



ADAPTIVE GEOPOLITICAL POLICING AMID GLOBAL SECURITY DYNAMICS: DEVELOPING A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR POLDA METRO JAYA

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Abstrak

Perubahan geopolitik global tidak serta-merta menjadi persoalan pemolisian, tetapi dapat memperoleh relevansi keamanan ketika tekanan eksternal ditransmisikan melalui jalur ekonomi, politik, sosial, teknologi, dan informasi serta berinteraksi dengan kerentanan domestik. Penelitian ini menganalisis proses transmisi tersebut dalam keamanan metropolitan Jakarta dan mengembangkan kerangka konseptual Adaptive Geopolitical Policing bagi Polda Metro Jaya. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif berbasis analisis dokumen dengan Polda Metro Jaya sebagai konteks institusional, bukan sebagai objek evaluasi empiris. Bahan penelitian mencakup publikasi akademik, peraturan perundang-undangan, dokumen kebijakan dan institusional, serta sumber resmi yang dianalisis melalui identifikasi ancaman, penilaian transmisi, analisis kerentanan metropolitan, penilaian kapasitas institusional, dan sintesis konseptual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa relevansi geopolitik terhadap pemolisian bergantung pada adanya transmisi domestik yang dapat diamati, interaksi dengan kerentanan metropolitan, potensi eskalasi yang kredibel, dan keterkaitannya dengan tanggung jawab keamanan publik. Kerangka yang dikembangkan menghubungkan strategic intelligence, transmission assessment, early warning, metropolitan risk assessment, collaborative prevention, proportionate operational response, serta evaluation and feedback dalam satu siklus adaptif. Legalitas, kebutuhan, proporsionalitas, transparansi, akuntabilitas, profesionalisme, dan perlindungan hak asasi manusia ditempatkan sebagai prinsip pengendali pada seluruh tahapan. Kerangka ini masih bersifat konseptual dan memerlukan validasi empiris sebelum dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai model operasional pemolisian.

Kata Kunci: Adaptive Geopolitical Policing; Geopolitical Risk; Metropolitan Policing; Early Warning; Risk Assessment

Abstract

Global geopolitical change does not automatically constitute a policing concern, but it may acquire public-security relevance when external pressures are transmitted through economic, political, social, technological, and informational channels and interact with domestic vulnerabilities. This study examines that transmission process in metropolitan Jakarta and develops Adaptive Geopolitical Policing as a conceptual framework for Polda Metro Jaya. The research employs a qualitative document-based design, with Polda Metro Jaya treated as an institutional context rather than an object of empirical performance evaluation. The materials comprise scholarly publications, legal and policy documents, institutional

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reports, police-related materials, and official sources, analysed through threat identification, transmission assessment, metropolitan vulnerability analysis, institutional assessment, and conceptual synthesis. The findings indicate that geopolitical developments become relevant to metropolitan policing only when their domestic transmission is observable, interacts with existing metropolitan vulnerabilities, demonstrates credible escalation potential, and bears a sufficiently direct relationship to public-security responsibilities. The proposed framework links strategic intelligence, transmission assessment, early warning, metropolitan risk assessment, collaborative prevention, proportionate operational response, and evaluation and feedback within an adaptive analytical cycle. Legality, necessity, proportionality, transparency, accountability, professionalism, and human-rights protection operate as cross-cutting safeguards throughout the process. The framework remains conceptual and requires empirical validation before it can be regarded as an operational policing model.

Keywords: Adaptive Geopolitical Policing; Geopolitical Risk; Metropolitan Policing; Early Warning; Risk Assessment

INTRODUCTION

The contemporary security environment is increasingly shaped by the interaction of geopolitical rivalry, armed conflict, economic disruption, technological competition, and transnational information flows. Pressures originating beyond national borders no longer remain confined to military or diplomatic affairs because their consequences can enter domestic society through energy and food prices, financial uncertainty, cyber incidents, and changing perceptions of political stability. Strategic contestation surrounding the South China Sea illustrates how great-power interests and regional security concerns have created an increasingly complex environment for Southeast Asian states, including Indonesia (Prayoga et al., 2023). The Russia-Ukraine conflict similarly demonstrates how geographically distant conflicts can disrupt agricultural and energy markets far beyond the immediate theatre of war (Hutabarat, 2023). Cyber incidents add another dimension because non-state actors can generate risks that simultaneously affect state security, public security, and human security (Sukmawan & Setyawan, 2023). These developments make the conventional separation between external security and domestic public order increasingly difficult to sustain.

Existing scholarship explains important dimensions of this transformation, yet a specific analytical problem remains insufficiently addressed at the intersection of geopolitical security and metropolitan policing. Security studies have examined regional competition, economic disruption, human-security concerns, and cyber threats, explaining how international developments can generate domestic consequences. Policing scholarship, by contrast, has focused more directly on mechanisms for identifying and managing risks that have already become visible within the domestic security environment. Predictive policing, for example, emphasizes the systematic



integration of data, information, and actual incidents to improve the mapping of public-security conditions and operational decision-making (Hamid et al., 2023). Research on police information systems likewise identifies institutional fragmentation when databases and digital services remain disconnected across police functions and territorial units (Hutapea, 2023). These approaches strengthen anticipatory policing, but they do not fully explain how an external geopolitical signal should be traced through its domestic consequences before it becomes institutionally relevant to metropolitan police assessment.

The resulting research gap lies in the missing analytical connection between geopolitical transformation and policing action. Existing security approaches can explain why international conflict, economic disruption, technological competition, or information disorder may generate domestic pressures, while existing policing approaches provide mechanisms for intelligence gathering, prediction, risk assessment, and preventive response. What remains less developed is the process linking these two domains: how external geopolitical pressures move through economic, political, technological, or informational channels; how those pressures interact with existing metropolitan vulnerabilities; and when they acquire sufficient public-security relevance to warrant police assessment or preventive attention. This distinction is important because geopolitical developments should neither be treated as inherently irrelevant to metropolitan policing nor automatically converted into policing concerns merely because they carry international significance. Their relevance depends on identifiable domestic transmission and the risks produced within the metropolitan security environment.

Jakarta provides a particularly relevant metropolitan setting for examining this problem because political activity, economic interests, strategic infrastructure, diplomatic representation, digital communication, and collective mobilization remain highly concentrated within its metropolitan space. Economic and political grievances may acquire broader national visibility when expressed through demonstrations or other forms of collective action in Jakarta. Research on urban movements shows that political contestation among Jakarta's communities is closely connected to material interests, public policy, and access to urban resources (Savirani & Guntoro, 2020). Digital communication adds another dimension because social media can accelerate the circulation of political narratives and contribute to decisions to participate in public protest (Perkasa, 2025). These characteristics make Jakarta an appropriate metropolitan setting, and Polda Metro Jaya an institutional context, for examining how externally generated pressures may interact with domestic vulnerabilities. Against this background, the study addresses two research questions: (1) How are global geopolitical pressures



transmitted into metropolitan security risks in Jakarta? and (2) How can these transmitted risks be incorporated into a conceptual framework for adaptive metropolitan policing in the institutional context of Polda Metro Jaya?

To address these questions, this study develops Adaptive Geopolitical Policing as a conceptual framework, rather than an empirical evaluation of Polda Metro Jaya or a tested operational policing model. The framework connects geopolitical signals and their domestic transmission channels with strategic intelligence, early warning, strategic risk assessment, collaborative prevention, and adaptive operational response. Predictive policing provides an important foundation because data-based detection can strengthen the capacity of police institutions to map emerging security conditions before operational intervention becomes necessary (Hamid et al., 2023). Adaptive Geopolitical Policing extends this anticipatory logic by inserting a transmission-based analytical layer between geopolitical change and metropolitan policing. Its central premise is that geopolitical developments become relevant to policing only when their domestic transmission produces identifiable vulnerabilities or risks to public security. The framework therefore seeks to improve anticipatory capacity without treating risk identification as equivalent to wrongdoing, while legality, proportionality, accountability, transparency, inter-agency collaboration, and human-rights protection remain governing safeguards throughout the process.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The contemporary security agenda is increasingly difficult to explain through a rigid distinction between external security and domestic public order. Political rivalry, economic interdependence, technological disruption, transnational networks, and social vulnerability now interact across territorial and institutional boundaries. Indonesian security scholarship has shown that traditional and non-traditional threats may coexist within the same strategic environment, particularly where sovereignty concerns intersect with transnational crime, economic interests, and regional competition (Kusumawardhana, 2020). Cross-border criminal networks further demonstrate that globalization can facilitate threats whose organization, mobility, and consequences extend beyond national jurisdictions (Prayuda, 2020). International scholarship on geopolitical risk adds an important dimension by demonstrating that geopolitical tensions generate uncertainty with measurable economic consequences, including effects on investment and employment (Caldara & Iacoviello, 2022). The limitation of this literature for metropolitan policing is not its capacity to identify geopolitical risk, but its



limited explanation of when such external pressures acquire sufficient domestic security significance to become relevant to police institutions.

The widening security agenda also changes the object and pathway of security risk. A human-security perspective directs attention beyond territorial sovereignty toward the economic, social, health, personal, and political conditions affecting individuals and communities. Indonesia's experience during the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates how a transnational health threat simultaneously affected sovereignty, mobility, economic activity, and individual protection (Sande, 2021). Similar complexity appears where armed conflict intersects with economic and social vulnerability, allowing insecurity to extend beyond the immediate physical consequences of confrontation (Prameswari & Husna, 2022). For policing, the significance of this perspective lies in recognizing that public-order problems may originate from pressures that are not initially criminal in character. Economic disruption, information disorder, political uncertainty, or technological disturbance may become policing concerns only after interacting with domestic conditions and producing identifiable risks to public security.

Metropolitan environments provide a particularly important setting for this interaction because cities concentrate population, political institutions, economic activity, strategic infrastructure, communication networks, and collective mobilization within a relatively dense space. Metropolitan security therefore concerns more than the spatial concentration of conventional crime; it also involves the capacity to identify how wider pressures interact with locally situated vulnerabilities. Research in the Greater Jakarta metropolitan environment indicates that complex public-security conditions require strategies responsive to local characteristics and supported by problem-solving relationships with communities (Krisnawan & Lubis, 2024). Political contestation and economic uncertainty may likewise interact with existing social tensions and increase the possibility that political disputes develop into broader public-order problems (Gani et al., 2024). Metropolitan space can accordingly be understood as an intermediate arena in which externally generated pressures are filtered through economic, social, political, and digital conditions before becoming observable security risks. This transmission process is central to the present study because it prevents geopolitical importance from being treated as synonymous with policing relevance.

Existing policing approaches address different parts of this anticipatory problem. *Intelligence-led policing* places intelligence analysis at the centre of strategic decision-making, allowing police institutions to identify priorities and allocate resources according to assessed threats rather than responding only after incidents occur (Ratcliffe, 2016). The broader literature on policing and risk similarly shows how police



organizations increasingly rely on information and knowledge about anticipated dangers to govern uncertainty (Ericson & Haggerty, 1997). Indonesian research on digital policing reflects this orientation by identifying technology-supported police intelligence as important for strengthening early warning and preventive capacity against evolving security threats (Ismail, 2023). These approaches are valuable because they convert dispersed information into strategic priorities. Their limitation for geopolitical-metropolitan analysis lies at an earlier stage: they generally operate once an issue has already entered the intelligence or policing environment, rather than explaining how an external geopolitical signal should first be traced through domestic transmission channels before being classified as a policing risk.

Predictive policing addresses anticipation from another direction. It uses analytical techniques and existing information to identify places, conditions, events, or other targets associated with possible future police intervention (Perry et al., 2013). Evidence-based policing similarly seeks to ground police decision-making in systematic information and research rather than organizational routine or professional intuition alone (de Fretes et al., 2024). These approaches strengthen the capacity to recognize patterns that may precede future incidents, but prediction is analytically different from explaining the origin of a risk. Crime data, spatial indicators, historical incidents, and digital information may reveal that a particular metropolitan condition is changing, yet they do not necessarily explain whether that change is connected to an external geopolitical disturbance or how such a connection has developed. Predictive policing therefore contributes to early detection within the proposed framework, but does not by itself supply the transmission mechanism linking geopolitical change to metropolitan vulnerability.

Risk-oriented policing provides a further component by shifting the analytical emphasis from completed wrongdoing toward probability, vulnerability, exposure, and anticipated harm. Such reasoning enables institutions to distinguish between risks according to their likelihood, possible consequences, and need for preventive attention. Ericson and Haggerty's account of policing in a risk society is particularly relevant because it identifies information about anticipated danger as increasingly central to modern policing (Ericson & Haggerty, 1997). The difficulty, however, lies in how the relevant risk is initially constructed. A geopolitical event may carry considerable diplomatic or economic significance without creating a corresponding metropolitan public-security threat. Risk assessment therefore requires an intermediate analytical threshold capable of distinguishing general geopolitical awareness from conditions that have produced identifiable domestic vulnerabilities. Without that threshold, anticipatory



policing risks either responding too late to emerging pressures or treating remote geopolitical developments too readily as matters for police intervention.

The concept of *adaptive policing* addresses institutional responsiveness rather than prediction or prioritization alone. International scholarship describes adaptation as the capacity of policing institutions and security networks to adjust their functions, assumptions, and capabilities when confronted with complex and changing hazards (Blaustein et al., 2024). This perspective is useful because emerging security problems may evolve faster than established organizational routines. Adaptation, however, is a broad institutional quality rather than a specific mechanism for determining when geopolitical developments become relevant to metropolitan policing. It does not necessarily specify which external signals should be assessed, through what transmission pathways their effects should be traced, or what threshold should trigger preventive institutional adjustment. Community policing addresses another dimension by strengthening local information, public trust, and preventive partnership. Indonesian scholarship emphasizes that meaningful community policing depends on openness and sustained cooperation rather than episodic engagement after a security problem has already developed (Yvonne, 2025). Community-based information can therefore reveal how wider pressures are experienced locally, but community policing itself is not designed to interpret geopolitical change.

These anticipatory approaches also generate a normative tension. Intelligence collection, prediction, risk classification, digital monitoring, and preventive intervention increase institutional capacity to act before harm has fully materialized, but the same capacity can blur the distinction between identifying vulnerability and attributing wrongdoing. Democratic policing therefore performs a different function from intelligence-led, predictive, or adaptive policing. Its concern is not primarily the detection of risk but the conditions under which police authority remains lawful, publicly accountable, and compatible with rights protection (Bayley, 2006). Indonesian scholarship similarly stresses accountability, professional independence, proportionality, and institutional mechanisms capable of distinguishing legitimate policy direction from interference in specific police decisions (Sulastri & Purnomo, 2026). Democratic safeguards are consequently not an additional stage applied after preventive policing has occurred. They define the limits within which intelligence, risk assessment, collaboration, and operational adaptation may legitimately take place.

The relationship among these approaches reveals a fragmented rather than absent theoretical foundation. *Intelligence-led policing* is strongest in converting analysed information into strategic priorities; *predictive policing* identifies patterns associated with



possible future incidents; risk-oriented policing evaluates likelihood, vulnerability, and anticipated harm; *adaptive policing* emphasizes institutional responsiveness to changing conditions; community and collaborative policing extend local information and preventive capacity; democratic policing constrains the exercise of anticipatory and coercive authority. None of these approaches is inadequate within its own analytical purpose. The theoretical limitation emerges when they are expected individually to explain the entire movement from external geopolitical change to metropolitan policing. Existing approaches do not provide a sufficiently integrated account of how a geopolitical signal travels through domestic economic, political, technological, or informational channels, interacts with metropolitan vulnerabilities, enters police risk assessment, and subsequently informs a proportionate institutional response.

Adaptive Geopolitical Policing is positioned at this unresolved intersection. Its contribution does not rest on claiming that strategic intelligence, prediction, risk assessment, collaboration, adaptation, or democratic safeguards constitute new policing functions. These elements already have established foundations within existing policing scholarship. The originality lies in integrating them within a transmission-based conceptual framework whose analytical starting point precedes conventional police risk assessment. The framework begins with external geopolitical signals, traces their domestic transmission, examines their interaction with metropolitan vulnerabilities, and determines when those pressures acquire sufficient public-security relevance to enter strategic intelligence, early warning, risk assessment, collaborative prevention, or adaptive operational response. In this formulation, geopolitical significance alone does not justify police attention. The relevant threshold is reached only when external pressures produce identifiable domestic vulnerabilities capable of affecting public security or social order.

This integrative position is particularly relevant to Indonesia because a predominantly state-centred security structure may provide institutional authority while requiring stronger incorporation of community engagement, democratic governance, intelligence, and adaptive approaches in responding to increasingly complex security problems (Setyorini & Umarach, 2025). Adaptive Geopolitical Policing should therefore be understood as a conceptual framework, rather than an empirically validated operational policing model. Polda Metro Jaya provides the institutional context for developing the framework because metropolitan Jakarta concentrates the political, economic, infrastructural, social, and digital conditions through which wider pressures may acquire domestic security significance. The framework consequently connects two analytical domains that existing scholarship has largely treated separately: the



transmission of geopolitical risk into metropolitan vulnerability and the institutional processes through which policing interprets and responds to that vulnerability.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative document-based case-study design within a constructivist orientation to examine how global geopolitical pressures may be interpreted in relation to metropolitan security risks in Jakarta. Polda Metro Jaya is used as the institutional context for developing the proposed conceptual framework because its jurisdiction encompasses a metropolitan environment characterized by concentrated political activity, economic interests, strategic infrastructure, digital communication, and public mobilization. The study does not evaluate the organizational performance or operational effectiveness of Polda Metro Jaya. Rather, the institutional setting is used to examine how externally generated pressures may interact with metropolitan vulnerabilities and what policing capacities are conceptually required to interpret and respond to those risks.

The final documentary corpus comprised approximately 50 sources, consisting of scholarly publications and the principal legal, policy, and institutional documents used in the analysis. The scholarly literature covered publications from 1997 to 2026, with greater emphasis on studies published between 2020 and 2026 and earlier works retained where they provided foundational concepts on risk, intelligence-led policing, predictive policing, adaptive policing, and democratic policing. The corpus included peer-reviewed journal articles, scholarly books and research reports, Indonesian legislation and regulations, government and institutional publications, police-related materials, and official documents concerning geopolitical developments, national security, metropolitan vulnerability, public order, cyber security, and policing. Academic materials were obtained from scholarly journal and publisher platforms, while legislation, regulations, and institutional materials were drawn from official government and institutional sources. Documents were included when they addressed at least one of four analytical domains: geopolitical or transnational security pressures, domestic transmission mechanisms, metropolitan security vulnerabilities, or policing capacities relevant to intelligence, early warning, risk assessment, collaboration, adaptive response, and democratic safeguards. Duplicate materials, sources without verifiable authorship or institutional provenance, and documents lacking a substantive connection to the research questions were excluded.

The materials were organized through a thematic coding matrix designed to maintain a traceable relationship between documentary evidence and the conceptual



categories developed in the study. Each source was coded according to its type, publication period, principal security issue, geopolitical signal, transmission channel, metropolitan implication, policing relevance, and institutional or normative dimension. The analysis combined deductive coding derived from the research questions and established security and policing literature with iterative refinement of categories when recurring relationships emerged from the documents. The analytical process proceeded through four stages. Threat identification examined references to geopolitical rivalry, armed conflict, economic disruption, technological change, cyber threats, and transnational information pressures. Transmission analysis traced how these external pressures could move through economic, political, social, technological, or informational channels and interact with domestic conditions. Institutional assessment examined the policing capacities relevant to strategic intelligence, early warning, risk assessment, inter-agency collaboration, community engagement, operational preparedness, and democratic safeguards. Conceptual synthesis compared the patterns identified across the previous stages and integrated recurring relationships into the Adaptive Geopolitical Policing framework.

Methodological rigor was maintained through source transparency, consistent coding criteria, repeated comparison across document categories, analytical traceability, and source triangulation. Interpretations concerning geopolitical transmission and policing relevance were compared across scholarly publications, legal and policy documents, institutional materials, and official sources rather than relying on a single category of evidence. The same analytical criteria were applied throughout the corpus, and coded materials were repeatedly compared against the research questions and emerging conceptual relationships to maintain consistency of interpretation. This procedure created an analytical trail from the original documentary evidence to the identification of transmission mechanisms, metropolitan vulnerabilities, institutional capacities, and the final conceptual synthesis. Because the study is qualitative and document-based, statistical validity testing is neither applicable nor claimed. The resulting Adaptive Geopolitical Policing framework should therefore be understood as a conceptual framework derived from qualitative document analysis, not as an empirically validated operational model of Polda Metro Jaya. Its institutional effectiveness and operational feasibility require subsequent empirical investigation.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Global Security Transformation and Its Transmission to Metropolitan Risks

The transformation of the global security environment is shaped not only by the recurrence of interstate conflict but also by the interaction of military rivalry, economic competition, technological dependence, and transnational political pressure. Strategic competition in the Indo-Pacific illustrates how Indonesia is situated within a regional environment in which geopolitical rivalry may affect national interests and strategic calculations even in the absence of direct military confrontation on Indonesian territory. The emergence of AUKUS and the expansion of Chinese strategic influence have altered the regional security setting within which Indonesia formulates its strategic position (Walesasi et al., 2022). The Russia-Ukraine conflict demonstrates a different form of external pressure, showing how geographically distant armed confrontation can disturb diplomatic and economic arrangements involving Indonesia and require responses through international institutions (Sudjatmiko et al., 2022). These findings establish the existence of external geopolitical pressures, but they do not in themselves demonstrate a metropolitan policing consequence.

Indonesian law reflects a similarly widened understanding of contemporary security threats. The General Elucidation of Law No. 17 of 2011 on State Intelligence characterizes contemporary threats as increasingly non-traditional, asymmetric, global, multidimensional, and difficult to classify exclusively as internal or external. Articles 4 and 5 place early detection, early warning, identification, assessment, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of information within the intelligence function. These provisions provide a normative basis for anticipatory security assessment. They do not, however, imply that every external geopolitical development should be treated as a domestic security problem. Their relevance lies in the requirement that external developments be interpreted against observable domestic conditions before an institutional response is considered.

Documentary evidence also indicates that non-military disturbances may generate domestic effects through channels that initially fall outside conventional security incidents. Indonesia's experience with information disorder during the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, demonstrates that misinformation and disinformation can affect public confidence, government responses, and broader national-security objectives even when the initiating disturbance is not military in character (Hennida et al., 2025). This evidence supports an understanding of security risk as a process rather than a direct consequence of an external event. External pressures acquire domestic significance only

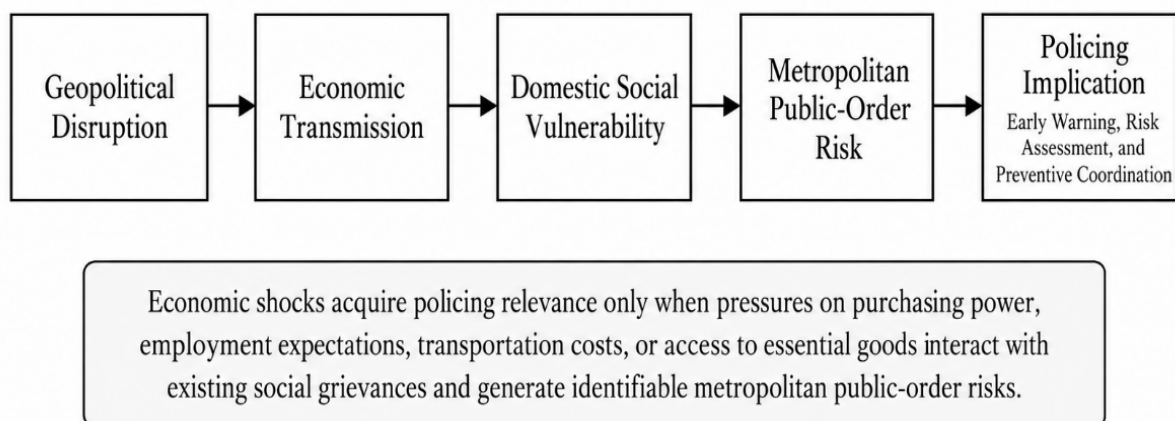


when their effects can be traced through identifiable economic, social, technological, political, or informational pathways.

Economic transmission offers one of the clearest documented examples of such a pathway. Indonesia remains exposed to fluctuations in global commodity markets, particularly changes in oil, energy, and food prices. Empirical evidence concerning Indonesia and other major emerging economies identifies a significant relationship between global commodity prices and domestic inflation, indicating that external commodity shocks can penetrate national economic conditions (Rizvi & Sahminan, 2020). Research focusing specifically on Indonesia likewise finds that changes in world oil prices may produce stronger inflationary effects when international prices rise beyond particular levels (Darmawan et al., 2021). The documentary evidence therefore supports the first part of the analytical sequence: an external geopolitical or economic disturbance may be transmitted into measurable domestic economic pressure.

The movement from economic pressure to public-security risk requires a different level of analysis. Inflation, declining purchasing power, employment uncertainty, higher transportation costs, or reduced access to essential goods do not automatically produce social disorder. Their relevance to metropolitan policing depends on whether these pressures interact with pre-existing grievances, patterns of collective dissatisfaction, mobilization dynamics, or other vulnerabilities within the urban environment. This study treats that relationship as a conditional transmission pathway, not as an empirically established causal sequence. The distinction is important because it separates what the reviewed documents demonstrate from the conceptual interpretation developed from those findings. Figure 1 presents this logic through the economic transmission pathway.

Figure 1. Analytical Sequence of Economic Transmission from Geopolitical Disruption to Metropolitan Policing Relevance



Source: Processed by Author, 2026.



The revised figure distinguishes five analytical stages: geopolitical disruption, economic transmission, domestic social vulnerability, metropolitan public-order risk, and policing implication. The first two stages describe the source and mechanism through which external pressure enters domestic conditions. Domestic social vulnerability arises when the transmitted pressure affects purchasing power, employment expectations, transportation costs, or access to essential goods. A metropolitan public-order risk emerges only when those pressures interact with existing social grievances or other contextual conditions capable of producing collective tension, rapid mobilization, or disruption within strategically important urban spaces. Police relevance arises at the final stage, when such risks become sufficiently observable to justify early warning, strategic risk assessment, or preventive coordination.

This sequence should not be read as an empirically tested causal model. Its function is analytical: it establishes the conditions under which a geopolitical development may move from external significance to domestic policing relevance. Economic shocks may remain within the sphere of ordinary economic adjustment where households, markets, and public institutions are able to absorb their effects. Police attention becomes relevant only when transmitted pressure interacts with identifiable metropolitan vulnerabilities and creates a credible risk to public order or community safety. The revised analytical chain consequently prevents geopolitical significance from being treated as equivalent to a policing threat.

Digital and informational pressures follow a different transmission pathway but require the same analytical discipline. Cyber operations, data breaches, disinformation, and digitally amplified political narratives can cross territorial boundaries rapidly and affect public confidence, institutional legitimacy, economic activity, and social interaction. Indonesian cybersecurity research indicates that the scale and consequences of cyber incidents have increasingly positioned cyberspace as a substantive security domain rather than merely an information-technology concern (Wicaksono & Wibawa, 2025). Presidential Regulation No. 47 of 2023 on the National Cybersecurity Strategy and Cyber Crisis Management also recognizes that cyberattacks may produce social and economic losses and threaten state sovereignty. These sources establish the security significance of the digital domain, but they do not support treating every transnational digital event as a metropolitan policing problem.

Digital pressure becomes relevant to metropolitan policing when its domestic effects are sufficiently observable and connected to public-security vulnerabilities. Relevant indicators may include the rapid circulation of destabilizing information, disruption affecting strategic infrastructure, coordinated digital activity associated with



potential offline mobilization, or digitally amplified narratives interacting with existing social tensions. None of these indicators is determinative in isolation. Their significance depends on convergence, scale, persistence, and connection to identifiable risks within the metropolitan environment.

The legal and institutional threshold for policing relevance follows the same logic. Article 30(4) of the 1945 Constitution assigns the Indonesian National Police responsibility for maintaining public security and order, protection, public service, and law enforcement. Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, as most recently amended by Law No. 5 of 2026, further specifies functions relating to security intelligence, cybercrime response, inter-institutional coordination, and the protection of national vital objects. Read together, these provisions provide the normative basis from which this study derives a functional threshold for geopolitical relevance to policing. The threshold is not reached merely because an event is geopolitically important. It is reached when four conditions become identifiable: observable domestic transmission, interaction with pre-existing metropolitan vulnerability, credible escalation potential, and a sufficiently direct connection to police responsibilities for public order, community safety, cyber security, or strategic facilities.

The contribution of this analysis lies in separating geopolitical significance from policing relevance. The reviewed documents demonstrate that geopolitical developments may produce economic, informational, technological, and institutional consequences within Indonesia. The conceptual interpretation developed in this study adds the intermediate transmission logic needed to determine when those effects may acquire metropolitan security significance. In practical terms, the framework directs police attention not toward geopolitical events as such, but toward the domestic indicators and vulnerabilities through which those events may generate public-security risks. This analytical distinction establishes the basis for examining Jakarta as a metropolitan environment in which transmitted pressures may become particularly visible because of its concentration of political activity, strategic infrastructure, digital communication, and collective mobilization.

Jakarta as a Metropolitan Barometer of National Security

Jakarta occupies a distinctive position in Indonesia's security landscape because political institutions, economic activity, strategic infrastructure, national media, diplomatic interests, and large-scale social interactions are concentrated within the same metropolitan environment. Its significance is not determined solely by administrative status, but by the extent to which developments occurring in the city can acquire wider political, economic, and institutional consequences. Studies of Indonesian urban politics

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describe Jakarta-centrism as a structural condition in which political performance, media attention, economic resources, and public grievances obtain disproportionate national visibility through the capital region (Lee, 2021). In this study, the term metropolitan barometer refers to Jakarta's capacity to reflect, concentrate, and amplify pressures that may originate beyond the city. It is used as an analytical characterization rather than as a separate legal category within Indonesia's national-security framework.

This barometer function can be understood through several interrelated dimensions. The first concerns political mobilization. Jakarta provides physical proximity to national decision-making institutions and symbolic political locations, making it a recurring site for demonstrations, advocacy, and collective expression. Research on mass mobilization in Jakarta shows that collective organization may develop through local networks, political relationships, socioeconomic interests, and group identities that allow participation to expand beyond its initial organizational base (Nakamura, 2021). The relevant indicator is therefore not the mere presence of protest, but changes in the scale, geographic spread, organizational convergence, persistence, or escalation of mobilization. Such indicators become analytically relevant when they suggest a shift from ordinary civic participation toward a condition that may place pressure on public safety or the functioning of strategic urban spaces.

A second dimension concerns economic concentration and social vulnerability. Jakarta's metropolitan economy brings together employment, transportation, commerce, public services, and large populations whose daily activities are sensitive to changes in prices, mobility costs, and access to essential services. Economic pressure does not by itself constitute a security problem, but it may become relevant when it interacts with pre-existing grievances or generates concentrated dissatisfaction across particular communities. The barometer function therefore lies in the city's ability to reveal how broader economic pressures are experienced socially and politically within a dense urban environment. Observable indicators may include the convergence of economic grievances with collective mobilization, persistent disruption affecting mobility or essential services, or the concentration of dissatisfaction around policies perceived to have immediate effects on urban livelihoods.

A third dimension arises from the concentration of strategic infrastructure and diplomatic interests. Government institutions, transportation systems, communication networks, public venues, national vital objects, and diplomatic facilities increase the potential institutional consequences of disturbances occurring in Jakarta. Risk in this domain is not defined by the presence of these facilities alone, but by whether a developing situation creates a credible possibility of disruption, obstruction,



unauthorized access, or threats to their continuity and safety. Research on security management at Gelora Bung Karno demonstrates that Polda Metro Jaya has used risk assessment to identify hazards before large-scale events, while also revealing limitations relating to technological capacity, standardized coordination, and trained personnel (Fajar et al., 2025). This indicates that risk-based practices already exist within metropolitan policing, although they are generally applied to specific operational settings rather than to broader patterns of geopolitical transmission.

The fourth dimension concerns information flows and digital amplification. Jakarta's role as a national media and communication centre allows political narratives, grievances, and contentious information to circulate rapidly between online and offline environments. Research on religion-based hate speech in social media within the Polda Metro Jaya context indicates that digital narratives may contribute to the formation of conflict potential before such tensions become physically visible in public space (Prakoso & Runturambi, 2021). Digital activity, however, must be interpreted cautiously. High levels of online discussion, political criticism, or mobilization do not constitute evidence of a security threat. Relevant indicators are more specific: coordinated amplification connected to credible threats, persistent disinformation interacting with existing conflict, digital activity linked to potential violence or disruption, or patterns suggesting movement from online escalation to identifiable offline risk.

These dimensions allow the metropolitan barometer concept to be operationalized through observable indicators rather than broad assumptions about Jakarta's national importance. Such indicators may include rapid expansion of collective mobilization, convergence among previously separate groups, escalating conflict narratives, disruption affecting strategic facilities, coordinated activity across several locations, or digital patterns linked to credible offline consequences. None of these indicators should be interpreted in isolation. Their relevance depends on convergence, persistence, spatial concentration, escalation potential, and a demonstrable connection to public-security responsibilities. The analytical purpose is to identify changing risk conditions, not to label political participation, social grievance, or digital expression as inherently suspicious.

This distinction is particularly important for predictive policing. The implementation of predictive policing through the RW Police programme in the Polda Metro Jaya jurisdiction demonstrates the institutional value of spatial, temporal, and incident-based information for identifying areas requiring preventive attention (Hutama et al., 2023). Such information can improve situational awareness, but it does not by itself establish wrongdoing or justify coercive intervention. Predictive indicators should function as prompts for verification, contextual assessment, and proportionate



preparedness. The existence of a protest, a surge in online activity, or concentration around a strategic location may justify closer situational assessment, but these conditions remain compatible with lawful civic activity unless additional evidence indicates a credible risk of violence, serious disorder, or threats to public safety.

The constitutional position of protest and public expression provides the normative boundary for this assessment. Article 28E(3) of the 1945 Constitution guarantees freedom of association, assembly, and expression, while Law No. 9 of 1998 on Freedom to Express Opinions in Public recognizes demonstrations as a legitimate form of civic participation. The policing challenge therefore lies in distinguishing protected political activity from conditions that create an objectively verifiable public-security risk. Legitimate mobilization should not be reclassified as a threat merely because it is politically sensitive, highly visible, or critical of government policy. A stronger basis for police intervention arises only when additional conditions are present, such as credible indications of violence, coordinated attacks, threats to strategic facilities, persistent escalation, or conduct that moves beyond lawful expression into objectively verifiable harm.

This distinction also places democratic safeguards at the centre of metropolitan risk assessment. Research on police violence in Indonesia demonstrates the continuing importance of accountability when coercive authority is exercised during demonstrations and other high-pressure encounters (Ismail et al., 2023). In practical terms, intelligence gathering, digital monitoring, predictive assessment, and operational preparation must remain separated from the attribution of wrongdoing. Information may justify preparedness, communication, resource allocation, or preventive coordination, but coercive measures require a clear legal basis and objectively verifiable circumstances. Proportionality, accountability, transparency, and protection of constitutional rights therefore operate as conditions of legitimate anticipatory policing rather than as safeguards applied only after intervention has occurred.

Jakarta can consequently be treated as a metropolitan barometer only in a qualified sense. Its political mobilization, economic concentration, strategic infrastructure, diplomatic presence, information flows, and social vulnerabilities make changes in metropolitan conditions especially visible, but visibility is not equivalent to threat. For Polda Metro Jaya, the institutional task is to interpret these dimensions in combination and determine whether observable indicators reveal a credible transition from ordinary metropolitan dynamics to public-security risk. This approach places metropolitan risk assessment between two extremes: responding only after disruption has occurred and treating politically sensitive activity as a security problem before objective risk is



established. The resulting balance provides the institutional bridge from metropolitan diagnosis to the Adaptive Geopolitical Policing framework developed in the following section.

Adaptive Geopolitical Policing for Polda Metro Jaya

The preceding analysis indicates that the central difficulty for metropolitan policing does not arise from geopolitical change itself, but from determining when and through what mechanisms an external development acquires domestic public-security relevance. Adaptive Geopolitical Policing is developed in this study as a conceptual framework for addressing that analytical problem. Its originality does not rest on introducing entirely new policing functions, since strategic intelligence, early warning, risk assessment, collaboration, adaptive response, and democratic accountability are already present within established policing approaches. The distinctive contribution lies in moving the analytical starting point upstream: from risks already observable within the domestic policing environment to external geopolitical signals, and then tracing how those signals are transmitted through domestic conditions before they become relevant to metropolitan policing. This geopolitical transmission dimension constitutes the central theoretical proposition of the framework.

Adaptation in this framework therefore extends beyond organizational flexibility after a disturbance has occurred. It requires an institutional process capable of identifying external change, assessing its domestic transmission, detecting emerging risk, determining the appropriate preventive or operational response, and learning from subsequent outcomes. Indonesian police scholarship has emphasized that future policing requires knowledge and professional competencies capable of responding to rapid technological and societal change (Boeriswati et al., 2023). Adaptive Geopolitical Policing extends this requirement from individual competence to an institutional cycle connecting environmental scanning, metropolitan vulnerability assessment, proportionate response, and feedback.

The cycle begins with strategic intelligence. Its function is not merely to accumulate geopolitical information, but to identify and filter external signals according to their potential domestic relevance. Geopolitical rivalry, armed conflict, commodity disruption, cyber developments, information operations, and other external pressures may all enter strategic monitoring, but their international importance does not automatically establish policing significance. Articles 4 and 5 of Law No. 17 of 2011 on State Intelligence provide the broader normative logic of early detection, assessment, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of information concerning potential and actual threats. Within the policing sphere, Article 14(1)(e) of Law No. 2 of 2002 as amended by

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Law No. 5 of 2026 places security-intelligence activity within Polri's public-security functions. Research on police intelligence in Indonesia similarly indicates that effective early detection increasingly depends on big-data capability, social-media analysis, inter-institutional information exchange, and technological adaptation (Sjam et al., 2025). The expected output of strategic intelligence is therefore a relevance-screened geopolitical signal, rather than an assumption that every monitored event constitutes a security threat.

The second stage is transmission assessment, which differentiates Adaptive Geopolitical Policing from existing intelligence-led or predictive approaches. This stage asks whether and how an external signal has entered domestic conditions through economic, political, social, technological, or informational pathways. The analytical concern is not simply whether a geopolitical event has consequences for Indonesia, but whether those consequences interact with identifiable metropolitan vulnerabilities. Transmission assessment therefore examines the pathway between the originating event and domestic conditions, including changes in purchasing power, public sentiment, digital environments, infrastructure exposure, patterns of mobilization, or other conditions relevant to metropolitan security. A signal that lacks an observable domestic transmission pathway remains a matter of strategic awareness rather than a policing concern.

Where transmission becomes observable, the process moves to early warning. Early warning focuses on changes indicating that a domestic vulnerability may be developing toward a more consequential metropolitan condition. Relevant indicators may include acceleration in collective mobilization, convergence among previously separate grievances, rapid digital amplification, concentration of activity around strategic locations, disruption affecting essential urban functions, or simultaneous developments across several locations. The purpose of early warning is not to predict wrongdoing by individuals or groups, but to detect changes in the direction, scale, persistence, or concentration of risk. Technology can support this function, but digital capability alone does not constitute adaptive policing. Experience with electronic policing in the Greater Jakarta Metro Area shows that technological innovation remains dependent on implementation capacity, institutional coordination, infrastructure, and the ability of organizational actors to translate technology into effective policy (Praharsa et al., 2024).

Early-warning information is subsequently subjected to metropolitan risk assessment. This stage evaluates the likelihood, potential impact, urgency, spatial concentration, affected populations or facilities, and possible public-order consequences of the identified risk. It also determines whether the observed indicators are sufficiently



connected to police responsibilities to justify preventive attention. The analytical threshold developed in the preceding sections remains applicable: geopolitical significance alone is insufficient. Policing relevance arises where external pressure has undergone observable domestic transmission, interacted with metropolitan vulnerability, demonstrated credible escalation potential, and acquired a sufficiently direct relationship with public order, community safety, cyber security, strategic facilities, or other legally defined police responsibilities. Metropolitan risk assessment consequently performs a filtering function between anticipatory awareness and institutional action.

The results of risk assessment determine whether collaborative prevention is required. Risks transmitted through geopolitical pressures may involve economic policy, digital infrastructure, transportation, local government, strategic industries, communities, or other public institutions, placing them beyond the effective capacity of a single police function. Article 14(1)(n) of the amended Police Law provides a legal basis for coordination and cooperation between Polri and ministries or other institutions in maintaining public security and order, while Presidential Regulation No. 47 of 2023 treats national cybersecurity and cyber-crisis management as cross-institutional responsibilities. Indonesian experience with collaborative security governance likewise demonstrates that public-security responses often depend on actors with different resources and institutional capabilities rather than on police action alone (Syafe'i et al., 2020). Collaboration within the framework is therefore activated according to the character of the verified risk, while legal responsibility and operational command remain institutionally defined.

Where preventive measures are insufficient or the assessed risk requires direct police action, the framework proceeds to a proportionate operational response. The form and intensity of intervention must correspond to verified metropolitan conditions rather than to the geopolitical importance of the originating event. A major international conflict may require no more than strategic monitoring where its domestic effects remain limited. Conversely, a convergence of economic grievance, rapid digital mobilization, credible threats to strategic facilities, and large-scale public gathering may justify stronger preparedness or public-order measures. Indonesian policing during the COVID-19 period illustrates how complex security problems may require coordinated strategic management involving Polri, task forces, and regional governments rather than a single conventional policing response (Dirgantara, 2022). The defining principle is proportionality: the response must be calibrated to demonstrable risk and legal necessity, not to the sensitivity of the geopolitical issue itself.

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A genuinely adaptive model also requires evaluation and feedback. Previous stages should not terminate once a preventive or operational response has been implemented. Outcomes must be reviewed to determine whether the initial intelligence was accurate, whether the transmission pathway was correctly interpreted, whether risk indicators were appropriately weighted, whether coordination was effective, and whether the operational response remained proportionate. Evaluation should also consider unintended consequences, including false-positive assessments, unnecessary escalation, impacts on public trust, or restrictions on lawful civic activity. Lessons derived from these outcomes return to strategic intelligence, transmission assessment, and subsequent risk analysis. This feedback loop distinguishes adaptation from simple responsiveness because institutional learning becomes part of the framework itself.

Table 1. Proposed Analytical Architecture of Adaptive Geopolitical Policing

Analytical Stage	Primary Input	Core Function	Expected Output	Relevant Institutional/Normative Basis
Strategic Intelligence	Geopolitical, economic, political, social, cyber, and informational signals	Environmental scanning, intelligence collection, filtering, and relevance screening	Relevance-screened geopolitical signal	Law No. 17 of 2011; Law No. 2 of 2002 as amended by Law No. 5 of 2026
Transmission Assessment	Selected external signals and domestic contextual information	Trace economic, political, social, technological, and informational transmission pathways	Identified domestic transmission mechanism	Law No. 17 of 2011; relevant national security and institutional information
Early Warning	Domestic transmission indicators and emerging metropolitan vulnerabilities	Detect escalation, convergence, persistence, and spatial concentration	Early-warning assessment	Police intelligence functions; relevant institutional monitoring mechanisms
Metropolitan Risk Assessment	Intelligence products, early-warning indicators, spatial, social, and	Assess likelihood, impact, urgency, vulnerability, and policing relevance	Prioritized metropolitan risk assessment	Law No. 5 of 2026; applicable Polda organizational framework



	and digital information			
Collaborative Prevention	Verified risk assessment and stakeholder capabilities	Coordinate police, government, institutions, and communities according to risk characteristics	Coordinated preventive measures	Law No. 5 of 2026 Art. 14(1)(n); Presidential Regulation No. 47 of 2023
Proportionate Operational Response	Verified metropolitan risk and situational development	Determine legally grounded and proportionate deployment, protection, public-order management, or law enforcement	Context-specific police response	Law No. 5 of 2026; applicable operational regulations
Evaluation and Feedback	Preventive and operational outcomes, public response, institutional performance, and identified unintended effects	Review accuracy, proportionality, coordination, effectiveness, and lessons learned	Feedback for subsequent intelligence, transmission assessment, and risk analysis	Accountability mechanisms; Police Regulation No. 7 of 2022 and relevant oversight provisions

Source: Processed by Author, 2026.

Table 1 clarifies that the proposed framework operates as an analytical cycle rather than as a collection of independent policing functions. Strategic intelligence determines which geopolitical signals warrant further examination; transmission assessment identifies whether those signals have entered domestic conditions; early warning identifies emerging escalation; metropolitan risk assessment determines policing relevance; collaborative prevention and proportionate operational response translate verified risk into institutional action; and evaluation returns operational learning to the beginning of the cycle. The framework is adaptive because each stage can be revised in light of subsequent evidence rather than assuming that the initial interpretation remains correct.

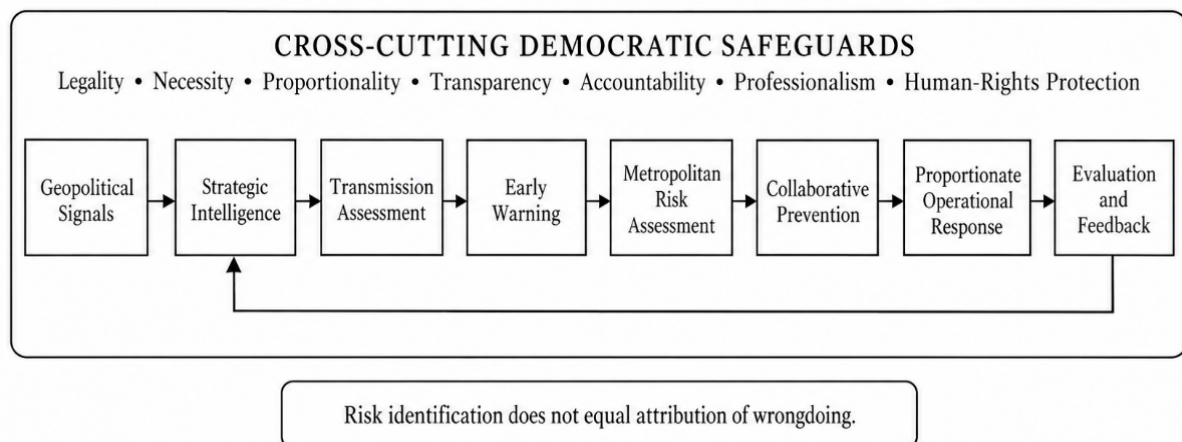
Democratic safeguards operate across the entire cycle. They cannot be confined to the final stage because the most consequential rights-related decisions may arise much



earlier, particularly during intelligence collection, transmission analysis, risk classification, information sharing, surveillance, and early-warning assessment. Law No. 5 of 2026 emphasizes professionalism, proportionality, transparency, accountability, and human-rights protection within policing. Contemporary Indonesian research further demonstrates that police accountability operates not only through formal institutional mechanisms but also through rapid public scrutiny, requiring accountability to function preventively rather than only after police action has occurred (Tambunan et al., 2026). Democratic governance therefore shapes both how information is obtained and how institutional conclusions are drawn from it.

A central ethical and legal safeguard within the framework is the principle that risk identification must not be equated with attribution of wrongdoing. Intelligence may identify a protest, digital narrative, social grievance, organization, or location as relevant to situational assessment without establishing that the individuals involved have committed or intend to commit unlawful acts. Likewise, a high-risk classification may justify communication, resource allocation, contingency planning, inter-agency coordination, or closer verification, but it does not independently justify coercive intervention. Any transition toward enforcement must remain grounded in an applicable legal basis, objectively verifiable circumstances, necessity, and proportionality. This distinction is particularly important in Jakarta, where demonstrations, political criticism, collective mobilization, and digital expression form part of ordinary democratic life. The relationship between adaptive capacity, feedback, and democratic control is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Adaptive Geopolitical Policing Cycle and Cross-Cutting Democratic Safeguards



Source: Processed by Author, 2026.



Figure 2 emphasizes two changes to the original model. First, Adaptive Geopolitical Policing is represented as a feedback-based cycle, rather than a one-directional progression ending with operational response. Evaluation of outcomes feeds back into subsequent intelligence, transmission assessment, early warning, and risk classification, allowing assumptions to be corrected as conditions change. Second, democratic safeguards surround the entire process rather than appearing as an additional component after operational action. This placement reflects the fact that legality and rights protection are relevant from the moment information is collected and interpreted, not only when police power is exercised.

The conceptual contribution of Adaptive Geopolitical Policing can therefore be identified at three levels. Theoretically, it introduces geopolitical transmission assessment as the missing analytical bridge between external security developments and metropolitan policing. Institutionally, it provides a structured sequence for distinguishing geopolitical awareness from risks that have acquired domestic public-security relevance. Practically, it connects intelligence, transmission analysis, early warning, metropolitan risk assessment, collaborative prevention, proportionate response, and institutional learning within a single cycle. The framework is not intended to expand police authority over geopolitical affairs, but to provide a more disciplined basis for determining when external developments become relevant to existing police responsibilities.

The proposed framework nevertheless remains conceptual rather than empirically validated. Polda Metro Jaya provides the institutional context within which its relevance is developed, but the study does not evaluate whether the framework has been implemented or whether its individual stages improve organizational performance. Future research should therefore test the accuracy of early-warning indicators, the reliability of transmission assessment, the proportionality of risk classifications, the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination, the quality of feedback mechanisms, and the framework's consequences for public trust, accountability, and human-rights compliance. Such testing is necessary before Adaptive Geopolitical Policing can be treated as an operationally validated institutional model.

CONCLUSION

Global geopolitical developments become relevant to metropolitan security not because of their international significance alone, but when their effects are transmitted through domestic economic, political, social, technological, or informational channels and interact with identifiable metropolitan vulnerabilities. In Jakarta, such transmission may become visible through changing economic pressures, digital amplification, collective mobilization, risks to strategic infrastructure, or other conditions affecting



public order and community safety. The analysis therefore distinguishes geopolitical significance from policing relevance: external developments enter the policing domain only when their domestic transmission produces observable risks that fall within legitimate public-security responsibilities.

The primary theoretical contribution of this study is the development of Adaptive Geopolitical Policing as a conceptual framework linking geopolitical risk analysis with metropolitan policing. Its contribution does not lie in introducing entirely new policing functions, but in adding a geopolitical transmission dimension to existing anticipatory policing approaches. The framework connects strategic intelligence, transmission assessment, early warning, metropolitan risk assessment, collaborative prevention, proportionate operational response, and evaluation and feedback within an adaptive cycle. Democratic safeguards—including legality, necessity, proportionality, transparency, accountability, professionalism, and human-rights protection—operate across the entire process. A central principle of the framework is that risk identification does not constitute attribution of wrongdoing.

At the practical level, the framework offers an analytical basis for organizing how metropolitan police institutions may distinguish external geopolitical developments that require only strategic awareness from those that warrant further risk assessment or preventive coordination. For Polda Metro Jaya, its potential value lies in structuring the interpretation of geopolitical signals against domestic transmission pathways and metropolitan vulnerabilities before operational decisions are considered. This implication should not be understood as evidence that the framework improves policing performance. Rather, it provides a conceptual reference that may inform future institutional design, intelligence processes, inter-agency coordination, and proportionate decision-making.

The study is limited by its qualitative and document-based design. It does not empirically evaluate the organizational performance of Polda Metro Jaya, test the predictive accuracy of the proposed indicators, or establish the operational effectiveness of Adaptive Geopolitical Policing. The framework therefore remains conceptual rather than empirically validated. Future research should examine its applicability through empirical case studies, comparative research across metropolitan jurisdictions, field-based institutional analysis, and the development of measurable indicators for transmission assessment, early warning, metropolitan risk assessment, inter-agency coordination, proportionality, evaluation and feedback, public trust, accountability, and human-rights compliance.



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