), the presentation of the analysis is based on previous studies and has just been updated with the latest findings. To obtain the data needed, researchers conducted in-depth interviews with informants. In-depth interviews are one of the techniques of qualitative research, which is interpreted as a process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of face-to-face questions and answers between the interviewer and the respondent or person being interviewed (Binus, 2014).

In addition to using the interview method, researchers use the documentation method. The documentation method is a way of collecting data that produces important notes that are connected to the problem being studied. So that complete, valid data will be obtained and not based on assumptions or estimates.

This method only takes existing data, for example teaching and learning activities, curriculum, and modules or teaching materials used in Semarang Police Academics, including getting renewable data about the number of active policewomen, the number of policewomen who are studying, and the number of policewomen who are currently placed abroad (especially at the Embassy, Consul General, UN, and Interpol).

Data collection methods by observing or reviewing carefully and directly at the study site to find out the conditions that occur or prove the truth of a research design that is being carried out (Bungin, 2020). According to Sugiyono (2015, p.204), observation is a research loading activity on an object.

In qualitative research, the main sources are humans as informants and key informants; therefore, it is necessary to examine the validity of the data. In this case, to test the credibility of the research data, researchers use data triangulation techniques.

Researchers use several techniques in processing and conducting data analysis. The triangulation technique is one technique for capturing data with various methods and methods by crossing the information obtained so that the data obtained is more complete and as expected. After getting saturated data, the information obtained from the data sources is the same; the triangulation technique is very meaningful to get more credible data.

In a conceptual approach, Sugiyono (2000) gets four types of triangulation techniques, namely by utilizing sources, methods, investigators, and theories. Specifically, triangulation techniques by utilizing sources have the meaning to compare and check the degree of trust of information obtained through different times and tools in qualitative research. As for achieving that trust, the steps are taken as follows:

- Comparing observational data with interview data;
- Comparing what people say in public with what is said personally;
- Comparing what people say about the research situation with what they say all the time;
- Comparing the results of an interview with the contents of a related document.

Data analysis is a form of searching and preparation of data carried out continuously before and during the study. In general, analysis is carried out in two parts, namely: First, analysis before in the field; and both, data analysis during research in the field. The first analysis was carried out on the results of the data generated from the preliminary study, or secondary data (Sugiyono, 2011).

Furthermore, the analysis and interpretation of the data that has been collected will then refer to the theoretical foundation related to research problems and based on "Consensus Judgment".

The implementation of data analysis in qualitative research like this is very dependent on the sharpness of seeing data by researchers, as well as based on the experiences and knowledge that researchers have (Hadisubroto, 1988). However, in this study, the research steps used were as recommended by Miles and Huberman, namely: (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) conclusions and verification (Sugiyono, 2011).

After that, there is data reduction. Data reduction is an activity to sort out data that has been collected before research and during the research, "The Role of Female Police in the Concept of Community Police in the Digital Era" takes place.

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, simplifying, conducting, and/or transforming data that approaches the whole part of the field records in writing, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials (Miles, Huberman, 2014, P.31).

Finally, data validity checking techniques. Data verification is the process of preparing a research report used in assessing the truth of the theoretical foundation with facts in the field, which must then be processed and analyzed so that it can be tested by a predetermined research hypothesis. This is done so that the proposition to be produced at the beginning is consistent at the end. This is also intended to produce more conclusions that guarantee the level of trust in the results of the study.

Verification of data related to this research, "The Role of Female Police in the Concept of Community Police in the Digital Era," has begun since pre-research, namely when researchers look for qualitative data sources from scientific journals.

3. Results and Discussion

Post-Reformation, Polri changed its image as the strong hand of law and society and the soft hand of law and society, which often impacted the implementation of its public services, so that ideally Polri should be a state apparatus that sides with the truth of the law and not a tool of the authorities.

Community Police in various countries have their own challenges. In Indonesia, the concept of Community Police (Polmas) emerged because of the fact in the field that limited Police human resources cannot secure the community individually or alone. In addition, in international

conferences, there will be more discussion about female Police officers.

There is a definition of Polmas stated in the Training Guidelines for Members of the Indonesian National Police (2006, p.9), namely, Polmas is a philosophy, operational strategy, and organization that encourages the creation of a new partnership between the community and the Police in solving problems and proactive actions as a basis for creating partnerships.

In the era of democracy, Polmas is expected to be able to realize activities to combat crime, maintain order, and protect citizens, which must be reflected in the functions and roles it carries out. Thus, the Police as officers in the Polmas concept are able to identify law-abiding and law-abiding citizens and are invited not only to protect themselves, but also their community members, in their efforts to form a communication network. In terms of the role of Polmas, the rights and authorities of policewomen have not been clearly stated. Although there are several outstanding policewomen, this is an individual effort, not a national strategic program. In addition, based on the confessions of several policewomen, there is still a patriarchal culture within the Police which results in favoritism in strategic placements and placements abroad. To redefine and reposition the role of policewomen, here is a scheme of 4 (four) proposed strategies for the role of policewomen, which are the novelties offered by this study.



Fig. 1 Framework of the Role of Indonesian Policewomen in Community Policing in the Digital Era (Francoise, 2024)

A more modern education quality for female police officers (Polwan) is very important to ensure that they have good skills and knowledge with the challenges faced in today's digital era. With the advancement of technology and the emergence of various forms of cybercrime, female police officers need to be equipped with training that not only covers traditional aspects of policing but also sophisticated digital skills. This training can include an understanding of cybercrime, data analysis, and the use of the latest technological tools to conduct investigations. Thus, female

police officers can play a more effective role in supervising public security and order, as well as providing a quick and appropriate response to increasingly complex crimes. By getting a more modern education this will include the development of leadership and managerial skills for female police officers. In the context of policing, the ability to lead a team, communicate well, and make the right decisions is crucial. Leadership training specifically designed for female police officers will help them not only become competent police officers, but also inspiring leaders within the institution. Thus, improving the quality of education and training is expected that female police officers will be better prepared to face challenges in the field, adapt to change, and contribute significantly to creating a safe and comfortable environment for the community.

Regulations that support and favor the role of Policewomen (Polwan) are very important to create a safe and productive work environment. These regulations include policies that protect the rights of policewomen, including protection from violence and discrimination in the workplace. With clear and firm regulations, policewomen will feel more appreciated and supported in carrying out their duties. This not only increases the morale and motivation of policewomen but also contributes to their effectiveness in carrying out police duties, because they can work without fear of unfair treatment. Regulations that favor the role of policewomen also serve to strengthen their position in the police structure and in public policy. With policies that recognize the contribution of policewomen in various aspects, including in handling cases of gender-based violence and child protection, their roles will be increasingly visible and appreciated. These regulations can encourage more women to join the Police. Thus, creating better diversity in the situation. Regulations that support the role of policewomen are not only beneficial for individuals but also for the police institution as a whole, in an effort to create a system that is more inclusive and responsive to the needs of the community.

More strategic and competency-based placement of policewomen is an important step in increasing their effectiveness in carrying out police duties. By placing policewomen in positions that match their expertise and skills, the police institution can maximize the potential of each individual. This strategic placement not only improves the performance of policewomen in the field but also provides them with the opportunity to contribute significantly to various aspects of policing, including handling cases that require gender sensitivity and a more humanistic approach. This also creates a more inclusive work environment where policewomen can play an active role in decision-making and policy-making. By encouraging policewomen to study national defense at educational institutions such as the Indonesian Defense University and the Indonesian National Defense Institute, it is very

important to strengthen their capacity to face increasingly complex security challenges, both at the national and international levels. By getting quality education in the field of international defense and security, including the opportunity to join organizations such as Interpol. The participation of policewomen in international security not only provides them with valuable experience but also improves the image and role of policewomen in the eyes of the global community. Thus, the combination of strategic placement, national defense education, and participation in international security will strengthen the position of policewomen as effective agents of change in the Police and society.

The involvement of policewomen in society is very important to build a harmonious relationship between the Police and the community. Policewomen not only function as law enforcers, but also as supervisors and companions in public institutions, which helps ensure that public services run well and transparently. With this role, policewomen can provide support and guidance to the community, as well as play an active role in creating a safe and comfortable environment. Their involvement in various public activities, such as music concerts, cultural events, and international exhibitions. This shows the commitment of policewomen to contribute to maintaining security and order while strengthening public trust in the police institution.

On the other hand, policewomen have a crucial role in securing the general election process (Pemilu) so that it takes place peacefully and smoothly. With the presence of policewomen in supervising the election, the community can feel calmer and believe that the democratic process is carried out fairly and transparently. The involvement of policewomen in various public activities and elections not only improves security but also strengthens the positive image of the Police in the eyes of the community. Through this active role, policewomen can show that they are an integral part of the community, ready to serve and protect the community in a more humane and responsive manner.

3.1. Conflict theory

The dynamic framework of prevention and conflict resolution was put forward by Ihsan Malik (2013), who saw that the analysis of conflict and post-conflict situations was dynamic. This dynamic framework analyzes the symptoms of conflict through 5 main components, namely: (1). escalation and de-escalation levels, (2) conflict factors. (3). Conflict factors, (4). MY Association of interests or stakeholders, (5). The following:

3.1.1. Escalation and de-escalation levels

Escalation occurs when the degree of conflict increases, widespread tension, and mass mobilization. This condition is then followed by a crisis in all interested parties to resolve the conflict.

3.1.2. Conflict Factors

There are three elements in the conflict factor that will be preconditions that encourage the increase in conflict escalation, namely: (a). The selection of conflict triggers is a factor that arises suddenly in the form of ordinary conflict, in the form of murder, youth fights, or regional head elections. This trigger element can sometimes be analogous to fire that grabs and can immediately burn dry grass. (b). Conflict accelerator elements are reactions that arise as a result of conflict. This reaction, if left unchecked, will continue to expand and deepen. An accelerator is a catalyst that can spread conflict in all directions. This element can be analogous to the hot wind that spreads the fire so that the fire is increasingly widespread. (c). Conflict root element. Structural causes are the actual and most basic source of conflict. For example, state policy and global policy in access and control of resources concerning life. Discrimination and unfair treatment. The incompetence of a government in managing the community and its resources, or even the occurrence of crimes against humanity and corruption. This structural cause can be analogous to a stretch of flammable dry grass.

3.1.3. Conflict Actor

A component that contributes is a very large factor in increasing conflict escalation. There are three categories of conflict actors that need to be considered in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, namely: (a) the provocator, the main actors involved in the conflict. This actor sometimes has abnormal logic about events that occur or factors in conflict. This abnormal logic is usually distributed in the form of distorted information. Abnormal logic about the situation is usually swallowed by the next group, namely, (B). Vulnerable groups, perceptions from vulnerable groups, and statements from provocateurs will cause increasing conflict escalation. (c). Functional groups, namely, groups whose main responsibility is to stop violence and prevent widespread conflict. Based on the law, the functional actor to resolve conflicts and conflict prevention is the Police and the regional/central government. But from the conflict that occurred, the functional actor failed to cut the influence of the provocateurs on vulnerable groups, and was late or unable to coordinate with stakeholders to stop the conflict.

3.1.4. Stakeholders

Elements of stakeholders consist of: Police, Military, Community Leaders (Tomas), Religious Leaders (Toga), and Customary Leaders (Toda), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Researchers, and Mass Media. By functional groups, the stakeholder component is expected to be able to communicate, contribute, work together, and coordinate with them to prevent conflict and stop conflict if it has happened. In addition, this group of stakeholders is expected to become proactive parties in preventing and resolving conflicts. The principle is to pick up the ball, not just wait for the ball. Being part of the solution is not part of

the problem. These stakeholders, according to researchers, in conflicts that are asymmetrical in fact can become an actor and cause conflict to grow until they are finally aware of the need for peace.

3.1.5. Politics

The political will of the authorities, this political will is reflected in two ways: it is seen from the initiative and leadership of the authorities to resolve the conflict thoroughly, not allowing this conflict to continue to burn and even spread throughout all directions. Second is the presence of legal products/policies that can prevent and resolve conflicts. In the Indonesian context, normatively, there has been a law for handling social conflicts, namely Law No. 7 of 2012, as well as the existence of Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2014 concerning the handling of security disturbances in the country, as well as various ministers' decisions related to the management and rescue of resources. But the problem is how this law and regulation are interpreted and upheld so that they can be used to stop conflict. In conflicts that are asymmetrical, such as the government with the community, this element becomes infertile and blunt and tends to only eliminate the conflict without wanting to resolve the root of the problem, which, in the end, the conflict can reappear.

The five main components of the dynamic framework of prevention and resolution of the conflict described above are holistic, integrated, interrelated, contributing, and giving mutual influence both for conflict and the creation of peace.

In relation to the role of Indonesian Women's Police, they are always in every conflict, but it is placed as if only a female actor companion, not as a determinant of the direction of the policy or anticipatory function. By redefining and repositioning the role of Polwan, it is hoped that Polwan's education will prepare them to become strategic leaders, determine the direction of police policy, and be responsive when there is a real threat or conflict. In peaceful and war periods, policewomen are expected to be part of the most needed and easily asked for assistance to become community servants according to the principles of community policing, not just the fulfillment of the quota of policewomen, or mass controlling to accompany female actors. In the process of conflict resolution, Polwan is expected to become an intellectual actor who participates in suppressing conflict escalation as early as possible and is able to invite actors or other women to participate in becoming an agent of change.

3.2. National Defense Theory

In the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Government of the Indonesian State was firmly mandated to realize the national goal of protecting all Indonesian people and all Indonesian blood spilled, advancing public welfare, educating the life of the nation, and participating in carrying out world order based on

independence, eternal peace, and social justice. This is an insight into thought in the context of the implementation of national defense and, at the same time, the management of the national defense system, including in formulating the general policy of national defense (Jakumaneg RI, 2020).

National defense is all efforts to maintain the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of all nations from the threat and disturbance of the integrity of the nation and state. Indonesia in implementing national defense refers to the universal defense system involving all citizens, regions and other national resources, as well as being prepared early by the government and carried out in total, integrated, directed, and continues to uphold the country's sovereignty, regional integrity, and the safety of all nations from all forms of threats (loc.cit.).

The national defense orientation is prepared based on the principles of democracy, human rights, public welfare, environment, national law provisions, international law, and international customs, as well as the principle of peaceful coexistence by taking into account the geographical conditions of Indonesia as an archipelago that is characterized by geographical archipelago. Through this basic principle, national defense is held with the aim of protecting and defending the country's sovereignty, the integrity of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as the safety of all the nations. In achieving this goal, the function of national defense is held to realize and maintain the entire territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia as a formidable defense unit in dealing with threats originating from outside and/or from within the country (loc.cit.).

In accordance with the defense of the Indonesian state, national defense also includes national security, which is an inseparable part of the national defense strategy, where the National Police is placed as the main component actor, which has different functions and tasks from the TNI. The National

Police is placed in terms of functions and tasks related to public security and order. Nevertheless, the National Police must still have a basic understanding of national defense, including the state, so that they can implement their duties in accordance with the established corridors. Because in the digital age, collaboration is the best strategy to face increasingly complex threats, for example, cybercrime, money laundering, human trafficking, and drugs. The synergy of the TNI and Polri is certainly very much needed in reducing the impact of these threats.

To face these modern threats, it is time for Indonesian female police officers to be placed in the forefront as one of the components of national security leaders, who will be ready to be faithful to carry out the oath of "Tri Brata and Catur Prasetya" to be together with the community to become a peace agent, support Activities both in the community, and educate the public about indications of cyber crime, because it is the Police who face the community daily and the community feels safe to together with the policewoman to eradicate crime in the surrounding environment. Therefore, this research proposal has novelty (renewal) of the role of policewomen in community policing in the digital age.

4. Conclusion

This study confirms that the role of female police officers (Polwan) in community policing in the digital era is crucial and multifaceted. With rapid technological advances, Polwan not only function as law enforcers, but also as agents of change who are able to bridge communication between the Police and the community. Through the use of digital platforms, Polwan can be more effective in disseminating information, increasing public awareness of security issues, and building public trust in the police institution. Therefore, strengthening the capacity and competence of Polwan in facing challenges in the digital era must be a priority, so that they can contribute optimally in creating a safe and harmonious environment for all levels of society.

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Appendix





The author had an interview with policewomen officers in the National Academy of Police, 2024