

## **The Role of The Commission for The Acceleration of Police Reform in Integrating Legal Politics with The Reconstruction of The Constitutional and Legislative Systems**

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### **Abstract**

**The institutional reform of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is a strategic agenda in realizing democratic and just governance. One of the main challenges is the integration of legal politics and the reconstruction of the constitutional system and legislation consistent with national legal principles. This study aims to analyze the role of the Commission for the Acceleration of Indonesian National Police Reform in integrating legal politics with the reconstruction of the constitutional system and legislation, identify supporting and inhibiting factors in the integration process, and evaluate its impact on the effectiveness of Polri institutional reform. The research method used is qualitative with a normative-sociological legal approach, involving legal document analysis, literature studies, semi-structured interviews, and participant observation. The results show that the Commission successfully bridged inter-institutional coordination, regulatory harmonization, and the implementation of institutional practices aligned with the principles of legal politics, thereby increasing the effectiveness of reform. Supporting factors include political support and internal awareness of the Polri, while obstacles arise from overlapping regulations, internal resistance, and limited resources. This study makes a scientific contribution by emphasizing the importance of integration between legal norms and the socio-institutional context for sustainable institutional reform.**

**Keywords: Commission for the Acceleration of Police Reform; Legal Politics; State Reconstruction.**

## A. Introduction

Police reform in Indonesia plays a strategic role in strengthening democratic, just, and consistent governance consistent with the principles of a contemporary state based on the rule of law. Over the past twenty years, changes in legal politics, state dynamics, and increasing public demands for quality public services have emphasized the urgency of restructuring the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to adapt to the values of transparency, accountability, effectiveness, and respect for human rights. The complexity of the challenges faced is increasing as public expectations of the Polri as a law enforcement institution that not only maintains security and order but also carries out oversight functions within the framework of a state based on the rule of law, bound by constitutional provisions, professional ethical standards, and a continuously evolving regulatory framework. According to national survey data from *Rumah Politik Indonesia* (RPI), public satisfaction with the performance of the Polri reached 79.8%. Although this is the highest score among law enforcement institutions, it still leaves room for improvement. In recent years, public trust in the institution has even declined due to several cases, including acts of violence by officers that violated human rights. Indonesia already has regulations governing Polri through Law No. 2 of 2002 on the National Police and Chief of Police Regulation No. 8 of 2009, yet their implementation has not been sufficiently satisfactory.

Within this framework, the existence of the Commission for the Acceleration of Indonesian National Police Reform is gaining increasing relevance because this institution plays a crucial role in encouraging comprehensive institutional transformation, integrating the direction of national legal politics with the police reform agenda. This commission is ultimately expected to provide recommendations for bureaucratic reform within Polri by first taking into account the aspirations of the public and members of Polri itself. Thus, the substantive issues concerning Polri can be formulated into changes to the relevant regulations so that Polri may carry out its constitutional mandate in a more professional, proportional, and sustainable manner.<sup>1</sup>

The challenges currently facing by Polri are not only related to operational aspects of maintaining security and enforcing the law, but also concern legal legitimacy, public trust, and institutional consistency in fully implementing constitutional mandates. Institutional reform efforts often encounter structural and substantial obstacles, such as overlapping regulations, policy inconsistencies at various levels of government, and a lack of integration between the direction of national legal policy and the design of the state system. Yet, the continued legitimacy of Polri as an institution in a state based on the rule of law requires a clear and consistent legal policy supported by a regulatory framework that aligns with the spirit of reform, particularly in terms of accountability, professionalism, and the protection of human rights. Within this framework, the Commission for the Acceleration of Indonesian National Police Reform plays a strategic role as an institution that connects the need for

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<sup>1</sup> Trinkner, Tyler, and Goff, "Justice from within: The Relations between a Procedurally Just Organizational Climate and Police Organizational Efficiency, Endorsement of Democratic Policing, and Officer Well-Being."

internal change within Polri with the national legislative process, while ensuring that policy refinements and regulatory reconstruction are structured, organized, and in accordance with democratic principles of state administration <sup>2</sup>.

While various previous studies have highlighted the integration of legal politics into police reform, most have focused on normative or bureaucratic approaches, thus failing to fully capture the complexity of the institutional changes within Polri. Studies focusing on legislation, for example, generally address only the structure of norms, scope of authority, or regulatory design, without linking these to sociological dimensions such as organizational culture, officer behavior, internal institutional dynamics, and the relationship between Polri and the public as sovereign. On the other hand, sociological research often focuses on behavior, institutional culture, interaction patterns, and various forms of internal resistance without providing a strong link to the legal politics framework or the legislative process that ultimately determine the direction of police reform. This difference in emphasis ultimately creates an analytical gap that prevents previous studies from producing a comprehensive understanding of how legal politics plays a role in guiding the integral reconstruction of the Indonesian National Police's constitutional system <sup>3</sup>.

Furthermore, the various solutions proposed in previous studies have generally been partial and overly emphasized normative approaches, thus failing to adequately address the complex and multidimensional needs of Polri reform. Many studies offer ideal designs for police reform through structural, regulatory, or administrative recommendations, but these are often not based on an in-depth analysis of the legal structures that underpin national legal politics, including how these regulatory frameworks define the limits of Polri's authority and role within the state system. Furthermore, several studies on the reconstruction of the state system often fail to consider Polri's strategic position within the national legal architecture, a key variable that can influence the success of institutional reform. This shortcoming indicates the need for a research approach that integrates normative and sociological elements in a balanced manner, so that police reform is not limited to the development of ideal concepts but also accommodates the dynamics of institutional structures, functions, and practices that occur in empirical reality <sup>4</sup>.

This research is designed to address the gaps identified in previous studies by adopting a normative-sociological legal approach, one that not only examines norms, regulations, and formal legal frameworks but also deeply examines the empirical realities emerging within the institutional structure and organizational culture of Polri. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of how legal politics is implemented in everyday practice, including how national regulations are translated and internalized into internal police policies and procedures, while also addressing social dynamics, officer behavior, institutional interactions, and public responses that could potentially influence the

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<sup>2</sup> Weitzer, "American Policing Under Fire: Misconduct and Reform."

<sup>3</sup> Charman, *Police Socialisation, Identity and Culture*.

<sup>4</sup> Engel, McManus, and Herold, "Does De-escalation Training Work?"

effectiveness of reform implementation <sup>5</sup>. By integrating normative and sociological perspectives in a balanced manner, this research is expected to produce a comprehensive, systematic, and empirically data-based analysis, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the challenges, opportunities, and legal political mechanisms in shaping the direction and quality of Polri institutional reform. This approach also opens up opportunities for critical evaluation of ongoing reform practices <sup>6</sup>, enabling the identification of both structural and cultural obstacles, while also offering realistic and applicable recommendations to strengthen Polri professionalism, accountability, and legitimacy within the framework of a democratic state based on the rule of law <sup>7</sup>.

This research highlights the importance of conducting an in-depth study of the working mechanisms of the Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform, given its central role in accelerating the institutional transformation of the police force in line with the principles of the rule of law and the national legal policy agenda. Although the commission was formally established to be the primary driver of reform, studies on its effectiveness in integrating legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system remain limited. Important questions that arise include the extent to which the commission can optimally carry out its functions, its coordination and interaction patterns with the legislative, executive, and external oversight bodies, and the extent of the commission's contribution to harmonizing legal products related to the National Police so that they are consistent with the principles of institutional reform. Research into these issues is essential because it can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the institution's performance and serve as a basis for policy formulation, legal reform, and improvements to the Polri's institutional structure in the future. The analysis is not only theoretical but also practical, as it allows for an evaluation of whether the mechanisms implemented are truly effective in addressing the challenges of reform, strengthening accountability and transparency, and enhancing the legitimacy of the Polri as a professional law enforcement institution within the framework of a democratic state governed by law <sup>8</sup>.

A literature review shows that the reconstruction of the state system cannot be separated from legal politics, as legal politics serves as a normative framework that guides the formation of laws, the establishment of state institutions, and their implementation mechanisms. In the context of the Polri, the role of legal politics has become increasingly complex given the frequent clash of political interests, demands for bureaucratic reform, and the need to maintain national security stability. This complexity poses significant challenges in the legislative process and the implementation of policies related to the Polri, including in terms of regulatory harmonization, inter-agency coordination, and consistent application of

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<sup>5</sup> Wardhani, Noho, and Natalis, "The Adoption of Various Legal Systems in Indonesia: An Effort to Initiate the Prismatic Mixed Legal Systems."

<sup>6</sup> Saragih, Ishwara, and Putra, "Evaluation of the Implementation of Pancasila Values and Human Rights Enforcement in Indonesian Judicial System Through Constitutional Approach."

<sup>7</sup> Lum, Koper, and Wu, "Can We Really Defund the Police? A Nine-Agency Study of Police Response to Calls for Service."

<sup>8</sup> González, *Authoritarian Police in Democracy*.

law at the operational level. Therefore, efforts to reform the Polri institution require an integrated design that is not solely based on formal legal norms, but also considers social conditions, organizational culture, officer behavior, and the internal and external dynamics of the institution. This approach allows for a balance between adherence to legal principles and responsiveness to empirical reality, so that the reconstruction of the state system can proceed effectively, adaptively, and sustainably, while strengthening the legitimacy of the Polri as a professional, accountable institution that plays an active role in upholding the principles of a democratic, rule-of-law state <sup>9</sup>.

This research aims to make a significant scientific contribution by presenting a novel analysis of the strategic role of the Polri Reform Acceleration Commission (KPPI) in linking legal politics with the process of constitutional system reconstruction and legislative formation. This contribution lies not only in enriching the literature on the Polri reform but also in developing recommendations based on qualitative empirical findings that consider both normative and sociological aspects, thus reflecting the reality of institutional practices and the social dynamics that influence the effectiveness of reform. This approach is expected to yield a deeper understanding of the working mechanisms of the Polri Reform Acceleration Commission, its coordination patterns with various state institutions, and its impact on the harmonization of the Polri's internal regulations and policies. Therefore, this research is expected to not only enrich academic discourse but also serve as an important reference for academics, policymakers, and legal practitioners, including law enforcement agencies, in formulating more effective, targeted, and sustainable reform strategies, while simultaneously strengthening the professionalism, accountability, and legitimacy of the Polri as an institution that carries out its functions in accordance with the principles of a democratic, rule-of-law state <sup>10</sup>.

Methodologically, this study adopts a qualitative approach with a normative-sociological perspective because it allows for a deeper understanding of the legal conditions and social realities that accompany the National Police reform process. This approach focuses not only on the study of norms, regulations, and formal legal frameworks through literature studies and analysis of laws and regulations, but also involves observing institutional practices and social dynamics through interviews, participatory and non-participatory observation, and interactions with various relevant parties. This combination of methods facilitates the identification of critical points in the integration of legal politics with institutional reconstruction, including structural obstacles, bureaucratic behavior, and internal and external resistance that influence the implementation of reform. Furthermore, the application of data triangulation, which combines legal sources, institutional documents, and the perspectives of field actors, allows this study to provide a comprehensive picture of how legal norms are translated and implemented in police operational practices, as well as how these interactions influence the effectiveness of reforms in achieving institutional goals,

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<sup>9</sup> Flores-Macías and Zarkin, "The Militarization of Law Enforcement: Evidence from Latin America."

<sup>10</sup> Wood and Watson, "Improving Police Interventions during Mental Health-Related Encounters: Past, Present and Future."

regulatory harmonization, and institutional legitimacy. Thus, this methodology produces an analysis that is not only based on legal theory or doctrine, but also based on empirical reality, making the research findings more holistic, applicable, and relevant for academics and policymakers involved in the issues of police reform and legal politics <sup>11</sup>.

Based on the above description, formulating an appropriate research issue is a crucial step to ensure that the analysis can be conducted in-depth, systematically, and focused on aspects relevant to the challenges of the Polri reform. This research focuses on identifying problems by understanding the strategic role of the Commission for the Acceleration of the Polri Reform in integrating legal politics with the process of reconstructing the state system and forming legislation, while also assessing the commission's effectiveness in strengthening democratic, accountable, transparent, and equitable the Polri governance. The evaluation of the commission's effectiveness includes aspects of internal and external coordination, policy implementation, regulatory harmonization, and its impact on institutional legitimacy and police professionalism. The research objectives are designed to provide comprehensive answers to these issues, so that the research not only broadens the academic discourse on legal politics and police reform, but also produces practical contributions in the form of recommendations based on empirical findings that can be utilized by policymakers, legal practitioners, and law enforcement agencies in designing effective, sustainable reform strategies that are in line with the principles of a democratic rule of law. The approach used allows the research to connect theoretical analysis with institutional practice, so that the results can serve as a reference in the development of legal science, the formulation of public policy, and the implementation of real reforms within the Polri institution <sup>12</sup>.

## **B. Research methods**

This research employs a qualitative method with a normative-sociological legal approach <sup>13</sup>. Qualitative methods were chosen because the focus is on gaining a deep understanding of the role of the National Police Reform Acceleration Commission in integrating legal politics with the reconstruction of the constitutional and legislative systems, rather than on quantitatively measuring phenomena. This approach emphasizes understanding the legal, institutional, and social contexts related to the National Police reform process, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of legal norms, institutional practices, and the interactions between the two in the implementation of reforms on the ground <sup>14</sup>.

A normative legal approach is applied to examine regulations, laws, policies, and official documents that form the legal basis for the reform. This analysis focuses on the application of legal principles and legal politics in the process of reconstructing the state system and

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<sup>11</sup> Shapiro, "Reform Predictive Policing."

<sup>12</sup> Kramer and Remster, "Stop, Frisk, and Assault? Racial Disparities in Police Use of Force During Investigatory Stops."

<sup>13</sup> Sudiawan et al., "Discourses on Citizen Lawsuit as Administrative Dispute Object: Government Administration Law vs. Administrative Court Law."

<sup>14</sup> Hong, "Black in Blue: Racial Profiling and Representative Bureaucracy in Policing Revisited."

legislation related to the Polri. The study is conducted through literature review, legal document review, and legal regulation analysis with the aim of assessing the alignment between legal theory, formal policies, and actual practices within the Polri institution <sup>15</sup>.

Meanwhile, the sociological approach focuses on analyzing the social context, organizational culture, and interactions between factors that influence the implementation of reform. This approach allows researchers to understand the various obstacles, opportunities, and social dynamics that arise within and around the Polri institution, including the role of the Commission for the Acceleration of Indonesian National Police Reform as a mediator between formal legal norms and social practices. Sociological data were collected through in-depth interviews with commission members, the Polri officials, and relevant stakeholders, as well as through direct observation of institutional processes relevant to the implementation of reform <sup>16</sup>.

Data collection techniques in this research include literature review, legal document analysis, semi-structured interviews, and participant observation. The literature review and legal document analysis were used to develop the research's normative framework, while the interviews and observations enabled an understanding of sociological aspects not fully reflected in formal documents. This combination of methods provides a comprehensive picture of the interaction between legal politics, the state system, and legislative implementation in the context of National Police reform <sup>17</sup>.

In the data analysis process, this study applied descriptive qualitative analysis that emphasized the systematic presentation of legal and social phenomena. The data obtained were grouped based on main themes, including the integration of legal politics, the reconstruction of the state system, the effectiveness of legislation, and the role of the Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform. The analysis was conducted by comparing empirical findings with applicable legal norms, thus enabling the identification of gaps, obstacles, and successes in the implementation of reform <sup>18</sup>.

This research also emphasizes the validity and credibility of the data by applying triangulation techniques. Triangulation was conducted by comparing the results of legal document studies, interviews, and field observations to ensure consistency of findings. Furthermore, the researcher confirmed with key informants to minimize interpretation bias and ensure the representativeness of the collected data <sup>19</sup>.

This methodology provides a comprehensive overview of the research implementation, from planning and data collection to the analysis stage <sup>20</sup>. By applying a normative-sociological legal approach, this research not only focuses on the legal-formal aspects of the Polri reform but also examines the social and cultural factors that influence the effectiveness

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<sup>15</sup> Lum, Koper, and Willis, "Understanding the Limits of Technology's Impact on Police Effectiveness."

<sup>16</sup> Farrell et al., "Failing Victims? Challenges of the Police Response to Human Trafficking."

<sup>17</sup> Jindal et al., "Police Exposures and the Health and Well-Being of Black Youth in the US."

<sup>18</sup> Wolfe et al., "Social Interaction Training to Reduce Police Use of Force."

<sup>19</sup> Rush Smith, *Contradictions of Democracy*.

<sup>20</sup> Hermanto, "Deliberate Legislative Reforms to Improve the Legislation Quality in Developing Countries: Case of Indonesia."

of reform implementation. This approach is expected to produce findings that are relevant both theoretically and practically, as well as contribute to policy development and improved police institutional governance <sup>21</sup>.

Operationally, this research is limited to the analysis of national legal documents, internal Indonesian National Police policies, and the role and activities of the Indonesian National Police Reform Acceleration Commission (KPPI) within a specific period, with the aim of maintaining a focused research focus and allowing for in-depth analysis without losing relevant context. Through this methodology, the research is expected to provide comprehensive answers to the research questions, namely how the National Police Reform Acceleration Commission integrates legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system and legislation, what factors support or hinder this integration process, and its impact on the effectiveness of the institutional reform of the Indonesian National Police. The descriptive presentation of this methodology is important to provide readers with a clear understanding of the approach used, while also ensuring the validity and credibility of the research findings <sup>22</sup>.

### C. Result and Discussion

Table 1. Integration of Legal Politics with the Reconstruction of the Constitutional and Legislative Systems

No	Integration Aspects	Research Findings	Comparison with Previous Research
1	Coordination between institutions	The Commission for the Acceleration of Police Reform actively bridges the National Police, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the House of Representatives (DPR), and external supervisory bodies in harmonizing policies and regulations.	Previous research only emphasized internal coordination within the National Police without highlighting interactions with external institutions.
2	Harmonization of regulations	The Commission successfully identified overlapping regulations and provided recommendations for legislative changes that were in accordance with national legal policy principles.	Previous studies were more normative in nature, not assessing the effectiveness of harmonization at the implementation level.
3	Socialization and implementation	The Commission conducts workshops, seminars, and cross-institutional discussions to ensure a shared	Previous research has not emphasized sociological approaches such as socialization and

<sup>21</sup> Cordner, "Police Culture: Individual and Organizational Differences in Police Officer Perspectives."

<sup>22</sup> Blair et al., "Community Policing Does Not Build Citizen Trust in Police or Reduce Crime in the Global South."

No	Integration Aspects	Research Findings	Comparison with Previous Research
		understanding of regulations and the state system.	understanding organizational culture.

The findings of this study indicate that the Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform plays not only a normative role in formulating policies but also an active role in socio-institutional integration. Unlike previous studies, which were more descriptive or normative in nature, this study emphasizes interactions between institutions, coordination mechanisms, and shared understandings of the legal and constitutional systems. This suggests that the effectiveness of National Police reform depends heavily on a combination of legal and sociological approaches.

Table 2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Integration Process

No	Factor	Research Findings	Comparison with Previous Research
1	Supporter	Political support from the central government and the DPR, internal awareness of the National Police, and the use of official and informal coordination forums.	Previous research has only highlighted structural and regulatory support, without assessing organizational cultural factors.
2	Inhibitor	Overlapping old regulations, internal resistance of officials to change, limited trained human resources, and complex bureaucracy.	Previous studies have mostly considered barriers only from the legal-formal aspect, with less emphasis on social and cultural barriers.
3	Moderating factors	Information transparency, media involvement, and external monitoring mechanisms strengthen the effectiveness of integration.	Not much discussed in previous literature, so this study adds a new perspective regarding strengthening integration.

These results indicate that the successful integration of legal politics and the reconstruction of the state system is influenced not only by formal legal factors, but also by social, cultural, and political factors. Previous research has generally focused solely on internal Polri regulations and policies, whereas this study emphasizes the complex interactions among legal structures, organizational culture, and the actual political context.

Table 3. Impact on the Effectiveness of National Police Institutional Reform

No	Impact Aspect	Research Findings	Comparison with Previous Research
1	Policy effectiveness	The Commission's integration improves the alignment of National Police regulations with constitutional principles, accelerates the revision of overlapping regulations, and reduces the risk of inter-agency conflict.	Previous research has only assessed effectiveness based on the number of regulations changed, without assessing the actual impact of implementation.
2	Internal performance of the National Police	Improve coordination between divisions, strengthen the culture of legal compliance, and increase the professionalism of officers in carrying out their duties.	Previous literature has emphasized normative results, not yet linking them to changes in organizational culture and internal performance.
3	Public acceptance	Public participation and transparency through outreach and external monitoring increase public trust in the Indonesian National Police.	Previous research has rarely assessed the sociological impact or public perception of police reform.

The findings of this study confirm that the integration of legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system through the Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform has had a significant impact on the effectiveness of institutional reform. Compared to previous research, this study adds a new perspective by assessing the impact on organizational culture, internal coordination, and public perception, not just formal regulatory aspects.

### **How the Commission for the Acceleration of Police Reform Integrates Legal Politics with the Reconstruction of the Constitutional and Legislative Systems**

Research findings indicate that the Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform plays a crucial role as a liaison between various institutions, both within the National Police and external institutions such as the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the House of Representatives, and other oversight institutions. This position of the commission emphasizes its function as a primary driver of reform, capable of integrating legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system, in contrast to previous studies that emphasized solely internal coordination within the National Police. This integration is achieved through various mechanisms, including cross-institutional coordination forums to align the reform agenda, disseminating new regulations to all relevant units, and reviewing overlapping or inconsistent regulations and policies. Thus, the commission serves not only as a facilitator but also as a strategic controller, ensuring legal harmonization, policy consistency, and the implementation of the principles of the rule of law throughout the entire process of institutional reform of the National Police. This approach enables the formation of a more adaptive, accountable, and transparent system, while simultaneously strengthening the

legitimacy of the National Police institution in the public eye and making a significant contribution to the effectiveness and sustainability of the overall reform <sup>23</sup>.

Regulatory harmonization is one of the main tasks of the Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform, with the aim of ensuring that all regulations and policies relating to the National Police align with the principles of national legal policy. In its implementation, the Commission conducts an in-depth review of the suitability of existing regulations, assesses whether applicable legal provisions align with the objectives of reform, and evaluates the effectiveness of their implementation in the field. Based on these findings, the Commission formulates recommendations for legislative revisions that are relevant, practical, and applicable, so that they not only meet normative requirements but can also be implemented effectively in the operational aspects of the National Police. These findings highlight the practical dimension of the Commission's function, which has received little attention in previous research, as most studies have focused more on normative aspects or formal policy formulation without assessing their impact on the implementation and effectiveness of reforms at the institutional level. Thus, the Commission's role in regulatory harmonization not only strengthens legal consistency but also contributes to increasing the legitimacy, accountability, and professionalism of the National Police as an institution operating according to the principles of a democratic, rule-of-law state <sup>24</sup>.

The Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform also implements various social mechanisms as part of its strategy to integrate legal politics, including through workshops, seminars, and cross-institutional discussions involving various stakeholders. This approach demonstrates that legal political integration is not sufficient only through written documents or formal regulations, but also requires the formation of a shared understanding, effective communication, and active coordination between actors involved in the reform process. Through these social forums, the Commission is able to bridge the differing perspectives between the legislative, executive, and internal Polri apparatus, while simultaneously fostering collective awareness regarding legal principles, reform objectives, and effective institutional practices. This approach emphasizes the importance of the sociological dimension of reform, which has received little attention in the literature. This approach significantly contributes to understanding that the success of police reform depends not only on formal legal norms but also on social dynamics, organizational culture, and interactions between actors, which are key factors in effective, harmonious, and sustainable policy implementation <sup>25</sup>.

The integration undertaken by the Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform reflects substantial alignment between formal legal norms and institutional practices within the National Police, ensuring that the reforms implemented are not merely

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<sup>23</sup> Rosenbaum and Lawrence, "Teaching Procedural Justice and Communication Skills during Police-Community Encounters: Results of a Randomized Control Trial with Police Recruits."

<sup>24</sup> Becerra et al., "Policing Immigrants: Fear of Deportations and Perceptions of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice."

<sup>25</sup> Pickett, Nix, and Roche, "Testing a Social Schematic Model of Police Procedural Justice."

symbolic or normative but also have a tangible and tangible implementation dimension. This alignment is evident in the Commission's ability to ensure that existing regulations and policies are effectively implemented in the field, encourage changes in officer behavior, strengthen bureaucratic discipline, and restructure the organization to be more responsive, transparent, and accountable. Thus, institutional reform of the National Police goes beyond simply updating legal documents or formal policies, but encompasses substantive transformations that impact work culture, internal coordination mechanisms, and interactions between the National Police and the community. This approach emphasizes that the success of reform depends heavily on the integration of a clear legal framework, consistent policy implementation, and organizational adaptations that support the achievement of legal political principles, including professionalism, institutional legitimacy, and the effectiveness of the National Police in enforcing the law democratically and justly <sup>26</sup>.

Overall, this discussion confirms that the successful integration of legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system is largely determined by a combination of several factors, including effective cross-institutional coordination, consistent regulatory harmonization, and a thorough understanding of the social and institutional context in which reforms take place. Coordination between institutions, both within the National Police and with external institutions such as the legislative, executive, and supervisory bodies, is key to aligning reform objectives, minimizing policy overlap, and strengthening the systematic implementation of reforms. Regulatory harmonization ensures that any legal or policy changes are not only normatively consistent but also practically applicable in institutional operations, thereby supporting the achievement of the principles of a democratic and just rule of law. Furthermore, understanding social and institutional aspects allows for the identification of barriers and opportunities arising from organizational culture, interactions between actors, and public perception, which directly influence the effectiveness of reform. This research expands the existing literature by adding a previously under-recognized sociological dimension, thus providing a more comprehensive picture of how legal politics can be effectively implemented to frame and drive the institutional transformation of the Polri, while simultaneously strengthening the institution's legitimacy, accountability, and professionalism in a sustainable manner <sup>27</sup>.

### **Factors that Support and Inhibit the Integration Process**

The research findings indicate that political support from the central government, the House of Representatives, and the level of internal awareness and commitment within the Polri are key determinants of the successful integration of legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system. This support is reflected not only in formal approval of regulations and policies but also includes the granting of legitimacy, the provision of resources, and the facilitation of coordination between institutions involved in the reform process. Internal awareness within the Polri, including the commitment of officers to the

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<sup>26</sup> MAGALONI and RODRIGUEZ, "Institutionalized Police Brutality: Torture, the Militarization of Security, and the Reform of Inquisitorial Criminal Justice in Mexico."

<sup>27</sup> Worden and McLean, "Research on Police Legitimacy: The State of the Art."

principles of reform, a culture of transparency, accountability, and professionalism, is a crucial element in ensuring the effective implementation of policies and regulations at the operational level. These findings confirm that the success of the Polri reform is not solely determined by the formal legal framework or regulations but also depends heavily on political readiness, institutional support, and an organizational culture conducive to change. Therefore, effective integration of legal politics and institutional reconstruction requires synergy between formal legal norms, political legitimacy, and socio-institutional dynamics, so that the institutional transformation process can proceed sustainably, adaptively, and in line with the principles of a democratic and just rule of law <sup>28</sup>.

This research also identified several significant obstacles in the process of integrating legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system within the Polri. One of the main challenges is the overlapping of old regulations that are still in effect, which creates confusion in policy implementation and reduces the effectiveness of legal harmonization. Furthermore, internal resistance from officers who are unprepared or reluctant to accept change is a hindering factor, considering that reform requires not only adjustments to procedures and regulations, but also transformations in behavior, work culture, and organizational interaction patterns. An additional obstacle identified is the limited human resources with adequate competency and training to optimally implement change, both technically and in terms of understanding legal and political principles. Unlike previous research that focused more on formal obstacles, such as weaknesses in regulations or administrative procedures, this study emphasizes the importance of the socio-bureaucratic dimension in implementing reforms. Therefore, the success of the National Police transformation depends not only on the formulation of appropriate regulations but also on the institution's ability to manage internal resistance, strengthen human resource capacity, and build an organizational culture that is adaptive to change, so that the integration of legal and political policies and institutional reconstruction can be effective, consistent, and sustainable <sup>29</sup>.

This study also highlights the importance of moderating factors in strengthening the integration of legal politics with the reconstruction of the constitutional system within the Polri. These factors include information transparency, media participation, and systematic external monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Information transparency enables all stakeholders, both within the Polri and the wider community, to understand the objectives, policies, and reform steps taken, thereby reducing the potential for misunderstanding or resistance to change. The media plays a crucial role as a means of communication and outreach that supports accountability while simultaneously building collective awareness of legal principles, good governance, and the direction of reform. On the other hand, external monitoring mechanisms, for example through independent oversight bodies or civil society involvement, help assess the consistency of policy implementation and identify obstacles

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<sup>28</sup> Carlson, "Police Warriors and Police Guardians: Race, Masculinity, and the Construction of Gun Violence."

<sup>29</sup> Willis and Mastrofski, "Improving Policing by Integrating Craft and Science: What Can Patrol Officers Teach Us about Good Police Work?"

arising from internal practices and external factors. The synergy of these three elements confirms that the success of the integration of legal politics and the reconstruction of the state system is not solely determined by regulatory design and internal coordination, but also depends on oversight, public participation, and effective communication. Thus, the combination of transparency, media involvement, and external monitoring can minimize structural and cultural obstacles, strengthen institutional legitimacy, and increase the effectiveness and sustainability of comprehensive National Police reform <sup>30</sup>.

This study reveals that the interaction between supporting factors and obstacles in the process of integrating legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system in the Polri has a mutually influencing impact on the effectiveness of reform. Political support from the central government, the DPR, and internal awareness and commitment within the Polri can accelerate the process of regulatory harmonization, strengthen policy legitimacy, and facilitate inter-agency coordination, allowing for more effective reform implementation. However, this success can be hampered by internal factors such as apparatus resistance to change, a still-rigid organizational culture, and limited human resources with sufficient competencies to optimally implement reform. These obstacles not only slow the implementation of new regulations but also reduce the effectiveness of structural transformation and create difficulties in adapting to organizational culture. Therefore, this study emphasizes the importance of implementing a dual strategy that integrates structural reform with simultaneous organizational cultural change, where improvements in procedures, regulations, and institutional structures are aligned with strengthening the internal awareness, commitment, and capacity of the apparatus. This approach aims to create synergy between formal legal norms, policy implementation, and socio-institutional practices, so that the integration of legal politics with constitutional reconstruction can run effectively, adaptively, and sustainably, while simultaneously strengthening the professionalism, accountability, and legitimacy of the Indonesian National Police as a democratic and just law enforcement agency <sup>31</sup>.

In conclusion, the integration of legal politics and the reconstruction of the state system within the framework of the Polri reform is influenced by a complex interaction between supporting and inhibiting factors, reflecting the multidimensional nature of the police institutional transformation process. Supporting factors, such as political support from the central government and the DPR, as well as the Polri's internal commitment, play a crucial role in accelerating regulatory harmonization, strengthening cross-agency coordination, and increasing the legitimacy of policy implementation. On the other hand, obstacles such as overlapping legacy regulations, internal resistance from the apparatus, and limited competent human resources can hamper the pace of reform and reduce the effectiveness of integration. This research enriches the previous literature by combining normative analysis—through a review of regulations, policies, and legal political principles—with a

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<sup>30</sup> Frazer et al., "The Violence Epidemic in the African American Community: A Call by the National Medical Association for Comprehensive Reform."

<sup>31</sup> Sierra-Arévalo, "The Commemoration of Death, Organizational Memory, and Police Culture."

sociological perspective that examines social dynamics, organizational culture, officer behavior, and interactions between actors both internally and externally within the Polri. This integrative approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the working mechanisms of reform, emphasizing that the success of institutional transformation depends not only on the formal legal framework, but also on political readiness, institutional capacity, and the organization's ability to adapt to change. Thus, the findings of this research make a significant contribution to the development of literature and practice on the Polri reform, while also emphasizing the need for a strategy that combines normative improvement with socio-institutional adaptation to realize effective, sustainable reforms that align with the principles of a democratic, rule-of-law state <sup>32</sup>.

### **The Impact of Integration on the Effectiveness of Police Institutional Reform**

The research findings indicate that the integration of legal politics and the reconstruction of the state system plays a crucial role in increasing the effectiveness of the National Police reform policy. By creating more harmonious and consistent regulations, the potential for overlapping legal provisions and inter-institutional conflicts can be minimized, thereby making internal Polri coordination more efficient and structured. This integration also allows for policy adjustments to the socio-institutional context, including adaptations to organizational culture and officer behavior, so that the implementation of reforms is not merely normative but also has a tangible impact on police operational practices. This finding broadens the insights of previous studies that tend to assess the success of reforms solely by the number of regulations amended or drafted, without considering how these regulations are internalized in institutional practice or their impact on inter-unit and inter-agency coordination. Thus, this study confirms that the success of the Polri reform is not solely determined by updating legal documents, but also by the institution's ability to integrate the legal framework with socio-institutional dynamics to create effective, accountable, and sustainable policies <sup>33</sup>.

The research findings indicate that the internal effectiveness of the Polri has significantly improved as a consequence of the integration of legal politics with the process of reconstructing the state system. This improvement is evident in the strengthening of coordination between divisions and work units, resulting in a more organized and aligned flow of information and policy implementation. Furthermore, there has been increased compliance by officers with applicable regulations and legal procedures, reflecting the internalization of legal politics principles into daily operational practices. Officer professionalism has also improved, demonstrated by work discipline, accountability in decision-making, and the ability to align operational actions with reform objectives and national legal standards. The research's focus on organizational culture and officer behavior adds a practical dimension that has been under-recognized in previous literature, which has

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<sup>32</sup> Terpstra, Fyfe, and Salet, "The Abstract Police: A Conceptual Exploration of Unintended Changes of Police Organisations."

<sup>33</sup> Agbiboa, "'Policing Is Not Work: It Is Stealing by Force': Corrupt Policing and Related Abuses in Everyday Nigeria."

tended to emphasize normative aspects, regulations, or institutional structures alone. Thus, these findings underscore the importance of understanding the interaction between the legal framework, institutional practices, and organizational culture as determining factors in strengthening the effectiveness of internal the Polri reform, ensuring that the changes are not merely formal but also substantive and sustainable <sup>34</sup>.

This research also shows that outreach efforts, the implementation of external monitoring mechanisms, and public engagement play a significant role in strengthening the positive effects of the Polri reform on public perception. By disseminating new regulations and policies to the public and stakeholders, the public can gain a clearer understanding of the objectives, processes, and benefits of reform, thereby increasing transparency and minimizing the risk of miscommunication or negative interpretations. External monitoring mechanisms, such as oversight by independent institutions or active civil society participation, serve to ensure consistent policy implementation, detect emerging obstacles, and promote internal Polri accountability. Public engagement not only strengthens institutional legitimacy but also fosters a sense of collective ownership of the success of reform, which directly increases public trust and support for the Polri. These findings offer a new perspective compared to previous research that focused more on normative or structural aspects, without delving deeply into the sociological impact and influence of reform on public perception. Thus, this study confirms that the success of the Polri reform is measured not only by updates to internal regulations and procedures, but also by the institution's ability to gain the understanding, acceptance, and active support of the public as users of police services <sup>35</sup>.

The positive impact of integrating legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system demonstrates that the Polri reform is not merely normative or symbolic, but is capable of bringing about real change in institutional structures and social dynamics. Through strategies that include regulatory harmonization, effective cross-agency coordination, and a deep understanding of the social and cultural context of the organization, the Commission for the Acceleration of Polri Reform is able to provide a more structured, adaptive, and applicable reform mechanism. Regulatory harmonization ensures that every rule and policy implemented is aligned, reduces the risk of legal overlap, and strengthens legal certainty for all officers. Cross-institutional coordination, both within the Polri and with external institutions, supports policy synchronization, accelerates decision-making, and bridges differing perspectives among the actors involved. A socio-institutional understanding, including work culture, officer behavior, and interactions with the community, enables the Commission to identify potential obstacles and opportunities in implementing reforms, ensuring substantive and sustainable changes. This approach, which combines legal dimensions, institutional coordination, and the social context, emphasizes

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<sup>34</sup> Vaughn, Peyton, and Huber, "Mass Support for Proposals to Reshape Policing Depends on the Implications for Crime and Safety."

<sup>35</sup> Johnson, "Why Doesn't She Just Report It? Apprehensions and Contradictions for Women Who Report Sexual Violence to the Police."

that the success of the Polri reform depends heavily on the institution's ability to integrate these various aspects, ensuring that reform not only improves policy effectiveness but also strengthens the Polri's accountability, professionalism, and legitimacy in the public eye, while simultaneously supporting the principles of a democratic, rule-of-law state <sup>36</sup>.

Overall, this study confirms that the success of the Polri institutional reform depends heavily on the institution's ability to simultaneously integrate formal legal norms, existing institutional practices, and sociological factors that influence the organization's internal and external dynamics. This integration not only ensures regulatory consistency and adherence to legal and political principles but also encourages organizational cultural transformation, increases the professionalism of officers, and strengthens coordination between divisions and work units. Furthermore, understanding the socio-institutional context and interactions with the public allows for the identification of obstacles and opportunities that can impact the effectiveness of reform implementation. The findings of this study enrich the existing literature by providing empirical evidence on how concrete integration can improve the Polri performance, strengthen cross-agency coordination, and build public trust and legitimacy in the institution. This approach, which combines normative and sociological analysis, emphasizes that institutional reform is measured not only by updates to regulations or formal procedures, but also by the institution's ability to adapt operational practices, build collective awareness, and create accountable, transparent, and sustainable governance in accordance with the principles of a democratic rule of law <sup>37</sup>.

#### **D. Conclusion and Recommendation**

This research shows that the Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform plays a strategic role in integrating legal politics with the reconstruction of the state system and legislation through regulatory harmonization, cross-institutional coordination, and a socio-institutional approach that considers organizational culture and institutional practices. This integration not only improves the alignment of National Police policies and regulations with national legal politics principles but also strengthens the effectiveness of institutional reform by improving internal coordination, legal compliance, officer professionalism, and public trust. These findings emphasize that the success of National Police reform depends on the Commission's ability to bridge normative and sociological aspects simultaneously, so that the legislative process and institutional reconstruction can be implemented in a real and sustainable manner.

Based on the research findings, it is recommended that the Commission for the Acceleration of National Police Reform continue to strengthen cross-agency coordination mechanisms, utilize outreach forums to foster shared understanding, and strengthen external monitoring and public participation. Furthermore, the government and the DPR

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<sup>36</sup> Terpstra and Fyfe, "Mind the Implementation Gap? Police Reform and Local Policing in the Netherlands and Scotland."

<sup>37</sup> Boudreau, MacKenzie, and Simmons, "Police Violence and Public Opinion After George Floyd: How the Black Lives Matter Movement and Endorsements Affect Support for Reforms."

need to provide adequate regulatory support and resources to minimize internal obstacles, while the Polri needs to improve its human resource capacity and culture of legal compliance to ensure more effective and sustainable institutional reform.

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