...............................................................................................................................................................................

# THE CONTEMPORARY POLICING CONCEPT: HOW THE GLOBALISATION AFFECTED THE NEW CONCEPT OF INDONESIAN POLICING ON PREDICTIVE POLICING OF *"PRESISI"*

**By**
**Jauhar R. Sumirat[1], Satya Dhira A.N[2]., Rio Adhikara[3]**
**[1,2,3]Indonesian Police Science College, STIK-PTIK, Jakarta**
**Email : [1]jauharsumirat@gmail.com, [2]arryadhir@gmail.com, [3]rioadhikara@gmail.com**

**Abstract**
This research is to examine how globalisation affects the concept of policing in Indonesia. The concept of globalisation that affects the development of crime and accelerates the development of the concept of policing to address crime issues is expected to be able to support the transformation of the INP (Indonesia National Police) in combating crimes. The research method used in this study is qualitative. The research technique is library research or literature review which is a research technique that analyses data related to problems, with data collection techniques from literature in the form of books, newspaper magazines and visits to internet sites and other sources that support research. There is a fundamental misconception of the predictive policing concept in most of the INP police member, and there is no specific single bureau that able to manage big data for predictive policing. Predictive policing may not be the ultimate answer for crime prevention. Actual evaluations of the usage of these models in practice lead to mixed results. to aim this, it needed to apply the theory collaborating with the local norms to get the optimal result.
**Keywords: Globalisation, Policing, Predictive Policing, Indonesian National Police**

## INTRODUCTION

Globalisation, well known as the worldwide phenomenon occurred a massive change in Ideology, Politics, Economics, Sociology, Culture, Defence and Security is inevitable. This process is sometimes counted as an opportunity, strength and weakness or a threat by some of the Nation States. Moreover, for some nations globalisation sometimes is related to the changes in the capacity of the national government to control the social and the economics of the state (Held, 1999).

Globalisation mainly conceived as the fundamental changes or transformation in a large scale of human social organisation which links distant group and expands the reach of power relations across regions and continent (McGrew, 2016). There are four helpful characterisations of globalisation such as stretching of social, political and economic activities across the world, intensification of interconnectedness in every social sphere, the rise of global connection and interaction as the processof telecommunication and transportation evolution, and the last is deepening of the global communications which means that the boundaries between countries are blurred (Hudson and Lowe, 2008)

As stated earlier, that globalisation occurs in all social aspects, so there is a fundamental paradigm of shifting on social existence (Hudson and Lowe, 2008). Therefore, globalisation has also affected crimes. which are the previous crimes that happened on a national scale, but nowadays crimes evolved into the transnational stage. For instance, the growth of infrastructure, the easier access of information across the nations increased the threat of crimes (Karofi and Mwanza, 2006). To deal with crimes that continue to increase in escalation, a more up-to-date formulation is also needed to be able to overcome the existing challenges.In preventing crime, the police apparatus puts

...............................................................................................................................................................................

forward a concept called policing. This is defined by Newburn and Neyroud (2013) is:

"Policing involves organised order maintenance, peacekeeping, rule or law enforcement, crime investigation and prevention, and other forms of investigation and associated information brokering, which may involve the conscious exercise of coercive power."In its development, policing has developed from time to time. One of them is predictive policing, which is a contemporary form of policing itself. This concept is now being introduced and implemented by the Indonesian National Police (INP) for handling and tackling crime challenges in Indonesia which will be discussed in the following sub-discussion.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method used in this study is qualitative. Qualitative method is research methods that describe the nature of the relationship between variables in the research problem empirically with a lot of sharpening of shared influences and the patterns of value faced (Maleong, 2010). The research technique is library research or literature review which is a research technique that analyses data related to problems, with data collection techniques from literature in the form of books, newspaper magazines and visits to internet sites and other sources that support research. Guba and Lincoln (1994) stated that the used literature and documents determine the level of credibility of qualitative research results.

 2. Concept and Present Application (1500) a. The Debate of Globalisation

**i.  Hyper-globalist (Held et al)**
The concept of globalisation which mostly the Hyper-Globalist talk about much more likely as a Global Interdependence. According to this, Hirst and Thompson as cited in Tadic (2006) mentioned that globalisation on its radical must develop a new global economic structure, not just conjectural changes to the trade investment.

Thus, the Hyper-Globalist also focused on the concept of biasing the boundaries of the nation-states, for instance in the political and economic aspect can be seen as the growth of multilateral and inter-continents activity emerged new worldwide activity. Moreover, the idea of those new trends, implicates that the role of the country or a local government rarely found today, in other words, the nation-states have no significant rules to do their operation, and they are dependent on the others nations. (Ohmae cited on Hudson and Lowe, 2008)

The most notable vision of the hyper-globalist is the point of shaping a new world government mostly by economic approach aspect. It mentioned by Held (1999), The concept of Hyper-globalist is also formed the denationalisation by indication on the rise of transnational trade, production, and investment, in the form of evolving pattern on social organisation, the shifting of a distribution centre and the productive area from the developed country to the third world country.

**ii. Sceptics**
As Krasner (1999); and Gilpin (2001) cited by McGrew (2016) The Sceptics concept argues that the concept of nation-states and geopolitics rules the core ideas on formulating the world order. They believe that the globalisation or 'globaloney' concept prominently happened in developed countries, not happened globally, even more, the idea of globalisation growth based on false facts, which is the 'globalisation' concept is an invention of the neo-liberal economist to legalise the tax cuts and custom free reductions in corporation spending.

The rich and stabilised countries play a significant role in this sphere. Supported by Hudson and Lowe (2004), The individual nation-state has built its regulation on social policies that supported national development. Consequently, the global growth of civilisation is a result of strengthen local government establishment for human lives.

---

### iii.     Transformationalist

The school of transformationalist recognise the global power and global economy, which focused on reforming the world order. Hence those aspects in the form of new global transformation, and form of governance need to be considered as a new formula on the policy analysis regulation (Hudson and Lowe, 2008). The primary conception of transformationalism's also redefined the role of states and global governance, neither of them gives a significant role on it to play sovereignty games, but it much more formed as cooperation or diffusion between global corporation and states. It likely evolved from neoliberal to models of developmental states and catalytic states (Rosenau (1997) as cited by Held, 1999).

The transformationalist gives a comprehensive apprehend of the globalisation concept. Due to (Held, 1999), there is five contention of globalisation, which consists of conceptualisation, causation, periodisation, impacts and the trajectories of globalisation. The transformationalist gives a conceptualisation on factual socio-historical approach which the other concepts talk about a single identity evolution process, neither the transformationalist which altered the globalisation in the more open-ended process. Graham (1997) as cited by Held (1999) It means that globalisation in the eye of transformationalist sharpens the definition not only in deindustrialisation and democratisation but also the cultural impact and another factor. For instance, Held (1999) juxtaposed the usage of the Chinese language and English. The facts have shown that Chinese is mainly spoken worldwide, but not instantly confirm that Chinese is the global language. Thus, another example is the GDP Ratio of western states is remaining the same from late 1800 to 1900. Those comparative studies have shown that globalisation cannot be accomplished in a single approach only. Thus, the concept of globalisation offered by the transformationalist is much more satisfactory, because in conceptualisation it much more dynamics and reliable accordingly to the continuity of natural social process or a global phenomenon.

In this study, the concept used is a transformationalist concept, because in the implementation in the field, the government of the Indonesian Republic, through the INP, is doing paradigm-shifting through best practices abroad and applied in Indonesia, thus the state does not completely lose their sovereignty, instead of with the transformationalist concept. complement each other's strengths and cover the weaknesses of the existing system in Indonesia.

### b. The Evolution of Crimes through Globalisation

Globalisation explained by scholars above had caused huge changes towards multiple systems involving people as part of human development. People have started to be connected overseas with the existence of a sophisticated technology developed by a scientist. They have blended creating a new era which many mentions as the globalisation age. Hence, inevitably people across the world had started binding each other. Though the interconnected universe has created a whole new civilisation toward human development, there are also great fears over the capitalisation of the internet in human life. As a shadow of civilisation, crimes evolved alongside globalisation as well. By creating specific opportunities and more favourable conditions, globalisation transformed the underworld into a more plural and international terrain (Madsen, etc. as cited by Hall, 2012). Those are suitable environment for organised crime group operations. Albanese as cited by Hall (2012) defined organised crime as a continuing criminal enterprise that targeting profit from illicit activities and using force, threats, monopoly control, and/or corrupted public officials to maintained existence.

The challenges in the development of the world of crime are heading in an increasingly attractive direction in the last few decades. The Criminal World often becomes a hotspot in media coverage and has a special place in the

---

mass media rubric which is currently very popular with the presence of social media.

This is due to the rapid development in the world of technology and information, where people can quickly find out what events are happening in various parts of the world, which is part of the existence of globalisation. Globalisation has greatly influenced the development of the underworld, which has become an important discussion in various discourses. However, Crime's thesis developed by Classicism and Positivism cannot reveal the complex causation of current challenges. Bentham and Beccaria arguments and analysis on crimes a long time ago were challenged by the Positivism theory of Lombroso, and the debates on these were dominated the discourse on criminology. Nonetheless, currently, both theories tend to be neglected in the past decades because of the further development of crimes, which motivate scholars to further synthesis a new type of crime theory or analysis. In this connection, globalisation contributes a very significant impact on the development of crimes. The ease and rapid and massive distribution of interactions, connections, transportation, logistics, and information has led to a complex parallel system in today's world. The world is becoming a more general place, where the same thing can happen in several other places on different parts of the earth.

The development of the criminal world has shifted to a new era that is more complex and has become an interesting topic in various scientific discussions that discuss security and crime science. Criminology was initially developed for digging into the roots of crime issue in the community. But now the development of the world of crime has evolved periodically following the development of human industrialisation. The current crime discussion does not only focus on local crimes but also includes the world as a global view, in which the same crimes also occur in other places and form a similar pattern of crimes. For example, Gangsters (Street Crime) formation has been seen by Brotherton as the result of mass migration from one site to another with people's increased mobility characterised by globalisation (Brotherton, 2007, p. 38). It could therefore also be regarded as a 'glocal' phenomenon, simultaneously shaped by both local and global social and economic conditions. As the world has emerged into a global era, driven by a rapid shift of modernisation, cultures, languages, economies, religions, and criminal movements have mixed and exceeded national boundaries (Esbensen and Weerman, 2005, p. 6). Furthermore, organised crime and white-collar crimes arise as a new challenge which nowadays generally committed transnationally.

Thus, transnational crime has emerged as a new form of crime, which giving the police another new scope of crime territory that they should have tackled. On the other side, crime in the context of the development of globalisation has resulted in various kinds of terminology such as global crime, international crime, and transnational crime which have the same challenges in the modern era. Moreover, we have already known that another new form of crime called 'cybercrime' which appears more threatening has emerged. Yar (2010) has postulated that crime in cyberspace is essentially a crime that comes from conventional crime but has shifted into a new form in the new space of the internet. On this occasion, we would not further discuss the whole new form of crimes that have significantly been popular in recent decades, but these should have shown us that crimes have evolved periodically, and we should be ready with the changes and further development of crime sciences.

## c. The Concept of Predictive Policing

The Study of Conventional Crime has been researched since 1820 when the Police began launching several types of policing focused on crime reduction (Tayebi and Uwe Glässer, 2018). They identified the following styles of

policing: standard model policing, problem-based policing, community policing, nuisance policing and hotspot policing (ibid., P. 8). Conventional crime-based policing generally has been implemented across the police force around the globe, some of which have recognised its effectiveness in crime prevention or another crime issue. Nonetheless, policing itself cannot simply eliminate crime from society. Crime is a complex social problem that has continued to evolve over the years. The police are not the only answer to the problem of crime which requires a comprehensive approach from various relevant stakeholders. For example, in 2019 the United States employed nearly 700,000 law enforcement officers (Duffin, 2019), which statistically met international police ratio standards. However, the crime there has not been effectively reduced by current circumstances. However, police activity has been a major concern for decades, as many governments are interested more in investing in police forces to combat the crime problem. Policing is understood as an effort to protect society from crime, and aims to solve criminal problems (Newburn, and Neyroud, 2008). In this regard, the police strategy must also be adapted to a more developed system, which is essentially necessary to compete with the existing challenges.

While Criminologists feel that the trend of current crime has shifted to the next level, many doubt the practical ability to police to meet these challenges. With the presence of crimes that are transnational and have a global dimension in them, criminologists are aware of the limitations of criminal justice institutions, as well as their policing practices and strategies at the local, state, federal, and even international levels. Therefore, when conventional policing cannot meet the challenges, the police should adopt and develop a more advanced model of policing, which is referred to in this discussion as predictive policing. Predictive policing is not only a means of predicting crime before it occurs. Zedner (2007) uses the term 'Pre-crime' to describe the efforts of the criminal justice system to prevent crimes before they occur. Pre-crime has been associated with crime prevention measures before predictive policing has emerged. Several pre-crime policing models such as Intelligence-led Policing, Community Policing have been used to intervene in crime and prevent it. Nonetheless, in this article, our main discussion is predictive policing, which offers a quite distinct policing model compared to the conventional one.

The predictive policing model offers a new system, which integrates technology using a geospatial approach to detect crime. Predictive policing is defined as a strategy or tactic that uses initial information which will then be analysed to determine more advanced crime prevention measures. It involves various disciplines for the development of policing strategies (Tayebi and Uwe Glässer, 2018). Several countries have implemented predictive policing tools in their policing system software packages for predictive analytics is increasingly applied police work in many countries (Bennett Moses and Chan 2016). Tayebi and Uwe Glässer (2018) in their interviews with the police officers in the UK found that the predictive policing system helps them in preventing several types of crimes as follow: auto theft, burglary, art theft, cybercrime, and terrorism. This policing model also provides them with comprehensive data, which investigators can use to uncover suspects in certain cases (ibid.). Currently, predictive policing has been used and their development has been further enhanced in several states. For example, Singapore has successfully implemented a very sophisticated policing model. They create a big data system, **install cameras in most corners of public** places, and warn the public if there is a crime that will be committed by the perpetrators (Bin, 2014). London, Amsterdam, Chicago, Kansas City and New York have all implemented predictive policing through people-based systems, which focus on any citizen or people in an area where they can

......................................................................................................................................................

monitor all movements (Hung and Yen, 2020). However, this policing model is arguably not the perfect solution to the whole crime problem. Some criminologists doubt its reliability and accountability because it relies more on technology, artificial intelligence, and computers than on humans. We won't go into more detail on this issue, but rather just show that the point of view of this relatively new type of policing is part of an innovation that the police force should overcome current challenges on crime issues.

**d. The Indonesian Predictive Policing of "Presisi"**

On the very first campaign of the current Chief of Indonesia National Police (INP), predictive policing was introduced through a proposed program named "Presisi" (abbreviation for predictive, responsibility, and fair transparency). It was the next phase of the previous program "Promoter" which focused on problem-oriented policing. The concept of "Presisi" urged the importance of predictive policing to measure the disturbance of security and public order through intelligence analysis and proper method leads to early prevention. Moreover, responsibility and fair transparency would support the predictive policing approach for a preferable police performance (Prabowo, 2021). The urgency of the "Presisi" program alongside Indonesian police culture transformation was necessary due to the following reasons.

First, a survey result from several institutes shows that there was a stagnancy or even a decrease in public trust in INP (LSI, 2020; litbang Kompas, 2020; Alvara Research, 2020). To regain the public trust, the INP worked harder, they disregarded that the gap between police workload ratio and police member quantity was not ideal. Ironically, it leads to a worse scenario, an increase of violence used by police member. Several NGOs also gave report and complaint about police violence image. Although the INP officials replied that it was a common

phenomenon of police organizations globally as well, the Chief of INP thought different.

Second, the globalisation effect as was already mentioned in the previous chapter. Following the current policing in a developed country, there are two essential factors: (1) technology and information revolution, and (2) implication of the previous revolution known as VUCA conditions (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity). The Rapid changed in technology and information has its negative aspect and caused the VUCA conditions. Hence, specific action and innovative solution are essential.

The concept of predictive policing on the "Presisi" program based on the theory from Tayebi and Glasser (2016), Rothe and Kauzlarich (2016), Bakke (2018) and Meijer (2019). Prabowo (2021) stated that predictive policing is a type of policing with the following steps:

(1) focused on early detection system,
(2) the early detection result will later be integrative analysed,
(3) the integrative analysed result will later be used as a decision support system which eventually
(4) leads to an optimal police function either pre-emptively or preventively, and
(5) law enforcement action as the last resort as well.

The implementation itself will mainly be applied to maintain security and public order. Data of the early detection will be managed by the use of technology e.g. artificial intelligence, IoT, big data, and all of the support system.

All the concept and program above were still theoretical. The majority of INP were not ready to conduct an ideal predictive policing. Several reasons why predictive policing in Indonesia is not optimal will be explained in the following description:

First, there is a fundamental misconception of the predictive policing concept in most of the INP police member. For example, based on an interview of 15 police

......................................................................................................................................................

member sample from INP Headquarter, they defined predictive policing only by the word predictive, in short, their concept of predictive policing is limited by detection and common human analysis. This is not the true concept of predictive policing. Predictive policing is far more than that, the breakthrough of predictive policing is about the use of algorithmic technology to analyse and predict people or places deemed likely involved in or experience crime (Sandhu and Fussey, 2020), a technological objective analytic rather than human subjectivity and bias (Bachner,2013; Perry, 2013; Moses and Chan, 2018; and Karppi. 2018 as cited by Sandhu and Fussey, 2020). Therefore, predictive policing required big data as a support system. Again, there is a misconception about big data. In an interview with the same sample as above, answered that big data is a data storage that able to keep a huge amount of data, this is merely just a small part of big data. The definition of big data, besides as a storage facility, is also as tools, processes, and procedures to create, manipulate, and manage very large data sets (Knapp, 2013), or in another word, it is a digital analysis machine.

Second, there is no specific single bureau that able to manage big data for predictive policing. On a larger scale, the government of the Republic of Indonesia has a single data integrity policy (satu data). However, the Ministry of Communication and Information as of the main actor still unable to conduct the policy properly. In consequence, every ministry, bureau, or institution has its data management system. Likewise, on the INP, Division of Technology, Information, and Communication INP (Div TIK) still need to be improved either their resources or facilities to manage big data. Some of police office and bureau has already developed their model of policing by using technology e.g. CID has e-MP as a form of transparency on the investigation process, traffic police division has ETLE to conduct electronic law enforcement on a traffic violation, human resource division has their complete database

of police member, etc. Hence, integrative data analysis as an important part of predictive policing still impossible nowadays.

**e.  The Future of Indonesian Policing**

Predictive policing and other use of the newest technology in Indonesia are still uncommon things. However, as already mentioned before, INP must keep learning and trying to apply an ideal predictive policing to match the crime development through globalisation.

The first thing to be done is to reintroduce the concept of predictive policing to all the INP members. There is nothing wrong with the "Presisi" program proposed by the current Chief of INP, fallacy occurs on the implementation of it. Without a proper understanding of predictive policing, the "Presisi" program can never be executed well on INP. International police forum can be the right place to exchange idea, knowledge, and experience especially in term of predictive policing. A comparative study needs to be carried out in advanced countries police that already apply predictive policing, for instance, in Philadelphia Police whom already developing predictive policing since the late 1990s. (Benbouzid, 2019)

Next important thing is to prepare the implementation of predictive policing. The human resource of predictive policing must be organised and well trained. All the police members need to switch their approach from conventional to technological approach. A conceptual shift from mathematical accuracy of predictions to a techno-social focus of algorithmic decision making is required (Sandhu and Fussey, 2020). The facility needs to be improved as well e.g., a supercomputer, large server, information system, security system, predictive time policing system also must be prepared. The INP can build thein program of predictive policing by using Geogthe graphical Information System (GIS) or buy the licences of a commercial predictive policing program. The second option might be more effective since that commercial program has already been developed for decades. There

two known option for commercial predictive policing program namely Hunchlab and PredPol, each of them has its innovation.

Third, predictive policing also needs to be evaluated. Since it is a new way of policing in Indonesia, trial and error is a common thing to strengthen the effectiveness and fixed the weakness. More study and public research need to be encouraged for a better evaluation. An external supervisor can give the INP an extra opinion or their contribution as well. Pearsall (2009) stated that both transparency and community involvement is important for predictive policing. The responsibility and fair transparency point of "Presisi" must be properly implemented.

Finally, by giving credit to previous research and study, the INP must be aware of the drawbacks of predictive policing. As it already been wide attention in several advanced countries, predictive policing may lead to a controversy. In several states in the US, who already applied predictive policing, there was a significant number of protests about the program. The protester argued that the program continually targeted specific race, nationality, or area to be more likely to be a potential offender. Hotspots created by predictive policing sometimes feature an overrepresentation of disadvantaged neighbourhood with a large population of racial and ethnic minorities as residents (Shapiro as cited by Sandhu and Fussey, 2020). The reason for this bias is more likely to occur from the quality of input data, a bias in input data tend to mislead the predictive output.

Another thing to concern about predictive policing is privacy and civil liberty issues (Pearsall, 2009). In most of the police organization with predictive policing, the people there are not able to access information regarding the data source or the analytic method. Consequently, creating a negative opinion of predictive policing about personal right issue. Hence, the data and method that will be used to analyse predictive policing have to be clean, valid, and reliable. A new regulation needs to be drafted to ensure and legitimate the use of predictive policing as well.

Once the INP ready for predictive policing, a massive change of police images and methods will follow. In term of serving and protecting, the INP can conduct an effective and more legitimate police patrol act based on technical analysis and prediction. Furthermore, an integrative monitoring system will be applied to improve preventive police action. Traffic police can predict and immediately knew a potential hotspot of traffic problem then take quick action on it. On maintaining security and public order, intelligence police will be able to manage larger information data and provide sharper knowledge to their user. Community development policy may be able to communicate and maintain their connection easier with either public or community figures. Finally, on law enforcement function, police investigator can get a more effective and efficient investigation due to the wide and integrative use of monitoring technology. Moreover, due to globalisation as well, collaborative investigation and sharing knowledge of investigation either with the international police community or another national institution investigator is more likely to happen in the future. Both local and international crime suspect is easier to located and monitored to be apprehended. In addition, another new method and innovation of police activities might occur as well since predictive policing implementation continually improved.

## CONCLUSION

Predictive policing may not be the ultimate answer for crime prevention. Actual evaluations of the usage of these models in practice lead to mixed results (Meijer and Wessels, 2019). However, as every society has its characteristic, police organisations have its unique aspect as well. Benefits and drawbacks of predictive policing that occurred in another

police organisation may not occur in the INP. Moreover, a numerous research and study has already given a brief review and evaluation of predictive policing. Overall, predictive policing through "Presisi" still worth trying to be applied in Indonesia

# REFERENCES

[1]  Ajay Sandhu & Peter Fussey, (2020), The 'uberization of policing'? How police negotiate and operationalise predictive policing technology, Policing and Society, DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2020.1803315

[2]  Albert Meijer & Martijn Wessels, (2019), Predictive Policing: Review of Benefits and Drawbacks, International Journal of Public Administration, 42:12, 1031-1039, DOI: 10.1080/01900692.2019.1575664

[3]  Bennett Moses, L. and Chan, J. (2016). Algorithmic Prediction in Policing: Assumptions, Evaluation, and Accountability. SSRN Electronic Journal, 28.

[4]  Beth Pearsall, (2009), Predictive Policing: The Future of Law Enforcement?, NIJ Journal/issue no. 266, 16-19.

[5]  Bilel Benbouzid, (2019), To Predict and to Manage, Predictive Policing in the United States, Big Data and Society, January-June 2019, 1-13

[6]  Bin, Y. (2014). Research on Singapore Police System and Policing Model and the Innovation of Policing Mode in China(Shanghai) Free Trade Area. Journal of Henan Police College.

[7]  Brotherton, D. (2007). Proceedings from the transnational street gang/organization seminar. Crime, Media, Culture: An International Journal, 3(3), pp.372–381.

[8]  Duffin, E. (2019). U.S. law enforcement officers: 2004-2019 | Statistic. [online] Statista.

[9]  Available at: https://www.statista.com/statistics/191694/number-of-law-enforcement-officers-in-the-us/.

[10] Esbensen, F.-A. and Weerman, F.M. (2005). Youth Gangs and Troublesome Youth Groups in the United States and the Netherlands. European Journal of Criminology, 2(1), pp.5–37.

[11] Friedrichs, D.O. (2007). Transnational Crime and Global Criminology: Definitional, Typological, and Contextual Conundrums. Beyond Transnational Crime, 34(2), pp.4–18.

Guba, E. G. and Lincoln, Y. S. (1994). Competing paradigms in qualitative research.

[12] Handbook of qualitative research, 2 (163–194), p.105.

[13] Held, D. A. M. D. G. J. P. (1999). Held, D., McGrew, A., Goldblatt, D., Perraton, J. (1999). Contents and Introduction in Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1-31. Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture, pp.1–31. [Online]. Available at: doi:10.2139/ssrn.1914114.

[14] Hudson, J. and Lowe, S. (2008). Understanding the policy process.

[15] Karofi, U. A. and Mwanza, J. (2006). Globalisation and crime. Bangladesh e-journal of Sociology, 3 (1), pp.70–87.

[16] Hung, T.-W. and Yen, C.-P. (2020). On the person-based predictive policing of AI. Ethics and Information Technology.

[17] Maleong, L. J. (2010). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi Revisi. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

[18] Maureen "Molly" Knapp, (2013), Big Data, Journal of Electronic Resources in Medical Libraries, 10:4, 215-222, DOI: 10.1080/15424065.2013.847713

[19] McGrew, A. (2016). Globalization and global politics. In: The Globalization of World

[20] Politics. pp.15–34. [Online]. Available at: doi:10.1093/hepl/9780198739852.003.0001.

[21] Newburn, T. and Neyroud, P. (2013). Dictionary of Policing. Dictionary of Policing.

[22] [Online]. Available at: doi:10.4324/9781843925996.

...........................................................................................................................................................

Ohmae, K. (2005). The next global stage.

[23] Prabowo, Listyo Sigit (2021), Ringkasan Eksekutif Transformasi Menuju Polri yang Presisi, Polri Jakarta.

[24] Ratcliffe, J. (2016). Intelligence-led policing. London: Routledge.

[25] Tadic, T. (2006). The globalization debate: The skeptics. Panoeconomicus, 53 (2), pp.179–190. [Online]. Available at: doi:10.2298/pan0602179t.

[26] Tayebi, M.A. and Uwe Glässer (2018). Social Network Analysis in Predictive Policing Concepts, Models and Methods. British Columbia, Canada: Cham Springer International Publishing Springer.

[27] Tim Hall, (2012), Geographies of the illicit: Globalization and organized crime, Progress in Human Geography, 37(3), 366–385)

[28] Yar, M. (2010). The Private Policing of Internet Crime. In: Handbook of internet crime. Cullompton: Willan.

[29] Zedner, L. (2007). Pre-crime and post-criminology? Theoretical Criminology, 11(2), pp.261– 281.

...........................................................................................................................................................