STRUCTURATION IN INTERNATIONAL POLICING
AT INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DIVISION OF
THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL POLICE:
A CRITICAL STUDY OF AGENCY-STRUCTURE PRACTICES

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Abstract.

The Indonesian National Police (POLRI) deals with the rapid development of transnational crimes penetrating into legal business and the governmental body of the country. The community of global security works together to address this issue through international policing. International Policing is police practices involving multinational citizens or jurisdictions (Deflem, 2007, pp. 701-705). The dynamics of International Policing in POLRI are implemented through the mechanism of international treaties, international operations, international missions, capacity building, exchange of information and technology and benchmarking. The study of international policing examines various phenomena, understandings, dynamics and policing models in America, Europe, Asia and other parts of the world. This study tries to explain international policing by not merely emphasizing interaction between agencies, but also considering the dynamics of interaction between organizations (structures). Therefore, the contribution of Anthony Giddens in the theory of structuration will be crucial in understanding this phenomenon. The theoretical framework by Giddens certainly contains weaknesses, namely the inability to explain the strategies of power, in terms of strategies in language usage, differentiation and forms of symbolic violence. Thus, it needs to be enhanced by the theory of Genetic Structuralism by Bourdieu to explain the various factors helping in strengthening structures such as political policies (the Presidential Decree and the Regulation of Chief of Police) as well as agencies and structures of police. The study throughout 2014 to 2017 explains system continuity (duality), not a dualistic system change, in which agents keep their distance from structures. The method applied in this study is the paradigm of constructivism-criticism through indepth-interview, document study, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Keywords:
International Policing, International Relations Division of POLRI, Structuration, Genetic Structuralism, Agency, Structure, Duality, Habitus, Capital, Field

Introduction

Transnational crime has frequently been discoursed on various global police agenda. It was not until December 2000 in Palermo, Italy that the UN convention under the name of UNTOC (United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime) provided the formulation of transnational crime. Transnational crime is "a new phenomenon of crime in the 1990s, mostly associated with large-scale criminal organizations, having a certain ethnic
origin, cooperating in an organized manner with criminal organizations in other countries, having occurred due to the globalization over the last three decades and expanding into legitimate business and government”.

The dynamics of the development of the crime are not merely based on the rampant transnational crime, but also exacerbated by the so-called wicked problems such as the spread of disease outbreaks, civil wars, refugee issues and other crimes. These phenomena spread across the boundaries of the jurisdiction of a country and demand synergistic treatment from the police in the world. The synergy of cooperation between police officers around the world is carried out through a mechanism called international policing.

International policing is a part of the development of Police Science as formulated by Jachke (2007, p. 96): “Police science is a scientific study of the police as an institution and of policing in a process”. This process does not merely evolve in the field of categorical problems, but also geographical region. Police science can be applied by combining methods and other disciplines (inter-disciplinary) such as sociology and police psychology, including dissecting discourse and interaction of international policing.

Individual, functional, and structural approaches in the interaction of international policing have been widely carried out, such as establishing personal interaction between the members of the police, cooperation between global police agencies, and international police structures. However, interaction or practices of international policing by POLRI are analyzed through the "constructivism-criticism" paradigm with the concept of structuration by Giddens (1984, pp. 57-59). Theory of structuration arises from a vacuum of action theories in social science (Giddens, 1979, p. xiii). According to Giddens, social practices occurring throughout space and time are the main objects of social science, unlike Parsons’ view of functionalism related to social roles that tend to be conservative since it pays too much attention to the balance of the system. Social practice is also unlike Levi-Strauss's view of structuralism regarding hidden code whose activities tend to ignore the role of agencies and unlike Goffman's view of interactionism about situational uniqueness (Priyono, 2000, p. 6).

Meanwhile, the pressure of the theory of Structuration (Giddens, 1984, p. 3) is that social actors do not present social activities, but constantly create meaning as actors through self-disclosure. In carrying out activities, the agencies generate conditions allowing such activities (Giddens, 1984, p. 3). Theory of Structuration lies in the concept of agency, structure, system, and duality of structure whose main debate concerns with the concepts of action, meaning and subjectivity to be explained, and the relations with the ideas about structures and restraints.

This concept of Anthony Giddens is crucial to understand the practice of international policing at Divhubinter POLRI. However, this concept is deemed to contain weaknesses, namely unable to explain the strategies of power, in terms of strategies in language usage, differentiation, and forms of symbolic violence. Therefore, Bourdieu's genetic structuralism is required to reveal the full and complete interaction between agencies and structures by taking into account the hierarchy of capital, habitus, and the role of habitus in the field of international policing.

**Specificity of the Study: Process of Social Interaction between Agencies and Structures**

Studies on international policing in developed countries have grown rapidly and become an interesting phenomenon since the police have a significant role in dealing with the
issues of transnational crime. Bowling, B. and Sheptycki, J. (2012, p. 23) state that “Police co-operation and common action between officials and bureaucrats who owe their authority and allegiance first and foremost to the discrete states in question”. This statement wants to show how police cooperation and action shall work in order that police officers and bureaucrats have the authority to sort out the issues.

The following theoretical framework is carried out on ten studies categorized in three paradigms, namely functionalism, structuralism and interactionism. In functionalism, Ericson, R. and Haggerty, K. (2015, p. 2) reveal two types of policing, marking the boundaries of British’s police duty on firearms threats: first, exploring the differences between policing to secure the territory (policing of territory) and second, maintaining surveillance of population (policing of population). The findings indicate that transnational networks contribute to police reconstruction. The reconstruction includes pluralistic transnational action in partnership with other British public organizations. There is no evidence of police privatization at the transnational level or global control of British police through the transnational network.

A study by Balzer, A. J. (1996) discusses constraints and opportunities in police cooperation on a global scale. Briefly, the study reviews four topics, i.e.: 1) the reason why recently police cooperation across national borders gets more vital; 2) the particular situation recently occurring to support the establishment of international policing cooperation; 3) the main obstacles and constraints on the establishment of such cooperation; and 4) the effort to develop international policing cooperation in the future. The findings show that to enhance international police cooperation, "special" areas such as criminalistics, hostage talks, murder investigations, dog handling, communications, and patrols are necessary to build. Among these special areas, the most recommended is basic recruitment training for new police officers.

A study by Andreas, P. and Nadelmann, E. (2006) states that "Transnational policing has limitations; policing actions are only temporary and the mechanism of treaties becomes a joint action in actualizing the presence of legal institutions." Andreas, P. and Nadelmann, E. find that the internationalization of crime control is not merely a natural response to the growth of transnational crime alone, but also the ambition of western countries to exploit politics and economy through the definition of "crime" as an effort to promote moral to other parts of the world. Global policing through criminal justice and international relations serves as the bridge for the effort.

Based on the aforementioned findings, it can be classified that the functionalism of structure observes the tendency of society as an organization, striving to create a balance. Thus, the efforts to explain social change are not fully achieved. The attention is primarily directed to the functional relations of various parts of a large community system.

A study applying structuralism can be found in Deflem, M. (2001, pp. 71-98) in “International police cooperation in Northern America: A review of practices, strategies, and goals in the United States, Mexico, and Canada.” The article asserts that the function of the police in the United States in the prevention of international narcotics crimes. The definition by Deflem of international policing refers to the practices or interaction between global police by involving multinational citizens or jurisdictions. Deflem defines three differences in international policing. First, social development progresses beyond the personal and national boundaries, having an impact on police organizations and crossing state borders in practice. Second, police operations cross the boundaries of state jurisdiction due to pursuing the target
of transnational crime. Third, international police cooperation involves various types of cooperation from various countries, both bilaterally and multilaterally, either temporarily or permanently. This study offers three findings, namely; first, the establishment of international police cooperation on issues of drug trafficking; second, the form of cooperation of all regions in North America mapped in international policing; and third, the domination of United States of the various structures of international police cooperation.

Zürich, H. G. (1996) in A new evolutionary stage of military organization states that police and military are two forms of pressing or forcing organization. It can be concluded that the missions or duties of the police in carrying out policing are frequently hampered by a number of ambiguities, dilemmas and conflicts of interest with military elements, such as the role of the police in UN peacekeeping missions.

Meanwhile, Le, V., Bell, P., and Lauchs, M. (2013) carry out experiments in transnational policing and its elements through two case studies, the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Some of the major issues with the efforts of international police are the differences in policing abilities, strengths and resources. The discussion and findings are critical, related to the success of law enforcement to effectively suppress transnational crime through technological capacity building, intelligence or information sharing. To combat transnational crime, a strong legislative mechanism is required to ensure the success of investigations and prosecutions in various countries. However, the essential aspect for such success is resource interoperability (technique and information sharing) and face-to-face networks established and maintained by law enforcement personnel, working side-by-side in the international field.

The aforementioned studies tend to use the paradigm of structuralism by Levi-Strauss that bases its theory on the logic in language to analyze cultural phenomena, particularly the interaction of the global community. The relations between agencies in their interaction are built through language symbols as a structural mechanism.

Paradigm of interactionism can be found in a study by Bowling and Sheptycki (2012), sorting out international policing issues: first, focusing on the description of the analysis of crime events as a result of globalization and modernization; second, communicating with international policing actors to formulate cooperation to combat international crime; and third, defining the dynamics of international police and policing in combating transnational crime. The findings reveal that policing agencies from all sectors of the police shall be significant or influential for other actors or agents in the field.

El Mouden, C., West, S. A. and Gardner, A. (2010) suggest the concept of policing model from Frank (1995, 1996b, 2003, 2009) observing that policing is highly potential in the mechanism of cooperation and the ultimate transition of a change that balances the distribution of resources. The study finds the mechanism in sharing resource of groups in the police, showing that the police are driven by groups competing in the division of their main tasks, study of the police, demographic issues, human reference, and the role of police in the symbiosis of mutualism.

Berling, T. V. (2012) expresses Bourdieu's view of international relations and security in Europe. The finding explains the access of agencies to the hierarchical structure of agencies in the field, and the existence of doxa to focus. By understanding Bourdie's concept of agencies, international security issues in Europe can be better understood through the framework of international relations.
Greener, B.K. (2009, pp. 109-112) describes the involvement of the civilian police in peacekeeping missions in a variety of contexts, as well as the obstacles to the interaction in the field between the police and the military during wartime and peacetime. The study discusses and finds several issues on the duties of the police in peacekeeping missions in Timor Leste and Lebanon. Greener defines the term international policing as a combination of the development of an increasingly police role in peace operations. The finding confirms that new international policing is actually a new phenomenon of liberal colonization. New international policing presents a steadier opportunity and a long-term commitment to a problem-solving with the spirit of the community policing model of liberal democracy.

Based on the aforementioned opinions, the paradigm of functionalism emphasizes the existence of regularity, yet ignores the existence of conflict and focuses on the function, dysfunction, latent function, manifest function and continuity. The paradigm of structuralism still emphasizes the functioning of the structures and the lack of attention to the agencies. Otherwise, paradigm of interactionalism is formed through the process of communication between agencies and social structures by using symbols. The researchers generally describe various developing phenomena, understandings, dynamics of international relations, and international policing today, both in America, Europe, and Australia as well as in Asia and other parts of the world.

Based on the aforementioned studies, it is found that none explains the interaction or social practices among agencies, structures, and the duality in various state police in the world. In general, the studies are oriented towards results, not processes. Thus, the specificity of this study is how to look at the process of social practice carried out by the agency and the structure of Divhubinter POLRI from the structuration perspective of Giddens and genetic structuralism analysis of Bourdieu.

Giddens observes the practices of international policing by POLRI in routine actions. Thus, the important elements in social life are the elements of routine (Giddens, 1993, p. xvi) as well as the mechanism of macro and micro interaction in the context of structural encounter in time and space (Giddens, 1984, p xxi). In general, it focuses on the dialectics whose ideas lie in agency, structure, and the duality. Meanwhile, Bourdieu complements Giddens’ lack theory by observing the aspects of structure as a product of human works. According to Bourdieu, dominant process of thinking is the product of society and determines how an agent acts.

Interaction Process between Agency and Structure in International Policing by POLRI

In this section, the author wants to point out the advantages presented by the interaction between agency and structure in explaining international policing. Giddens and Bourdieu can explain the interaction between agencies, structures, and dualities carried out by Divhubinter POLRI.

Divhubinter POLRI is a work unit within the Headquarters of POLRI, formed based on the Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No 52 of 2010. However, the existence and implementation of its main duty in the field of international relations and cooperation have existed since 1952. Thus, the existence of Divhubinter POLRI is inseparable from the history of the establishment of NCB INTERPOL Indonesia. Then, in accordance with the Presidential Regulation No. 5 of 2017, the structure of the Division as the element supporting POLRI Leaders is formed. The existing divisions of POLRI consist of the Division of
Divhubinter POLRI is a unit structure currently having 136 members and implementing international social practices in several aforementioned mechanisms. The dominant structures are used as the foundation, namely: 1) The structure of significance, including the principle of meaning (mode of discourse) applied as a frame of interpretation of an action called "international policing"; 2) The structure of domination, including resources that can be mobilized and reproduced in the context of allocative (material or economic) and authoritative (agent) powers in international policing; and (3) The structure of legitimacy, i.e. the principle of normative regulation (legal structure) that can be used as an alibi and legal umbrella for international policing measures.

POLRI as an institution has many powerful and influential agencies in international policing of POLRI, such as Police General Prof. Awaludin Djamin, MPA; Police Commissioner General Drs. Ahwil Lutan; Police Commissioner General Drs. Nanan Sukarna; Police Inspector General Made Mangku Pastika; Police Commissioner General Boy Salamudin; Police Commissioner General Gorries Mere; and others. The most influential agencies in the current international policing of POLRI are the Police General Tito Karnavian and Police Brigadier General Krisna Murti.

Police General Tito Karnavian is the 22nd Chief of Police. In addition to being known as a Professor in the field of International Relations, he is also a practitioner known to successfully lead Special Detachment 88 of Counter-Terrorism (Densus 88/AT) in handling terrorism cases in Indonesia. Police General Tito Karnavian is also the Head of NCB INTERPOL Indonesia and his secretary or SES NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia is Police Brigadier General Napoleon Bonaparte. The members of NCB INTERPOL Indonesia as the Decree of Chief of Police No. Pol.: Skep/203/V/1992 consist of the elements of POLRI and various law enforcement agencies incorporated in INTERPOL Coordination Team.

Various international agenda become the proof of intellectual capacity of Tito Karnavian, such as being a speaker at INTERPOL General Assembly (IGA) in Bali in 2016; a speaker at "Middle East Special Operations Forces Chiefs Conference (MESOC)" at May 7, 2018, "Hybrid Warfares in the Global Gray Zone - Ever Changing Operational Environment" with the theme of Terrorism and Radicalism in Southeast Asia, attended by special operations leaders around the world; a speaker at Edith Cowan University at April 10, 2018, "Strategy and Counter Strategy of Global Terrorist Network", attended by various institutions and universities in Perth, Australia, among others from Edith Cowan University, WA Police, AFP, Murdoch University, Curtin University, Insight Security International and other institutions. Furthermore, Tito Karnavian is capable to lead Densus 88/AT to be a powerful and influential unit of counter-terrorism. Densus 88/AT is established in compliance with the Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 4 of 2002 on Criminal Acts of Terrorism.

The next powerful and influential agency is the Head of the International Mission Bureau, Police Brigadier General Krisna Murti. His capital interacts with technological developments, proven by his familiarity with social media with a follower count of nearly 700 thousand loyal followers. He has the experience and knowledge regarding UN mission and he is recorded as the only personnel of POLRI serving in United Nations, New York in the period of 2011 to 2013. His innovation and creativity is able to build a new FPU (Formed Police Unit) whose departure to Africa is planned by the end of 2018. In addition to the complexity of procedures established by the UN, establishing FPU also requires the
Krisna Murti mentions an interesting notion that an actor or agency is also required to be familiar with the development of information technology. Connected to technology, the Head of Bureau of Assessment and Strategy, Human Resources of POLRI (Karo Jianstra SDM), Police Brigadier General Drs. Wahyu Widada, M. Phil, state that the guidance on the development of information technology for every agency shall be optimized. Currently, most of the work processes in POLRI and Divhubinter POLRI are still carried out manually and partially. Although equipped with advanced INTERPOL tools, such as I-24/7 and ASEANAPOL equipment, i.e. I-ADS data base, as a means of communication connected to all member countries, it has not been integrated optimally with the national database at the National Criminal Information Center (PUSIKNAS).

FPU Indonesia gains legitimacy as one of the best FPU deployed on the UN mission in the world today. Due to its exceptional existence, it is deployed on the mission area in Darfur, North Sudan in the UNAMID mission since 2006. The participation of POLRI in the UN Peacekeeping Missions is based on the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, particularly paragraph IV, on the commitment of Indonesia to participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace, and social justice.

Several aforementioned examples of powerful and influential agencies and structures are part of the implementation of international policing by POLRI. Overall, the practice operates through six fields, first of which is the field of international treaties. It is the social interaction of the police through various models and mechanisms in the form of international cooperation implemented by the Division of International Convention (Konvinter). The interaction carried out is bilateral or multilateral meetings, discussions, and FGDs (Focus Group Discussion), among others are signing treaties such as Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Letter of Intent (LoI) and Declaration of Intent (DoI), carrying out routine activities such as ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs Matters (ASOD), Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC), ASEANAPOL (Asean Police) forum and Melanesian Spread Group (MSG) forums, preparing various Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) in the form of international cooperation, preparing ASEANAPOL session material in Jakarta 2014 and 85th General Assembly of INTERPOL in Bali in November 2016.

The second field is the operation of international policing linking agency, structure and the duality in the field of international operations, under the banner of UN, ICPO-INTERPOL and bilateral and multilateral operations. The implementation of this field is extradition, handling over, Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Affairs and various forms of INTERPOL operations, even capacity building of INTERPOL agents. The interaction carried out is assigning the personnel of POLRI to various INTERPOL operations, dispatching the personnel of POLRI in suspect and witness escort, as well as assigning the personnel of Police for bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The third field is international mission model, namely the involvement of the personnel of POLRI in carrying out tasks on international missions. It can be divided into: a) UN peace missions carried out under the banner of United Nations. The interaction carried out is sending agents, both individual (IPO) and troops (FPU) in various UN peace missions, such as Minustah in Haiti, UNMISS and UNAMID in Sudan; b) Diplomatic missions for the
representatives of the Republic of Indonesia overseas and international humanitarian missions. The interaction carried out is sending the personnel of POLRI on diplomatic missions, currently having been deployed in 11 (eleven) countries in the world as SLO (Senior Liaison Officer), Police Attaché and technical staff of POLRI; c) Humanitarian missions as the principle of maximum protection for every Indonesian citizen under any circumstances both within and outside the country in compliance to Law No 12 of 2006. The interaction carried out is securing citizens in Yemen 2014, dispatching the team of DVI POLRI for health and natural disasters assistance overseas.

The fourth field is capacity building. In this field, the personnel of POLRI attend activities abroad, such as 1). Sharing of experience and expert exchange, particularly in the field of basic and advanced training and police operational tactics; 2). Education and training; 3). Participation in various seminars and conferences held jointly by one of the participating countries; 4). Provision of training and operational equipment in accordance with national law and budget availability. The interaction carried out is sending the personnel of POLRI overseas to attend various trainings, meetings, courses and education.

The fifth field is exchanging information and technology. POLRI continues to establish cooperation related to the exchange of information and technology with various countries. It demands the commitment between and among parties. For example, the involvement of POLRI as a member of INTERPOL and a part of ASEANAPOL certainly allows POLRI to have access to various related information. The interaction carried out in this field is training the operators of POLRI to INTERPOL, ASEANAPOL, as well as exchanging intelligence information between foreign police and the members of POLRI.

The sixth field is benchmarking with a comparative mechanism among agency, structure and the duality of international policing of POLRI in the international field. On various occasions, the existence of police performance both domestically or internationally is appreciated and honored as the best performance, such as: 1). The disclosure of terrorism in Indonesia and the dispatch of Formed Police Unit (FPU) of POLRI in Sudan; 2). The progress of the personnel of POLRI incorporated in Densus 88/AT whose qualification of success becomes the benchmarking of POLRI; and 3). The benchmarking on the education system. The interaction carried out is dispatching and assigning cadets of Police Academy, officers of POLRI Staffs and Leaders’ School, as well as providing joint long-term educational program, such as magister or doctoral programs, with several countries in Asia, America, and Europe.

It can be concluded that Anthony Giddens's view in reviewing international policing is better than some of the initial researchers in the context of explaining the dominance of symbolic capital in agencies. Capital dominance of agencies is revealed more clearly using Bourdieu's genetic structuralism analysis in this study.

Symbolic Capital and System Sustainability

The role of POLRI officials such as Tito Karnavian and Krisna Murti as agencies is highly important in implementing the practice of international policing of POLRI. The practice is supported by political policy in the form of Law, Presidential Decree and the policy of the leaders of POLRI. The ownership of power or symbolic capital is interpreted as a facility capable of mobilizing interaction.
Why providing several strong and influential agencies and structures? It is because powerful and influential agencies and structures are capable to create facilities and make changes through the mechanism of duality. The explanation of the duality can be analyzed from the social practices by General Police Tito Karnavian. According to Police Chief Commissioner Nugroho Slamet Wibowo, M.Si, the Head of the Division of International Convention, NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia, in assisting the Chief of Police for several times, the ownership of facilities (capital) plays an important and dominant role in international interaction, related to its existence in various international conventions held. Technical issues frequently occur during an international session, and supposing that the agency does not have the capacity of both discursive and practical consciousness of the field, it will become a serious issue and cause problems.

According to Giddens, discursive consciousness explains the agency's reflective capacity, illustrated by the way the agency regulates the flow of action in a social context and describes it in words. The parameters of discursive and practical consciousness are specifically linked to the nature of the activities of the agency occupying the space, yet not reduced to traits (Giddens, 1979, p. 127-129). With this consciousness, the agency is able to explain their actions in detail and explicitly both to themselves and others. Meanwhile, with practical awareness, General Tito Karnavian carries out every international agenda, handles terrorism issues in Indonesia in detail and "out of body" manners without being able to express the action in words (Ritzer, 2012, p. 891 in Shafi, 2015, p. 14). For example, in relation to the issue of terrorism, most of the agencies and structures in various countries may have merely a discursive awareness, while POLRI, in this respect Densus 88/AT, already has practical awareness.

Densus 88/AT POLRI as a structure always gains appreciation from international police and becomes the benchmarking. The appreciation by Europe and Australia is manifested by building an international center for investigative training at the Police Academy in Semarang, named Jakarta Center Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC). Densus 88/AT becomes a structure with dominance and practical consciousness in countering terrorism in Indonesia. Its glory means that Densus 88/AT has symbolic capital for countries around the world to notice and study.

It is similar to the influence of Krisna Murti in creating and building facilities in the form of new FPU. It is interpreted as his dominant capital ownership in the field of the United Nations (UN), as "the agency has a function to cover the deficiencies owned by the structure in the application process of International Policing of POLRI." A strong agency is capable of bringing changes to structure and even forming a new structure. For Giddens (1984, p. xxxiv), individuals are agencies with a great deal of knowledge and ability to understand their actions. However, Giddens is unable to put forward facilities in the form of hierarchy, whereas hierarchical facilities will facilitate the game in the field. In this regard, Bourdieu is quite helpful in hierarchization. Giddens assumes that interaction will form meaning, while the interpretive framework is considered to determine meaning. According to Bourdieu, the interpretive framework comes from a tabula rasa; while according to Bourdieu, it comes from habitus.

Bourdieu (1891) supports Giddens' view of the interactions carried out by Tito Karnavian and Krisna Murti through a sociological approach. Bourdieu's Genetic Structuralism reinforces opinions that Giddens cannot explain, through the operation of the concepts of capital, field, habitus, distinction, language, education or symbolic power, the
domination whose practices are implemented by Tito Karnavian. Of these concepts, there are at least three important ones, namely habitus, field, and capital to explain the social interaction of agency-structure in international policing. Tito Karnavian has a strong, competent and influential cultural capital and habitus.

The next opinion is "the proper interaction between agency and structure at the proper time creates a new agency, structure, and duality." Structuration in Bourdieu's view on the implementation of international policing is a matter of social change caused by internal interaction. According to him, social change occurs when an agency has habitus, capital, and capability to place both in accordance with the proper context in a field. An agency is required to have the capability to place themselves in the proper international field.

The social practices carried out by FPU POLRI on UN mission in Darfur, Sudan, are the example of how structures have symbolic dominance. The formation of FPU will never be accomplished without the existence of powerful, competent and influential agencies and structures. On the contrary, the agencies will not have their field without the formation of FPU. In this context, it is concluded that "the structure plays a central role in the implementation of international policing of POLRI, yet the effectiveness of its implementation depends on the capability of agency." According to the analysis of theory of structuration of Giddens in the form of agency’s action, the structure is produced through continuous action. Through such social practice, consciousness, and structure are created in the form of psychological interaction, in which agencies are influenced by cognitive and practical consciousness in their actions.

The existence of FPU POLRI in the UN mission area has a structure of significance. FPU POLRI in the area of assignment has a strong power in social life in the society (Gidden, 1984, p. 51); Giddens holds the concept that "consciousness" plays a crucial role with regard to the internal capacity of the agency in achieving the actions carried out during social practice. Agencies are categorized to have three consciousness: discursive consciousness, practical consciousness, and unconsciousness. The interaction with international structures and agencies are carried out through a psychological approach, in which the agencies are influenced by cognitive consciousness in carrying out their actions.

International operations mean that "the capital of agency determines the level of domination in the implementation of international policing of POLRI." To put it simply, genetic structuralism of Boudieu observes international policing through sociological approach. The obvious concept applied in such interaction is habitus. Habitus is the values in social interaction internalized by the agency and created through a long lasting process until they are imprinted into the way of thinking and behavior patterns of the agency. The habitus strongly embedded and imprinted into physical behavior is called hexis; it becomes out of mind and even out of body.

Closing

According to the study, there are theoretical implications, methodological findings and practical contributions. The theoretical implication is also the correction of the structuration by Giddens, that the reality of agencies cannot be explained in detail, such as personal nature and character of an agency about high profile and low profile. Meanwhile, according to Bourdieu, agency cannot touch or make corrections ethically. A concept of
theory is required to dissect the meaning of influential and powerful individuals as agencies with ethics.

Methodological findings can be found in the mechanism of obtaining the clarity and accuracy of triangulation data in the form of interviews, documents, and confirmations. The data are not directly satisfactory if obtained through normal methods. Thus, it takes social capital (network, association) and cultural capital (language and technological knowledge) to obtain the data. The completeness of the data is obtained from personal communication through the process of association and network with colleagues as well as friends from various countries such as Britain, America, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Thailand, France and Japan. Cultural capital in the form of English proficiency and computer skills is necessary in obtaining the accuracy of the data required.

The practical contribution is the agencies of Divhubinter POLRI implement international policing practices through interactions in the aspects of leadership, operations, administration and budget system. Administration and bureaucracy as well as the operations of the agencies of Divhubinter POLRI continue to be improved, particularly the mechanism of recruitment for new agents. Agents are required to have cultural capital in the form of technical capabilities in the field of police such as investigation and intelligence, international relations and information technology, like the case of Khrisna Murti. In addition, the habitus of the agency is also required in the form of the ability to interact and socialize in order to build social capital in the form of international network. Furthermore, the agencies are required to develop practical consciousness of the ownership of habitus, cultural capital, primarily foreign languages required by UN or INTERPOL (English, Chinese, French, Arabic, and Spanish).

Divhubinter POLRI as a structure encounters increasing development of challenges, thus demanding improvement and development both internally and externally, such as forming an organizational structure of INTERPOL Coordination Team. Therefore, the formation of structure of NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia, such as the National Anti-Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the National Agency for Combating Terrorism (BNPT), shall be considered. A structure in the level of NCB INTERPOL will have a strong influence in creating regulation, working systematically, communicating more effectively, and facilitating cooperation between institutions due to its facilities (capital). In a simple manner, the Head of INTERPOL oversees the Main Inspectorate and the Main Secretary, assisted by several deputies of Division, covering the Division of International Cooperation, International Crime Prevention, International Communication, International Law, and Interpol Operations.

The duality created by the interaction between agencies and structures at Divhubinter POLRI in international policing generates rules, regulations and resources, as well as meaning and practice of power domination. In the process, they support and influence the continuity of the system (duality). Therefore, it can be concluded that "international policing is a social practice between agencies and structures in the police of different countries aiming to establish cooperation in the effort to create global security".
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