

Information Technology in Supervision of Firearms Possession Data Collection at the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Metro Jaya

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Abstract

The ownership of firearms has become an important issue among the TNI/Polri recently. Starting from the arrest of members of the Indonesian Army who ordered people to buy illegal firearms, it proved an indication that firearms were freely sold outside the origins of several military and police officers. Supervision of conventional firearms ownership data collection at DitIntelkam, which is full of convoluted procedures and lengthy stages that take a lot of time, is thought to be one of the factors causing many firearms owners to be reluctant to register their weapons. This study aims to describe the use of digitalization technology. information in an effort to monitor gun ownership to reduce the number of shooting cases with unregistered firearms. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative involving interviews with research informants and observations of the data collection monitoring process that occurs at DitIntelkam. The findings of this study are that it is time for the conventional system applied at the DitIntelkam of Polda Metro Jaya to carry out a massive transformation on the basis of Information Technology to optimize the monitoring of firearms data collection, especially in the jurisdiction of the Polda Metro Jaya.

Keywords

digitalization; monitoring data collection; optimization strategy; firearms, ditintelkam; polda metro jaya



I. Introduction

The development of security challenges, both nationally and internationally, requires an intelligence agency to continue to prioritize professionalism while continuing to consider aspects of the rule of law. However, this position triggers a paradox of its own, especially when dealing with the democratic system adopted by a country like Indonesia. On the one hand, democracy continues to uphold the principles of transparency and openness, especially in relation to all matters relating to public policy. By observing conditions like this, a wise response is needed from public policy makers, especially those in the security sector. Development is a systematic and continuous effort made to realize something that is aspired. Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired. In addition, development is also very dependent on the availability of natural resource wealth. The availability of natural resources is one of the keys to economic growth in an area. (Shah, M. et al. 2020)

The rise of illegal use or possession of firearms is still a problem that requires special handling, including the use of illegal firearms (senpi) to commit criminal acts. The electronic media recently shocked the public with the news that a female terrorist dared to attack the Headquarters (MABES) of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI). Regarding the possession of firearms for the Indonesian National Police, there are limited provisions

regarding ownership procedures and certain conditions for owning firearms. Meanwhile, in civil society, there are certain procedures for legally owning firearms as regulated in Law Number 8 of 1948 concerning Registration and Granting of Permits to Use Firearms. Then there are more technical arrangements in the Decree of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police (SK Kapolri) No. Skep/244/II/1999 and SK Kapolri No. 82 of 2004 concerning the Implementation of Supervision and Control of Non-Organic Weapons. Firearms can basically be used for self-defense purposes, but anyone who uses, controls firearms without permission will be punished. Based on Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 12 of 1951 concerning Firearms and Sharp Weapons, it has explicitly regulated the prohibition of possessing and carrying firearms or explosives. Thus possessing a firearm without a permit is a type of crime in Indonesia. In addition, its use is a threat to security and order in society, because it can be misused such as to commit criminal acts of robbery, kidnapping and so on. In this study, the researcher saw an oddity in the registration of ownership and/or use of firearms so that it became a serious case to be handled by law enforcement officers to maintain security and order in society. In Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia it is stated that the function of the police as law enforcement officers is to deal with every violation of the law committed by every member of the community in their actions that are considered disturbing and even detrimental to individuals or groups as members of the community.

II. Review of Literature

Conceptually, Jimly Asshiddiqie (2009: 1) formulates that law enforcement is a process in enforcing every function of. real legal norms. These enforcement efforts are carried out so that legal norms become guidelines for behavior in traffic or a number of legal relationships in social and state life.

Law enforcement can be understood based on the legal subject. In this case, law enforcement can be pursued by a broad legal subject. Law enforcement can also be pursued by legal subjects in a narrow or limited sense. Law enforcement efforts in a broad sense involve all legal subjects in every legal relationship. This means that everyone is considered to have carried out and enforced the rule of law as long as they carried out the normative rules or did something or did not do something based on the norms of the applicable law. On the other hand, law enforcement efforts in a narrow sense are interpreted as law enforcement efforts carried out by certain law enforcement officials in order to ensure and guarantee that a regulation is implemented or implemented properly. Coercion is permitted for law enforcement officials as long as it is necessary to ensure the enforcement of the law.

Law enforcement officials themselves have a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, law enforcement officials include law enforcement institutions and law enforcement officers (persons). However, in a narrow sense, law enforcement officials are defined as the parties involved in the process of upholding the law. The parties started from witnesses, police, legal advisors, prosecutors, judges, and correctional officers. A number of main tasks carried out by each apparatus and related apparatus include reporting or complaints activities, investigations, investigations, prosecutions, evidence, sentencing and imposing sanctions, as well as efforts to re-socialize the convict (Asshiddiqie, 2009: 2).

2.1 Concept of Information

Digitization Digitization can generally be understood as a process of media transition. The term transition means to convert information in the form of print, audio, and video into a digital format. This digitization aims to document archives into digital form. The digitization process is described in more detail by Pendit (2007: 241):

“A process that converts printed documents into digital documents. Digitization is a term to describe the process of transferring media from print, audio, and video forms to digital form. Digitization is carried out to create document archives in digital form, for photocopying functions, and to create digital collections. The purpose of digitization is none other than to obtain efficiency and optimization in many ways, including efficiency and optimization of storage areas, and security from various damage to library collections.”

III. Research Method

This study adopted a qualitative approach by describing the symptoms that emerged to be used as data analysis. In this study, the symptoms observed were cases of illegal possession of firearms that appeared in the news on social media.

IV. Result and Discussion

This study found that there is a control system for data collection on firearms ownership at the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Metro Jaya which is still conventional and needs to be rearranged using digitization and optimization in the monitoring system for data collection on firearms ownership. The importance of changing the system from a conventional to a digital system is to achieve functional optimization of the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Metro Jaya in supervising data collection on firearms ownership, both owned by members of the National Police as part of the service as well as individuals who have professions prone to being attacked by criminals. It is mandatory to be recorded in such a way by using the digitization of firearm ownership information so that it does not have a very significant impact on community members, namely the emergence of crimes using legal or illegal firearms.

Recognizing this, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Metro Jaya classifies the possibility of the emergence of criminal acts as a result of the use of illegal firearms with a new modus operandi by emphasizing digital surveillance using information technology which is expected to minimize the level of crime by using firearms.

The role and institutional efforts of the Ditintelkam of Polda Metro Jaya in carrying out the process of controlling the ownership of digital firearms are highly expected for the smooth running of the process, namely changing the old system that tends to be used manually into integrated digital. This means that the integrated digital here is the process of monitoring the data collection of firearms ownership also not only applies to one area of the Regional Police (Polda), but is national in nature to avoid differences in the process of monitoring the data collection of firearms ownership between the Polda, considering the large number of Polri personnel who have firearms. some have been misused or have not been recorded optimally. This has an impact on the abuse of the authority of the police in using firearms even though the use of firearms has been previously regulated in the National Police Chief Regulation (Perkap).

The uniformity of the process of monitoring firearms ownership data collection at the national level and no longer per Polda is one of the indicators of the success of the National Police in managing the institutional organization of the Police. There are several

benefits that can be taken as a result of changes in the process of monitoring digital firearms ownership data collection:

1. Optimization Processes

In addition to efficiency in time, energy and funds spent, the use of digitizing information in the process of monitoring firearm ownership data collection makes firearm owner data more optimal. This means that in a day, a week, a month, no data on firearm owners who register themselves is missed and is in accordance with the expected number based on the registration number taken every day, week, and month.

2. Process And Result Uniformityof

Information on the control of firearm ownership data provides for centralization that applies nationally and not only at the Polda level. With a standardized process through digitizing information, it will provide uniform results. This means that the data obtained and issued to firearms owners is difficult to imitate or falsify by irresponsible parties. The data that will be issued to previous firearm owners has been recorded in digital form.

3. DataDurabilitydata

For firearms ownership is issued to the firearm owner in a barcode, the same data will also be recorded in a computerized system and will last longer than using a manual system involving printed paper (printout) because each firearm owner has a different barcode code and the code can be recalled at any time when needed by using a scanner.

It is necessary to know that controlling the function of a firearm is not just controlling the trigger of a firearm to be fired. However, the intended function is a security feature that is based on and is intended to reduce the risk of the use or misuse of a firearm. In a way that intentionally or unintentionally can cause injury or death due to use by humans. Mishandling or misuse by untrained persons, unauthorized individuals such as children. Likewise, criminal acts using firearms are examples of incidents that may need to be evaluated, effectively through advanced safety features. Prevention through digital information on the possession and operation of illegal firearms, with the aim of committing a crime or directly preventing illegal acts from occurring, as well as with the perpetrators getting firearms in the first place.

The integration of technology in firearms raises skepticism towards digital technology because of this digital-based safety feature, will it really be able to completely eliminate negative consequences due to human factors, malfunctions, or criminal activities such as criminal acts using firearms. The described technology can be integrated into various user authorizations of firearms. The authorization system generally incorporates an authentication mechanism that drives the mechanism for granting permits or blocking the process of using firearms through a digital system under the control of the police. This mechanism is known as user authentication in that it uses identification such as radio frequency, fingerprint, or other technology that can be used to establish a digital identity. This digital identity generally becomes something intrinsic to the user, such as fingerprints, eyes or a unique code that is connected by a control device that is worn as a ring or watch by the operator. Once the user is identified and authenticated, the authorization system will usually grant permission to acquire legal firearms.

4.1 Method of Digitizing Information on Firearm Ownership Data

Digitization is the process of transferring media from printed information, in the form of audio, video, to a digital format. This digitization aims to document archives into digital form. The form of digitization in this study can be defined as the probability of the device being used properly according to the function of the tool. The intended function is

for a certain period of time under the supervision and conditions specified by the competent authority. The digital control function of the use of firearms is the intended function, with the control of a product that can threaten life, incapacitate or kill anyone. Safety features in the form of general supervision and control are intended to reduce risks or threats to security in general. This is related to the use or misuse of firearms by individuals. The test protocol that has been announced by policy owners and other authorized organizations can be used as a legal umbrella for the development of a digital control system for firearms under reliable supervision and technology with optimal authorization in the form of a performance system from product users. Including operators who use firearms in the form of responsibility, usability, durability, maintainability, and user skills.

Policy makers must more quickly realize the opportunities and challenges in digitizing services and security. The firearms use system on the one hand will enable acceleration through modernization, innovation, and ways to interact, manage and regulate how the circulation of weapons can be controlled. Globalization and the rise of digital security knowledge have created unprecedented opportunities for developing countries. Technology has virtualized the service. It is not impossible that the acceleration of the digital service will penetrate the controlled use of firearms through a digital system. Through the information technology industry, policy implementers such as the police have benefited from the opportunities related to the use of firearms so that they are not misused arbitrarily. At least the use of firearms on the basis of digital services will transform the use of firearms service technology as an increase in the competitiveness of countries. In addition, government instruments such as the Indonesian National Police understand that the security of the nation and state is the most important without leaving a government that is transparent, inclusive and respects the opinions and needs of Indonesian citizens.

As an illustration of how the Indonesian National Police use digital technology to expand and improve their capabilities and continue to learn things that are constantly evolving. The effectiveness of policy products in achieving the intended goal is the security of the nation and state over firearm control and its relationship with Indonesia's national digital strategy. Policies vary in scope and application, all of which have common elements in their effectiveness and limitations.

In relation to this policy, a government initiative is needed through the legal umbrella of digital services for surveillance and data collection of firearms by requiring a number of important features to be more effective and efficient. In the form of the strength and potential of technology, political will and policies from the management of stakeholders.

There are several important points obtained from case studies of digitizing and optimizing the use of information technology in monitoring and collecting firearms ownership data. (1). No one has implemented the program design yet. The effectiveness of the program cannot be ensured without the support of government officials who are willing to give the power to push the program. (2) it is necessary to have a legal framework that creates needs and facilitates its implementation. No policy can succeed without the necessary resources (time, budget, personnel) to meet its objectives.

The Indonesian government must adapt quickly to digital governance. Access and transparency regarding police services in the security sector will provide power to optimize the process in several legal cases. However, the promise of digital governance still has to be fulfilled with security policies. Researchers try to formulate strategies and implementations based on scientific arguments related to digital firearms surveillance and data collection services.

Where to start the design of firearms control and data collection to achieve linkage between strategy and effective implementation and measurement of results. In the form of performance, effectiveness, and productivity of operationalized public services.

Digitization services are currently at the forefront of social, economic, and political change. In many ways, the world has changed dramatically because the digital revolution required new rules to govern the digital era. As the ever-evolving digital age affects infrastructure development, increasingly affordable means of access and the rapid development of digital services, this applies to countries at all levels of economic development and security equally.

Supervision and data collection on firearms ownership using the digitization method is a must that is implemented by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Metro Jaya followed by other Polda-Polda which is finally enforced nationally at the Headquarters level. This is to avoid the emergence of shooting cases with the modus operandi of possession of illegal firearms used by TNI/Polri personnel used outside of official service.

4.2 Optimizing Strategy Senpai's Ownership Data Digitization Process

Optimization is the process of making something perfect, the highest, the best and the maximum. In the context of this research, DitIntelkam Polda Metro Jaya wants to change the conventional system regarding the process of monitoring firearm ownership data, which was previously considered ineffective and efficient in the conventional system, but now becomes more optimal using a one-stop service (One Stop Service). Optimization is designed in such a way from small things to big things but is structured in a centralized manner from the national level (Mabes Polri) to the regions (Polda) although this idea was proposed from the Polda Metro Jaya level.

There are several basic reasons why optimization is necessary to run a program. First, optimization focuses on processes and not just results. The process of optimizing a program to be successful involves stages from simple to complex. So, success in optimizing a program lies in whether or not someone is skilled at compiling these stages so that they are effective and efficient. In addition, the competence of thinking skills and police skills is very important. Thinking skills combine planning and organizing, problem solving, strategic thinking, and assertiveness. Police skills include communication, persuasion, courage of conviction, teamwork, team leadership (ability to delegate appropriately), self-control, and composure. highly binding and important attributes with critical job knowledge and practical experience.

The second reason is that the optimization process refers to the rules that must be made in the stages that will be executed in a program. These rules are known as Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The last reason is that through SOPs that are made the program will avoid fraud and problems that will arise in the future.

V. Conclusion

1. Digitizing Information Methods for Monitoring Firearms Ownership Data

The method of digitizing information can make a major contribution to the process of monitoring firearms ownership data collection at the Directorate of Intelligence and Security at Polda Metro Jaya. Digitization is a must that is implemented by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Metro Jaya as a model and can be followed by other Polda-Polda can even be a beginner idea that can be used as a national standard at Police Headquarters to get uniforms to Polri-Polda in Indonesia.

This serves to avoid the emergence of shooting cases with the modus operandi of illegal possession of firearms used by TNI/POLRI personnel used outside the service or individuals who have no relevance in their profession or daily activities. Gun shoots purchased illegally can endanger others, such as being shot and causing fatalities.

The researcher concludes that the lengthy procedure is also one of the factors why many gun owners do not want to register again for the next period and use it for criminal purposes. Therefore, the transformation of the procedure for monitoring gun data collection must be carried out immediately to prevent more victims from falling as a result of using illegal weapons. The digitization of this information is carried out to achieve: 1. Optimal Data Collection Process, 2. Uniformity of Process and Results both at Headquarters and Polda levels, and 3. Long-term Data Resilience.

2. Inhibiting Factors in the Data Collection Process for Legal Firearms Ownership Using Information Digitization

Although this step of digitizing information is considered effective and efficient in the process of collecting legal firearms ownership data, there are several obstacles faced, namely budget and human resources.

In terms of budget, the obstacle faced is the absence of a special post in the 2022 Polri Indicative Ceiling for the information digitization program in the process of monitoring firearm ownership data so that the procedures used are still the same, namely manual procedures that are not computerized. The impact of this is the slow handling of the process of monitoring firearm ownership data because it contains quite long stages.

The budget for the information digitization program includes technical operational costs such as the creation of an integrated information system, application development, purchase of special servers, database creation, barcode registration and other costs that support digitization operations. The creation of an integrated information system from the National Police Headquarters to Polda-polda costs approximately 5 to 10 billion. The integrated information system aims to connect information channels from the center (Headquarters) to the regions (Polda) so as to achieve uniformity and accuracy of information received and procedures implemented under a one-stop system (One Stop Service).

To make an application, which is then purchased by the applicant, it costs around Rp. 1 billion to Rp. 3 billion. The application is used to extend the license period for gun ownership every year. With this application, it is easier for the applicant to own the gun to extend the time of ownership of the gun. The reason is that the registered data has been entered into the application so there is no need to come to the Regional Police to extend it.

The purchase of a special server for the firearms information digitization program costs Rp. 10 to Rp. 15 billion. This special server functions to store data on applicants and registered firearm owners so that it is safe to store and does not take up much space such as a cupboard for data storage.

The cost of creating a database that will later become Big Data is estimated at around Rp. 3 billion to Rp. 5 billion. The database itself is a storage cabinet for registered applicant information including data or information regarding registration numbers, applicant names, registered owner names and other personal identities which when collected becomes big data (Big Data). The creation of a registration barcode, similar to what Peduli Protect did, cost Rp 2 billion. Each barcode is coded differently to provide the characteristics of the applicant and the owner of the firearm as well as the type of firearm owned by the owner and applicant. In the registration barcode using the Augmented Reality (AR) application program.

In addition, in terms of human resources, the budget items that must be issued for the program to digitize information on gun ownership cannot be separated from the technical personnel who work on it. Technical personnel can be taken from within the National Police such as the Inteltek unit or from outside (outsourced). From Inteltek, it is certain that they must be trained first to improve their skills which will automatically require more budget for training or short courses on information digitization. It costs money and takes a long time. Meanwhile, the use of outside experts (outsourced) is fast and efficient.

However, when it is associated with the National Police resource improvement program, external experts do not support the National Police resource improvement program at all because it is a come and go (come and go).

3. Strategy for Optimizing the Digitization Process for Senpai's Ownership Data Collection

Optimization of the digitizing process for senpi ownership data can be carried out first from the Polda Metro Jaya level, in this case DitIntelkam, to be able to develop into a national level (Mabes) and be applied later to Polda-Polda throughout Indonesia. In the context of this research, DitIntelkam Polda Metro Jaya wants to change the conventional system regarding the process of monitoring firearm ownership data, which was previously considered ineffective and inefficient in the conventional system, but now becomes more optimal using a one-stop service (One Stop Service). Optimization is designed in such a way from small things to big things but is structured in a centralized manner from the national level (Mabes Polri) to the regions (Polda) although this idea was proposed from the Polda Metro Jaya level.

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