

## Implementation of the Authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit Regarding Supervision of Explosives Abuse in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** *The misuse of explosives poses a significant threat to public security and order. Data indicates that cases of misuse are still frequently found in various regions of Indonesia. The Intelligence and Security Agency of the Indonesian National Police (Baintelkam Polri) recorded that from 2016 to 2020, the misuse of explosives occurred almost every year. Additionally, Operation Pekat Candi 2024, conducted by the Central Java Regional Police, uncovered 81 cases of explosive misuse, resulting in the arrest of 98 suspects and the seizure of 410 kilograms of explosives. This thesis aims to analyze the implementation of the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit in supervising the misuse of explosives in Indonesia and to examine the challenges and solutions affecting the implementation of this authority. This research employs an empirical juridical aproach with a descriptive-analytical specification. Primary data were obtained through interviews with representatives of the Intelligence and Security Unit of the Indonesian National Police Headquarters, while secondary data were collected from legislation, books, and academic journals. The research findings indicate that the implementation of the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit in overseeing the misuse of explosives in Indonesia is carried out through early detection, administrative and operational supervision, and intelligence measures to ensure compliance with aplicable regulations. The effectiveness of this supervision depends heavily on the availability of human resources, budget, infrastructure, and inter-agency coordination. Challenges in implementing this authority include internal constraints, such as a lack of personnel and technological suport, as well as external constraints, such as minimal public participation, weak inter-agency coordination, and inconsistencies in regional autonomy policies. The necessary solutions involve strengthening the legal structure through increased personnel capacity and the adoption of modern technology, updating legal substance to better adapt to evolving criminal methods, and enhancing legal culture through public education and socialization to encourage community involvement in explosives supervision.*

**Keywords:** *Explosives; Misuse; Security Protection.*

## 1. Introduction

The duties and authorities of the Police in relation to efforts to supervise explosives are in fact related to the complexity of the Police's functions to ensure protection for the community, maintain order and security, and at the same time enforce the law against explosives that do not comply with the provisions of laws and regulations.<sup>1</sup>In relation to the Police's duties to supervise explosives, Article 15 paragraph (2) letter e of the Police Law states that one of the Police's authorities is to grant permits and supervise firearms, explosives and sharp weapons.

In addition to being regulated generally in the Police Law, the Police's authority to supervise explosives is also regulated in various laws and regulations, namely the Fireworks Law of 1930, Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951 concerning Amendments to the "Ordonnantie Tijdelijke Bijzondere Strafbepalingen" (STBL. 1948 NO.17) and the Former Republic of Indonesia Law NR 8 of 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the Emergency Law of 1951) Presidential Decree No. 125 of 1999 concerning Explosives (hereinafter referred to as the Presidential Decree on Explosives), Regulation of the Minister of Defense No. 5 of 2016 concerning the Development and Development of the Explosives Industry (hereinafter referred to as the Explosives Industry Ministerial Regulation), Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police No. 17 of 2017 concerning Licensing, Security, Supervision and Control of Commercial Explosives (hereinafter referred to as the 2017 Explosives Chief of Police Regulation), and Regulation of the Indonesian National Police No. 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the Indonesian National Police, Non-Organic Firearms of the Indonesian National Police/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment Classified as Firearms (hereinafter referred to as the 2022 Firearms Police Regulation).

Regulations related to explosives are also regulated in Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (hereinafter referred to as the New Criminal Code), as regulated in Article 306 and Article 318 of the New Criminal Code. Although the New Criminal Code can be implemented starting January 2, 2026,<sup>2</sup>However, the existence of regulations regarding explosives in the New Criminal Code shows that the regulation of explosives in the New Criminal Code also involves the role and authority of the Police in enforcing the law regarding the misuse of explosives. The duties and authorities of the Police regarding efforts to supervise explosives are actually related to the complexity of the Police's function to ensure protection for the community, maintain order and security, and at the same time enforce the law against explosives that do not comply with the provisions of laws and regulations.<sup>3</sup>

In relation to the authority of Baintelkam Polri related to the supervision of the misuse of explosives in Indonesia, this study attempts to analyze the effectiveness of Baintelkam Polri's

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<sup>1</sup> Hernawati RAS Rizki Aulia Hidayat, "The Role of the Brimob Corps Bomb Squad Unit of the Indonesian National Police in Handling Criminal Acts of Terrorism in the Form of the Use of Bombs and Explosives," *Lex Generalis*, Vol. 4, No. 2, 2023, p. 170–186.

<sup>2</sup> Salim HS Rodliyah, *Introduction to Criminal Law Referring to the New Criminal Code* (Law No. 1 of 2023, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2024, p. 1-3.

<sup>3</sup> Hudi Yusuf Marusaha Simarmata, "The Role of the Police in Tackling the Unlawful Use of Firearms," *Jurnal Intelek dan Cendekiawan Nusantara*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 2024, p. 1517–1529.

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authority related to the supervision of the misuse of explosives as well as analyzing the factors related to the effectiveness of Baintelkam Polri's authority in carrying out its authority related to the supervision of the misuse of explosives in Indonesia.<sup>4</sup>

## **2. Research Methods**

This research is an empirical legal research (juridical sociological) that examines the implementation or validity of law in society. This research focuses on the supervision of the National Police Intelligence and Security Agency on the misuse of explosives in Indonesia.<sup>5</sup>

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1. Implementation of the Authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit Agency Regarding Supervision of Explosives Abuse in Indonesia**

Supervision of explosives is an authority given to Baintelkam Polri in order to maintain public security and order and prevent misuse that could endanger national interests. Article 1 paragraph (1) of the 1951 Emergency Law stipulates that anyone who without the right imports, controls, stores, or uses explosives can be subject to severe criminal sanctions, including the death penalty or life imprisonment. This provision shows that the state views explosives as dangerous objects so that every ownership and use must be strictly supervised by law enforcement officers. This is implemented in Baintelkam Polri in carrying out its security intelligence function to detect potential misuse before a real threat to public order occurs.<sup>6</sup>

The provisions of Article 2 paragraph (1) of the Presidential Decree on Explosives stipulate that the procurement, storage, use, and transportation of explosives may only be carried out by government agencies or business entities that have obtained permits from the Indonesian National Police. This provision gives authority to the National Police Intelligence Agency to carry out comprehensive supervision of all activities related to explosives to ensure that explosives do not fall into the hands of irresponsible parties. Article 3 paragraph (1) of the Explosives Industry Ministerial Regulation stipulates that every industry that produces explosives must obtain a permit from the Ministry of Defense and is subject to strict supervision. This regulation emphasizes that the production aspect of explosives is part of the country's strategic interests so that supervision by the National Police Intelligence Agency is needed to support the supervision policy carried out by the Ministry of Defense to ensure that the production of explosives does not pose a threat to national security.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Dedi Prasetyo, *Police Discretion at the Arrest Stage of Terrorism Suspects*, Rajawali Pres, Depok, 2023, p. 359-361.

<sup>5</sup> Suteki and Galang Taufani, *Legal Research Methodology (Philosophy, Theory, and Practice)*, 3rd Edition, RajaGrafindo Persada, Depok, 2020, p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Rendy Innata Putra, *Supervision in the Use of Explosives in Limestone Mining by PT Semen Padang*, Andalas University, Padang, 2017, p. 4

<sup>7</sup> Poltak Dedy, *Performance of the Republic of Indonesia Police (Polri) in Eradicating Criminal Acts of Terrorism*, Erlangga, Jakarta, 2007, p. 5-6.

The state has an obligation to ensure that supervision of explosives is carried out systematically and effectively by Baintelkam Polri as the main element in the function of Polri security intelligence. Article 15 paragraph (2) of the Police Law stipulates that the Police have the authority to grant permits and carry out supervision of explosives. This provision confirms that Baintelkam Polri has the task of carrying out risk mapping, early detection, and supervision of parties who own, control, or use explosives. The provisions of Article 5 paragraph (1) of the 2017 Explosives Chief of Police Regulation stipulate that every individual or business entity that owns, controls, or uses explosives must obtain an official permit from the Republic of Indonesia National Police. This provision makes it clear that Baintelkam Polri not only plays a role in the licensing process but is also tasked with monitoring the compliance of explosives permit holders in order to prevent potential misuse. The provisions of Article 1 number 2 of the Regulation of the Head of the Security Intelligence Agency of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 2 of 2020 (hereinafter referred to as Perkap Baintelkam Polri 2/2020) state that Baintelkam Polri is responsible for carrying out security intelligence functions to support the implementation of the main tasks of the Police, including in the supervision of explosives. This provision shows that the supervision of explosives is not only administrative but also includes intelligence activities to detect and analyze potential threats originating from the illegal use of explosives.<sup>8</sup>

Explosives monitoring by Baintelkam Polri requires strong coordination with various agencies to ensure effective control and prevention of misuse. The provisions of Article 2 paragraph (1) of the 1951 Emergency Law stipulate that anyone who without permission possesses or carries explosives can be subject to severe penalties as stipulated in Article 1. This provision is the basis for Baintelkam Polri in conducting investigations and intelligence operations against individuals or groups suspected of carrying out illegal activities related to explosives. The provisions of Article 6 of the Presidential Decree on Explosives mandate that the government must conduct regular supervision of the storage and use of explosives to prevent misuse. This provision strengthens the role of Baintelkam Polri in carrying out its intelligence function to carry out continuous monitoring to ensure that every activity related to explosives has complied with applicable legal provisions. The provisions of Article 10 paragraph (1) of Permenhan 5/2016 stipulate that every activity in the production, storage, and distribution of explosives must meet national security standards. This provision provides the basis for Baintelkam Polri in verifying the compliance of companies engaged in the explosives industry to ensure that the security standards applied do not pose a risk to public order. The provisions of Article 7 of the 2017 Explosives Chief of Police Regulation give the Police the authority to conduct inspections and take legal action against any violations related to explosives. This provision confirms that the National Police Intelligence and Security Agency has an obligation to conduct intelligence investigations to detect the possibility of illegal explosives circulation before law enforcement action is taken.<sup>9</sup>

Provisions of Article 1 number 4 of the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Intelligence and Security Agency 2/2020 stipulates that intelligence is an organized

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<sup>8</sup>Bambang Abimanyu. *The Azahari-Noordin Bomb Terror*, Republika Publisher, Jakarta, 2006, p. 9-10.

<sup>9</sup>IB Shakuntala. *Revealing Bomb Terror in Medan*, Medan Police Data and Investigation Center and Surrounding Areas Medan, 2004, p. 3.

effort and/or activity using certain methods to produce products in the form of knowledge about the problems faced, then presented. Explosives supervision by Baintelkam Polri must be carried out with an intelligence approach to detect potential threats before misuse occurs. The use of intelligence methods in explosives supervision includes collecting information, mapping risks, and analyzing explosives distribution patterns to prevent illegal circulation. Baintelkam Polri is tasked with identifying networks that have the potential to misuse explosives through systematic investigations and monitoring suspicious activities. Intelligence products produced by Baintelkam Polri are used as a basis for decision-making in securing and preventing misuse of explosives. Coordination with other police units and related agencies is needed to ensure that the information obtained can be immediately followed up in the form of field operations. The application of intelligence in explosives supervision aims to create a more effective control system and minimize loopholes for groups that have the potential to misuse explosives.

Explosives monitoring must be carried out through an early detection and prevention of misuse system that relies on intelligence methods and preventive measures. Early detection is the process of identifying potential threats before violations occur that could threaten national security stability. Prevention of explosives misuse involves various strategies that include information gathering, risk analysis, and regular monitoring of activities related to explosives. The security intelligence function has an important role in mapping individuals, groups, or networks that have the potential to misuse explosives. The use of technology in the monitoring system must be applied to increase the effectiveness of monitoring and optimize detection of indications of explosives misuse. The verification process for parties who have access to explosives must be carried out strictly to ensure that ownership and use are in accordance with the provisions that have been set. Monitoring of explosives distribution channels must be carried out continuously to identify potential leaks that could lead to misuse. Increasing the capacity of personnel in detecting threats related to explosives is an important factor in ensuring that the monitoring mechanism can run optimally. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the early detection system must be carried out periodically to ensure that the methods applied remain relevant to developments in security threats.<sup>10</sup>

Implementation of prevention of explosives abuse must be supported by a systematic and technology-based monitoring system to increase efficiency in monitoring. The implementation of an integrated information system between agencies must be carried out to ensure that data related to explosives can be accessed and analyzed accurately by authorized parties. The use of technology such as digital tracking systems and intelligence databases must be implemented to support early detection of indications of explosives abuse. Increased supervision in areas with a high risk of explosives abuse must be carried out to anticipate potential threats before they cause wider impacts. Periodic inspections of parties who have explosives ownership permits must be carried out to ensure that compliance with applicable provisions is maintained. The implementation of an artificial intelligence-based monitoring system and data analysis can be used to increase accuracy in identifying patterns

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<sup>10</sup>Directorate General of Defense Potential, Inter-ministerial/Institutional Explosives Supervision Team Meeting, <https://www.kemhan.go.id/pothan/2021/07/15/rapat-tim-pengawasan-bahan-peledak-antar-kementerian-lembaga.html>, accessed 03/19/2025.



of explosives abuse. Intelligence patrol activities and special operations against networks suspected of being involved in explosives abuse must be carried out consistently to prevent potential threats that can disrupt national security. The reporting system and coordination between agencies must be strengthened to ensure that any indication of explosives abuse can be followed up quickly and on target. Evaluation of the monitoring system that has been implemented must be carried out to identify weaknesses and improve mechanisms that still have security gaps.

Coordination between agencies in explosives supervision is a major factor in ensuring that the control system runs effectively. Collaboration between intelligence officers, law enforcement, and agencies that have authority in explosives supervision must be strengthened to ensure that each stage of supervision can be carried out optimally. The creation of a joint monitoring system between agencies must be carried out to integrate information related to activities that have the potential to pose a threat to security.<sup>11</sup> Increased cooperation with the private sector and the community must be carried out to ensure that the explosives monitoring system also involves community-based monitoring. Implementation of socialization and increasing public awareness regarding the dangers of explosives misuse must be carried out to encourage participation in early detection efforts against suspicious activities. Optimization of training programs for personnel tasked with explosives monitoring must be carried out to ensure that each individual responsible for the monitoring process has adequate competence. Evaluation of policies and regulations related to explosives monitoring must be carried out to ensure that the control system remains relevant to technological developments and existing threat patterns. The creation of a complaint mechanism and a rapid reporting system for indications of explosives misuse must be implemented to increase the effectiveness of the response in dealing with potential threats. Synergy between the government, law enforcement officers, and related agencies must continue to be strengthened to ensure that the early detection system and prevention of explosives misuse can run optimally.

In the context of the Police Security Intelligence Unit Agency in supervising the misuse of explosives, the implementation of authority means that the implementation of Baintelkam Polri's duties in carrying out early detection, supervision, and prevention of the misuse of explosives that can threaten national security stability. The supervision carried out must include administrative, operational, and intelligence aspects to ensure that every activity related to explosives is in accordance with applicable legal procedures. The legality of this authority is based on various regulations, including laws, government regulations, and police regulations that regulate licensing mechanisms, monitoring, and legal action against violations in the use of explosives. The implementation of authority must also be based on legal effectiveness, which means that existing regulations must be able to be implemented properly and supported by adequate resources, both in terms of technology, personnel capacity, and coordination between related agencies. Authority without proper implementation will only be a norm that has no practical power in law enforcement. Good implementation of authority must involve concrete steps, such as the creation of an

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<sup>11</sup>Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, UI, Commercial Explosives Supervision Study, <https://fisip.ui.ac.id/kajian-pengawasan-bahan-peledak-komersial/>, accessed 03/19/2025.

integrated information system, increasing the capacity of officers in the field of security intelligence, and coordination with related ministries and institutions to create a comprehensive explosives supervision system. The success of the implementation of authority can be measured through the effectiveness of early detection, the level of compliance of parties using explosives, and the success in suppressing the number of explosives abuse in Indonesia. Therefore, the implementation of authority is not just repressive law enforcement, but also involves strong preventive efforts to ensure that every use of explosives is under strict control and in accordance with applicable legal standards.<sup>12</sup>

Based on the results of an interview on March 24, 2025 with Fahmi Ari Santoso, who serves as Head of the National Police Intelligence and Security Unit, DitKamneg Baintelkam, it was stated that the Police Security Intelligence Unit has an important role in supervising the circulation and use of explosives to ensure security and prevent misuse that could threaten public order. This supervision covers two main categories, namely commercial explosives and non-commercial explosives. In the case of commercial explosives, the Police Security Intelligence Unit is tasked with supervising, checking, and securing every stage, from the production process, distribution, to the use of the explosives. Meanwhile, in the supervision of non-commercial explosives, the main task of this unit is to supervise chemical shops that sell materials that have the potential to be misused, such as chemicals for making firecrackers, bondets, and fish bombs.<sup>13</sup>

The Police Security Intelligence Unit also has a structured work system in monitoring permits and distribution of explosives. Permit supervision is carried out directly by inspecting explosives storage warehouses and chemical stores to ensure that every material stored and traded has an official permit and complies with the established safety standards. Regarding the distribution of explosives, personnel on duty carry out checks on the amount and type of explosives to be transported. In addition, security and escort are carried out strictly, starting from the explosives warehouse of origin to the destination warehouse, to prevent potential misuse or deviation in the distribution process. When indications of explosives abuse are found, the Police Security Intelligence Unit will coordinate with the Criminal Investigation Unit (Sat Reskrim) to carry out repressive efforts, such as arresting perpetrators suspected of abusing explosives. In addition, in order to minimize the abuse of explosives, routine supervision and checks on end users of commercial explosives and chemical stores continue to be carried out by police personnel. Other efforts made include socialization to the public about the dangers of explosives, profiling of individuals suspected of having the ability to assemble explosives, and cyber patrols to suppress the circulation of explosives sold online.

Fahmi Ari Santoso said that although supervision continues to be carried out, there are various challenges faced in legal and operational aspects. In the legal aspect, the lack of public knowledge and concern for legal regulations regarding explosives is one of the main obstacles, so that there are still many cases of abuse of explosives in the community. Meanwhile, in the operational aspect, the increasingly rapid technological advances can actually be exploited by certain individuals to facilitate the illegal circulation and abuse of explosives through various

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<sup>12</sup>Warsito Hadi Utomo, *Police Law in Indonesia*, Prestasi Pustaka, Jakarta, 2005, p. 12.

<sup>13</sup>Interview with Fahmi Ari Santoso, National Police Intelligence and Security Agency, March 24 2025.

methods that are difficult to detect. Therefore, the mechanism of cooperation with other agencies continues to be strengthened through direct coordination and through correspondence to ensure that supervision of explosives can run more optimally and is supported by various parties who have the authority to control explosives.

Supervision of explosives must be supported by clear regulations and can be implemented effectively to ensure that the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit is in accordance with legal provisions. The alignment of technical implementation of supervision with laws and regulations is based on the Theory of Legal Effectiveness. Given that the Theory of Legal Effectiveness emphasizes that a legal rule must have clarity in the norms that are regulated so that it can be applied consistently and provide legal certainty for all interested parties. Regulations governing the supervision of explosives have been stipulated through various laws and regulations that give authority to the National Police Intelligence Agency to carry out early detection, supervision, and control of the misuse of explosives. The 1951 Emergency Law, Presidential Decree on Explosives, the 2017 Explosives Chief of Police Regulation, the 2020 National Police Intelligence Agency Regulation 2/2020, the 2022 Firearms Regulation, have provided a strong legal basis in the licensing process and supervision of explosives. The existence of clear regulations in the explosives monitoring system shows that the law has provided sufficient tools for the Police Security Intelligence Unit to carry out its function of monitoring and preventing the misuse of explosives.<sup>14</sup>

Fahmi Ari Santoso is of the view that the success of the supervision of explosives carried out by the Police Security Intelligence Unit can be measured through several main indicators. One of the most important indicators is the use of explosives in accordance with permits and their designation, such as in the mining industry and national projects that have received official permits. In addition, success can also be measured by the minimal cases of misuse of explosives that lead to crime or acts of terrorism. With a strict monitoring system and strong synergy with various related agencies, it is hoped that control of explosives can be carried out optimally in order to create better security for the community.<sup>15</sup>

The implementation of the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit in the supervision of explosives requires regulatory consistency so that each rule can be implemented effectively without overlapping authority. Regulations related to the supervision of explosives must support the authority given to Baintelkam Polri in conducting intelligence-based supervision and preventive measures to reduce the number of explosives abuses. Inconsistency in regulations can create obstacles in the implementation of the law and reduce the effectiveness of supervision carried out by law enforcement officers. Harmonization of regulations between laws, government regulations, and internal police regulations must be carried out to ensure that each rule supports each other and does not conflict with each other in its application. Legal consistency in the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit also affects the compliance of interested parties in the explosives industry, both in terms of licensing, supervision, and distribution of explosives. Evaluation and updating of regulations related to the supervision of explosives must be carried out periodically to adjust to the dynamics of threats and

<sup>14</sup>Satjipto Rahardjo, *Problems of Law Enforcement*, Sinar Baru, Bandung, 1983, p. 23.

<sup>15</sup>Interview with Fahmi Ari Santoso, National Police Intelligence and Security Agency, March 24 2025.



developments in the mode of explosives abuse. The effectiveness of the law in the supervision of explosives can only be realized if the existing regulations can be implemented consistently and supported by a sustainable supervision system.<sup>16</sup>

In the theory of legal effectiveness Law enforcement in the supervision of explosives requires competence, professionalism, and readiness of personnel to ensure that each procedure can be carried out optimally. Personnel tasked with the supervision of explosives must have a deep understanding of regulations, intelligence techniques, and investigative methods to detect potential misuse. Analytical skills in identifying distribution patterns and networks that have the potential to misuse explosives are important factors in increasing the effectiveness of supervision. Regular training for personnel involved in the supervision of explosives must be carried out to improve competence and readiness in dealing with various forms of threats.

Professionalism in carrying out supervisory duties must be supported by clear operational standards and effective coordination mechanisms between related agencies. The readiness of personnel in handling cases of explosives abuse must be supported by adequate facilities and equipment to ensure that supervision can be carried out with a high level of accuracy. The discipline and integrity of personnel in carrying out explosives supervision duties must be maintained to prevent abuse of authority or negligence that can reduce the effectiveness of law enforcement. Evaluation of personnel performance in carrying out explosives supervision must be carried out periodically to ensure that each individual on duty has a high standard of professionalism. An internal supervision system for personnel on duty in explosives supervision must be implemented to ensure that every action taken is in accordance with applicable procedures and legal provisions. Increasing the capacity and readiness of personnel in explosives supervision will ensure that every potential threat can be anticipated quickly and accurately to prevent misuse that can threaten national security.

In the theory of legal effectiveness regarding means and facilities, supervision of explosives requires the availability of technology, information systems, and adequate resources to ensure effectiveness in detecting and preventing misuse. The technology used in the supervision of explosives must be able to support an accurate and data-based monitoring system to quickly identify potential threats. An integrated information system between related agencies must be implemented to ensure that all data regarding licensing, distribution, and violations related to explosives can be accessed and analyzed in real time. Human resources tasked with supervising explosives must be supported by equipment and infrastructure that allows for effective implementation of tasks. The use of an artificial intelligence-based monitoring system and data analysis must be implemented to improve accuracy in detecting patterns of explosive misuse. A digital tracking system for explosives that already have permits must be developed to ensure that every movement of explosives can be monitored and controlled strictly.

Facilities in the form of forensic laboratories and explosives detection devices must be available to support the investigation process into suspected abuse of explosives. The capacity

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<sup>16</sup>Soerjono Soekanto, *Principles of Legal Sociology*, PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2007, p. 110.

of technology-based surveillance systems must continue to be improved to ensure that any indication of a threat can be detected early and can be immediately followed up by authorized officers. The use of drones and remote surveillance devices must be optimized to increase the effectiveness of monitoring locations that have a high risk of abuse of explosives. Evaluation of the technology system and supporting facilities in explosives surveillance must be carried out periodically to ensure that each facility used remains relevant and is able to overcome developments in the mode of abuse of explosives. The availability of adequate technology and information systems will ensure that explosives surveillance can be carried out more systematically and effectively to prevent potential threats to national security.<sup>17</sup>

Regarding the Community Factor in the theory of legal effectiveness, it means that supervision of explosives is not only the responsibility of law enforcement officers but also requires community participation in supporting supervision and reporting of suspected abuse of explosives. Fahmi Ari Santoso said that community participation in assisting the police in supervising the abuse of explosives is still very minimal and tends to be less concerned about the threats posed. This is an obstacle in efforts to detect early potential abuse of explosives in the community.<sup>18</sup>

Public awareness of the dangers of misuse of explosives must be improved to ensure that any indication of a threat can be immediately detected and reported to the authorities. A reporting system that is easily accessible to the public must be developed to encourage active participation in supporting supervision of the distribution and use of explosives. Education and outreach regarding the dangers and legal consequences of the misuse of explosives must be carried out to increase public understanding of the importance of involvement in the monitoring system. A protection mechanism for reporters who provide information regarding suspected misuse of explosives must be implemented to ensure that the public is not afraid to report potential threats they encounter. Strengthening cooperation between law enforcement officers and local communities must be carried out to create an information network that can support an early detection system for the misuse of explosives. A community-based monitoring system involving religious leaders, traditional leaders, and civil society groups must be developed to expand the scope of monitoring suspicious activities.

Providing awards or incentives for people who play an active role in helping to uncover cases of misuse of explosives can be one way to encourage broader participation. Community involvement in community-based security programs must be strengthened to create a more effective surveillance system based on collective awareness of the importance of shared security. Evaluation of the effectiveness of community participation in supporting explosives surveillance must be carried out periodically to identify obstacles and improve more effective strategies in involving the community. Increasing community awareness and involvement in explosives surveillance will ensure that the detection and prevention system can run more comprehensively to prevent threats to national security.

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<sup>17</sup>Soerjono Soekanto, *Legal Awareness and Legal Compliance*, Rajawali Press, Jakarta, 1982, p. 115.

<sup>18</sup>Interview with Fahmi Ari Santoso, National Police Intelligence and Security Agency, March 24 2025.

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Regarding legal culture in the theory of legal effectiveness, it can be interpreted that the compliance of industry, mining companies and related parties with explosives supervision regulations becomes a major factor in determining the effectiveness of the law in preventing misuse and ensuring that explosives are used in accordance with applicable provisions. A strong legal culture in the explosives industry environment must be supported by the awareness and commitment of every stakeholder to comply with the procedures set by the government. Compliance with licensing regulations, storage, and distribution of explosives must be the main standard in every activity involving explosives to ensure that their use does not pose a risk to public safety and order. The implementation of strict operational standards in the explosives industry and mining companies must be monitored through periodic inspections and compliance audits to ensure that every process is in accordance with applicable legal norms. Compliance with explosives supervision must also be supported by internal control mechanisms in each company to ensure that there is no misuse of explosives by irresponsible parties.

Implementation of strict sanctions against violations of regulations in the explosives industry must be carried out in order to provide a deterrent effect and increase company awareness to comply with applicable legal provisions. Cooperation between law enforcement officers and explosives industry players must continue to be strengthened to ensure that all activities related to explosives are under strict control and supervision. Implementation of training and education programs for industry parties related to regulations and procedures in the use of explosives must be carried out to improve understanding and compliance with applicable legal norms. Evaluation of the level of company and industry compliance in explosives supervision must be carried out periodically to identify obstacles and improve strategies in building a better legal culture. Improving legal culture in the explosives industry will ensure that the supervision system can run more effectively and prevent potential misuse that could threaten national security.<sup>19</sup>

Theory of legal effectiveness in the context of the implementation of the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit Agency regarding the supervision of the misuse of explosives in Indonesia, it can be understood that the implementation of the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit Agency in the supervision of the misuse of explosives in Indonesia must be supported by clear legal factors, professionalism of law enforcement officers, availability of facilities and infrastructure, community participation, and a strong legal culture in the industry that uses explosives. The effectiveness of the law in the supervision of explosives will be realized when existing regulations can be implemented consistently, supported by adequate personnel competence, and equipped with a technology-based supervision system that is able to detect potential misuse early. The level of compliance of the industry and mining companies with the regulations on the supervision of explosives is also a determining factor in success in preventing misuse that can threaten national security.

Coordination between the Police Security Intelligence Unit, other law enforcement officers, and the community must be strengthened to create an effective monitoring system based on

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<sup>19</sup>Soerjono Soekanto, Op. Cit., p. 112

collective participation. Evaluation and updating of explosives monitoring regulations must be carried out periodically to adjust to the dynamics of threats and technological developments in the control system. The application of the theory of legal effectiveness in implementing the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit will ensure that explosives monitoring is not only reactive, but also proactive in preventing any potential threats that could endanger national security stability.

### **3.2. Obstacles and Solutions Affecting the Implementation of the Authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit Agency Regarding the Supervision of Explosives Abuse in Indonesia**

An obstacle is a condition that prevents or slows down the achievement of a goal.<sup>20</sup>Barriers can be physical, social, economic, legal, or administrative, depending on the context in which they occur. Each barrier has certain characteristics that can affect the effectiveness of a system or policy being implemented. Every legal system or public policy often faces barriers that originate from various factors. Structural, substantial, and legal culture factors are often the main causes that hinder the effectiveness of a regulation or policy. Structural barriers can include inefficient institutions, convoluted bureaucracy, and lack of coordination between authorized agencies. Substantial barriers relate to laws and regulations that are still overlapping, unclear, or have legal loopholes that can be exploited to avoid compliance. Any regulation that is not carefully drafted has the potential to create obstacles in implementation in the field. Law enforcement officers and the public often have difficulty in understanding and implementing legal provisions that are still open to multiple interpretations.<sup>21</sup>Legal culture barriers are related to the mindset, habits, and level of public awareness in obeying the law. Every society has a value system that can influence the level of compliance with a rule. The inconsistency between legal norms and social norms is often the main cause of why a policy does not run optimally. Every obstacle that arises in a system must be analyzed in depth so that the right solution can be found. The government and law enforcement officers have an important role in identifying and overcoming obstacles that hinder the effectiveness of the law.

In the context of implementing the authority of the police security intelligence unit to supervise the misuse of explosives, there are internal obstacles faced. The obstacles faced are internal obstacles in the form of Limited Human Resources, Limited Budget and Lack of Facilities and Infrastructure. Limited human resources in the police unit tasked with supervising the misuse of explosives are obstacles faced that hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement. The number of personnel who have special expertise in detecting, investigating, and handling cases of misuse of explosives is still limited. Every case related to explosives requires in-depth analysis and handling in accordance with applicable security standards and legal procedures. Every personnel tasked with supervising explosives must have high technical competence in order to identify threats accurately. Special training in the field of explosives forensics, criminal investigations, and bomb disposal techniques are aspects that

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<sup>20</sup>Central Language Dictionary Compilation Team, Big Indonesian Dictionary, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta, 2002, p. 385.

<sup>21</sup>Yusuf Daeng, Limitations of Law Enforcement Officers as an Obstacle to Law Enforcement in Indonesia, Multidisciplinary Journal of Technology and Architecture, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2024, p. 672.

must be mastered by every member involved in law enforcement. The limited number of personnel causes a high workload, thus potentially reducing the effectiveness of the investigation process and preventive measures against potential misuse of explosives.<sup>22</sup>

Based on the results of an interview on March 22, 2025 with Yuli Hartanto, who serves as the Head of the Baintelkam Washandak Unit of the National Police Headquarters, it was stated that supervision of explosives by the Police Security Intelligence Unit faces various challenges, especially from technical aspects, the effectiveness of the licensing system, and the development of modes of misuse of explosives. One of the main obstacles in the implementation of supervision is the advancement of increasingly sophisticated and easily accessible technology, which can actually be used by perpetrators to facilitate the circulation of illegal explosives and obtain information about the manufacture of explosives through online media. This shows that the main challenge in the supervision of explosives does not only come from physical factors, but also from the digital aspect which allows transactions and distribution of illegal explosives to take place without being directly detected by law enforcement officers.<sup>23</sup>

Yuli Hartanto also explained that the effectiveness of the licensing system currently implemented is considered quite successful in suppressing the circulation and misuse of explosives traded offline or through chemical stores. However, this system still faces weaknesses in monitoring the circulation of explosives through marketplaces or online stores, where there are still many cases of misuse that are difficult to detect. The limitations of technology in the monitoring system also contribute to the circulation of illegal explosives carried out online. Yuli Hartanto believes that the method of explosives abuse is also increasingly developing. The perpetrators often use certain terms or codes in the illegal explosives trade to avoid detection by law enforcement. This change in trade patterns requires the police to continue to adapt to new methods in the surveillance system, including through strengthening cyber patrols to detect suspicious transactions on various online platforms. The main obstacles in the process of legal action against perpetrators of explosives abuse still revolve around limited human resources and the lack of public participation in providing information to the police. The lack of reporting from the public makes it difficult to detect the early circulation of illegal explosives, so increasing public awareness of the dangers of explosives abuse needs to be carried out continuously through more intensive education and socialization.

Every case of explosives abuse always involves a network of perpetrators who have increasingly sophisticated modus operandi. The lack of personnel with special skills can make it difficult to uncover patterns of illegal explosives distribution. Police intelligence units need adequate human resource support to be able to carry out comprehensive supervision and ensure that any potentially unlawful activity can be detected early. Every effort to increase the effectiveness of supervision of explosives abuse must include strengthening human

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<sup>22</sup>NRI Police Directorate of Intelligence and Security, Strategic Plan of the Directorate of Security Intelligence, NRI Police, Bali, 2020, p. 5.

<sup>23</sup> Interview with Yuli Hartanto, Head of the Intelligence and Security Unit of the Indonesian National Police Headquarters, March 22, 2025.



resource capacity through continuous education and training. Recruitment of personnel with expertise in explosives technology, forensics, and intelligence analysis must be a priority in the policy of strengthening police institutions. Every step taken to overcome limited human resources will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of police units in carrying out supervision and law enforcement duties related to explosives abuse.<sup>24</sup>

Budget constraints are an obstacle that can hinder the effectiveness of police units in monitoring and investigating the misuse of explosives. Suboptimal operational funds limit the unit's ability to carry out various necessary activities, including patrols, investigations, and procurement of equipment to support surveillance tasks. Every operation involving detection and action against the misuse of explosives requires adequate financial resources so that it can be carried out optimally. Every surveillance and investigation operation requires significant costs to support the mobilization of personnel and the use of explosive detection technology. Sophisticated equipment such as scanners, surveillance drones, and early detection systems are essential in accurately identifying threats. Budget constraints can cause delays in meeting these needs, so that police units cannot respond to threats quickly and effectively.

Any intelligence activity aimed at preventing the misuse of explosives also relies heavily on the availability of sufficient funds. Information gathering, investigation of perpetrator networks, and security operations at strategic locations require adequate funding so that they can be carried out sustainably. Budget constraints can result in a reduction in the frequency of operations and a decrease in the quality of supervision carried out by police units. Efforts to increase the effectiveness of supervision of the misuse of explosives must be accompanied by adequate budget allocation. The government has an obligation to ensure that police units receive sufficient financial support to be able to carry out their duties optimally. Appropriate budget allocation and transparent and accountable fund management mechanisms are key factors in ensuring the success of supervision of the misuse of explosives.

Lack of facilities and infrastructure is an obstacle that can reduce the effectiveness of police units in carrying out their duties to monitor the misuse of explosives. Limited means of transportation, recording equipment, and other operational equipment can hinder the mobility of personnel in carrying out intelligence operations. Every activity aimed at detecting and preventing the misuse of explosives requires adequate support facilities so that it can be carried out quickly, accurately, and effectively. Every surveillance and investigation operation requires equipment that can support the performance of police units in collecting and analyzing intelligence data. Advanced monitoring technology such as high-resolution CCTV cameras, hidden voice recording devices, and digital mapping systems are needed to track suspicious activities. The limitations of these facilities can cause difficulties in obtaining strong

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<sup>24</sup>Zamzami, The Role of the Directorate of Security Intelligence of the West Sumatra Regional Police in the Investigation of Illegal Firearms Misuse by the Community, *Unes Journal Of Swara Jutisia*, Vol. 2, Issue 2, 2018, p. 240.

evidence and slow down the investigation process into the network of perpetrators of explosives misuse.<sup>25</sup>

Field patrol and surveillance activities require adequate transportation to reach various locations quickly. Limited operational vehicles can cause delays in responding to public reports and reduce the effectiveness of patrols in areas prone to the circulation of illegal explosives. This condition can increase the risk of explosives misuse that is not detected early by the police unit. Every effort to increase the effectiveness of supervision of explosives misuse must include the fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure needs that are in accordance with operational standards. The government has an obligation to ensure that police units receive adequate support facilities to carry out their duties optimally. Procurement of modern equipment and improvement of supporting infrastructure are steps that must be prioritized so that supervision of explosives misuse can run more effectively.<sup>26</sup>

The explanation of internal obstacles in the police security intelligence unit provides an understanding that internal obstacles are obstacles or inhibiting factors that originate from within an organization, institution, or system that can affect the effectiveness of achieving goals. These obstacles can be in the form of limited human resources, lack of facilities and infrastructure, budget limitations. Every internal obstacle has the potential to reduce the performance of an organization in carrying out its functions and duties. Limited human resources with special competencies, for example, can hinder the effectiveness of an institution in completing tasks that require certain expertise. Budget limitations can also reduce an institution's ability to run work programs optimally.

External obstacles also become obstacles in the implementation of the authority of the police security intelligence unit to supervise the misuse of explosives. External is something that comes from outside a system, organization, or institution that can affect performance and effectiveness in achieving goals. External factors can be environmental conditions, government regulations, public policies, technological developments, and social, political, and economic dynamics that are beyond the direct control of an entity. Each external factor has the potential to have a positive or negative impact on an institution. Changing regulations, for example, can create uncertainty in the operational processes of an institution. Rapid technological developments can also be a challenge for institutions that are not ready to adapt to change. In the context of implementing the authority of the police security intelligence unit to supervise the misuse of explosives, the external factors faced are the lack of information from the public, coordination between institutions, and regional autonomy policies.

Lack of information from the public is an obstacle that can reduce the effectiveness of supervision of explosives abuse. Public participation in reporting suspicious activities is still low, so that the early detection process of the distribution and use of illegal explosives is not

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<sup>25</sup>Henny Aprianty, The Role of Ditsamapta in Improving Public Services to Realize a Precision Indonesian Republic Police, *Jurnal Publikitas*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 2023, p. 140.

<sup>26</sup>Rizky Saputra, The Role of Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terrorism in Handling Criminal Acts of Terrorism in the Perspective of Human Rights, *Indonesian Multidisciplinary Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 9, 2023, p. 2772

optimal. Every law enforcement effort aimed at preventing explosives abuse requires active involvement from the public in order to run effectively. Every report from the public plays an important role in helping police units identify potential threats early on.<sup>27</sup> Lack of awareness about the dangers of explosives abuse causes people to tend not to report suspicious incidents. Fear of threats from perpetrators is also a factor that can hinder people from providing information to authorities. Prevention strategies carried out by law enforcement officers must include efforts to increase public awareness of the importance of early reporting. Socialization about the dangers of explosives abuse and protection for reporters must be strengthened so that people feel safer to participate in supporting law enforcement efforts. Reporting mechanisms that are easily accessible and guarantee the confidentiality of the reporter's identity must also be provided so that the public is more confident in providing information.<sup>28</sup>

Less than optimal coordination between institutions is an obstacle that can reduce the effectiveness of supervision of explosives abuse. Cooperation between the Police Security Intelligence Unit and related agencies, such as the Ministry of Defense, the State Intelligence Agency, and the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, still faces various obstacles. Each institution has its own authority and duties in supervising the distribution and use of explosives, so a clear coordination mechanism is needed to avoid overlapping in carrying out tasks. Weaknesses in coordination between institutions can create gaps that can be exploited by criminals. Lack of information exchange between police units and other agencies can hinder early detection of illegal explosives circulation. Any intelligence operation that is not well coordinated risks causing inconsistency in policy making and weak supervision of illegal explosives distribution channels. Policies that aim to increase the effectiveness of supervision of explosives abuse must strengthen coordination between institutions. The preparation of standard operating procedures that regulate the mechanism for exchanging information and dividing tasks between related agencies must be carried out systematically. The use of technology in intelligence data integration is also a step that must be optimized so that each institution can obtain accurate and up-to-date information.

The regional autonomy policy provides broad authority to local governments in regulating and managing various aspects of government, including in the supervision and licensing of explosives. Each region has different policies and capacities in implementing explosives safety standards, thus potentially causing inconsistencies in control and supervision at the national level. Decentralized authority can lead to differences in operational standards and technical policies that can weaken the effectiveness of explosives control in various regions. Any weakness in coordination between the central and regional governments can create gaps in the supervision system. Limited human resource capacity and facilities and infrastructure in several regions are also factors that can hinder the optimal implementation of explosives control policies. The lack of synergy in implementing regulations between provincial governments and district/city governments can result in inconsistencies in the application of

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<sup>27</sup>Erlyn Indarti, Law Enforcement, Community Policing and Security Realization: A Study of Legal Philosophy, *Journal of Legal Issues*, Vol. 51, No. 2, 2022, p. 143.

<sup>28</sup>Aaron Alekxander, The Role of Society in Law Enforcement in Indonesia, *Indonesian Journal of Law Research*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2023, p. 12.

safety standards that should apply nationally. Efforts to improve the effectiveness of supervision of explosives licensing and use must include strengthening coordination between the central and regional governments. The central government has a strategic role in ensuring that each region implements uniform safety standards in accordance with national provisions. Every regulation related to explosives must have a clear supervision mechanism so that its implementation can be carried out consistently in each region.

The obstacles explained above provide an understanding that law enforcement regarding the implementation of the authority to supervise the misuse of explosives must still provide solutions to these obstacles. A solution is a systematic effort taken to overcome a problem through a series of planned, directed, and measurable actions in order to achieve the desired goals. Solutions in the context of law enforcement, especially in the supervision of the misuse of explosives by the Police Security Intelligence Unit, must be comprehensive and able to answer all obstacles faced structurally, instrumentally, and substantially. Regarding the solution, Yuli Hartanto stated that supervision of explosives by the Police Security Intelligence Unit still faces various challenges that require strategic steps and regulatory updates to increase the effectiveness of supervision. One of the main strategies that can be implemented is to carry out socialization to the public to be more active in providing information to the police regarding suspected misuse of explosives. The second strategy for technology-based supervision efforts must be strengthened by increasing the intensity of cyber patrols (Cyber Patrol) to detect and suppress the circulation of illegal explosives traded through marketplaces or online stores. These two strategic steps are important elements in strengthening the supervision system to prevent the misuse of explosives which is increasingly developing through digital transactions that are difficult to detect conventionally. Yuli Hartanto believes that community participation in the supervision of explosives is still considered minimal and tends to be less concerned about the potential dangers caused by the misuse of explosives. Therefore, increasing community participation through education, socialization, and providing a safe and easily accessible reporting mechanism needs to be continued. By increasing community involvement in the supervision system, early detection of explosive misuse can be done more quickly, so that preventive measures and action can be implemented more effectively.<sup>29</sup>

Yuli Hartanto is of the view that updating policies and regulations governing the supervision of explosives is also an urgent need to strengthen the effectiveness of the law in prosecuting violations that occur. Some regulations that need to be updated include Law Number 12 of 1951 and Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 17 of 2017 concerning Licensing, Supervision, Security, and Control of Commercial Explosives. Updates to these regulations are needed to adjust legal provisions to technological developments, modes of explosives abuse, and increasingly complex challenges in the supervision system. With more adaptive regulations, the supervision mechanism can be more effective and can provide a stronger

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<sup>29</sup>Interview with Yuli Hartanto, Head of the Intelligence and Security Unit of the Indonesian National Police Headquarters, March 22, 2025.

legal basis for the police in taking action against any form of explosives abuse that occurs in Indonesia.<sup>30</sup>

The concept of a solution to the obstacles faced by Baintelkam Polri can be based on the system theory put forward by Lawrence M. Friedman, which places law as a system consisting of three main elements, namely legal structure (Legal Structure), legal substance (Legal Substance), and legal culture (Legal Culture).<sup>31</sup> The Police Security Intelligence Unit as part of the legal structure has an important role in creating security and public order, especially in preventing the misuse of explosives. The obstacles faced by the unit often stem from limited human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and weak coordination between related institutions. The first solution that can be taken is to strengthen the legal structure by improving the quality and quantity of Baintelkam personnel who have special competence in the field of explosives supervision. This capacity improvement includes regular education and training that is integrated with the development of information technology and explosives forensics, so that personnel are able to detect and identify potential misuse of explosives effectively and efficiently. Improvements in the legal structure aspect are not only limited to improving human resources, but must also be followed by strengthening adequate supporting facilities and infrastructure. The provision of modern explosives detection equipment, an integrated database system, and sophisticated communication devices is a necessity in supporting the optimization of Baintelkam's function. The availability of these facilities will strengthen Intelkam's role in conducting early detection and preventing the illegal circulation of explosives in the jurisdiction of Indonesia. Thus, preventive efforts can be carried out optimally before misuse occurs which has the potential to cause major losses to the state and society.

Legal substance as the second element in M. Friedman's system theory plays an important role in ensuring that supervision of explosives abuse is carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The complexity of regulations governing explosives is often an obstacle for the Police Security Intelligence Unit in carrying out supervision. The solution that needs to be put forward is to harmonize and synchronize regulations governing licensing, supervision, and sanctions for explosives abuse. Clear, firm, and non-multi-interpretable regulations will facilitate the implementation of tasks in the field and minimize deviations in the application of the law. Existing laws and regulations must also be able to adapt to the changing times and global challenges. Therefore, the next solution is to revise regulations that are no longer relevant and update legal provisions governing explosives, including strengthening legal boundaries regarding parties who have the right to control, possess, and use explosives. The revision of these regulations must involve participation from various interested parties, such as legislative, executive, and community institutions in order to realize regulations that are aspirational and applicable in the field.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>30</sup>Ibid.

<sup>31</sup>Izzy Al Kautsar, Danang Wahyu Muhammad, Lawrence M. Friedman's Modern Legal System: Legal Culture and Social Change in Society from Industrial to Digital, *Sapientia et Virtus Journal*, Vol 7, No. 2, 2022, p. 90.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid, p. 91.



Legal culture as the last element in M. Friedman's system theory also determines the effectiveness of supervision carried out by the Police Security Intelligence Unit. Obstacles originating from the low legal awareness of the community regarding the prohibition and dangers of explosives abuse are serious challenges that must be overcome. The solution that can be done is to build a strong legal culture through massive education and socialization to all levels of society. The community must be given a complete understanding of the rules of law, legal consequences, and the negative impacts of explosives abuse on security and public order. Active community involvement in efforts to prevent explosives abuse is also an important part of the solution offered. Partnership programs between the Police and the community, such as intelligence communication forums, environmental security patrols, and the formation of explosives care communities can be effective means of fostering community awareness and participation. The community is expected to not only be an object, but also a subject in creating security, especially in monitoring explosives in their surroundings.<sup>33</sup>

Cross-sectoral cooperation between the Police Security Intelligence Unit Agency and government and private agencies that have direct links to explosives is also a strategic solution in dealing with surveillance obstacles. Integrated cooperation with the TNI and the Ministry of Defense is an important step in creating effective and efficient surveillance synergy. Real-time data and information exchange between agencies will accelerate the process of identifying and preventing potential misuse of explosives. The application of information technology and digitalization of surveillance systems are modern solutions that must be implemented by the Police Security Intelligence Unit Agency. The use of artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and the Internet of Things (IoT) in detecting illegal circulation of explosives can increase the effectiveness of intelligence work. A technology-based monitoring system will facilitate tracking the movement of explosives from upstream to downstream, so that any suspicious activity can be immediately detected and action can be taken quickly and accurately.

Strict and consistent law enforcement against any perpetrator of explosives abuse must be a top priority in the solutions offered. Law enforcement officers, especially the Police Security Intelligence Unit, must be given clear and strong authority to prosecute any violations that occur. This authority must be followed by a strict internal monitoring system to prevent abuse of authority by the officers themselves. Strict law enforcement will provide a deterrent effect on the perpetrators and be an example to the wider community that violations of the law will never be tolerated. Periodic evaluation of the monitoring systems and mechanisms that have been implemented is also an equally important solution. The Police Security Intelligence Unit must conduct an internal evaluation to determine the extent of the effectiveness and efficiency of the monitoring that has been running. This evaluation will be the basis for making improvements and refinements to any deficiencies and weaknesses that still exist. Thus, the

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<sup>33</sup>Afif Noor, Building a Law Enforcement Culture with Integrity in Law Enforcement, Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal, Vol. 1, No. 6, 2022, p. 1661.

monitoring system will always be in prime condition and able to answer increasingly complex challenges from time to time.<sup>34</sup>

Increasing the state budget to support surveillance activities is also a solution that needs to be seriously considered. Budget constraints are often the main obstacle for the Police Security Intelligence Unit in carrying out its duties optimally. Adequate budget allocation will allow the unit to conduct training, update detection equipment, and conduct routine and planned patrols. The state is obliged to provide full support to law enforcement officers as the front line in maintaining public security and order. Expanding the intelligence network to remote areas and state borders is an additional solution that must be implemented to close the gap for illegal entry of explosives into Indonesian territory. Border areas that are often used as smuggling routes must be strictly monitored by placing trained and professional intelligence personnel. Mapping vulnerable areas and strengthening surveillance posts on the border will be an effective defense fortress in preventing the entry of explosives from abroad. Understanding and implementing M. Friedman's system theory in formulating solutions to the obstacles faced by the Police Security Intelligence Unit will create an integrated and systematic working mechanism. Every element in the legal system, be it structure, substance, or legal culture, will support and strengthen each other in achieving a common goal, namely the realization of public security and order through optimal supervision of the misuse of explosives. The awareness of all parties involved that the legal system is an inseparable unity will be the key to success in facing various existing obstacles.

#### 4. Conclusion

Implementation of the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit in supervising the misuse of explosives in Indonesia through early detection, supervision, and prevention of potential misuse of explosives. This supervision includes administrative, operational, and intelligence aspects, to ensure that all activities related to explosives are in accordance with applicable legal procedures. The legality of this authority is based on various regulations, including laws, government regulations, and police regulations that regulate licensing, monitoring, and legal action against violations in the use of explosives. The effectiveness of the implementation of authority is highly dependent on adequate resources in terms of technology, personnel capacity, and coordination between related agencies. The supervision carried out is not only repressive, but also involves strong preventive efforts, such as socialization to the community, cyber patrols to suppress the circulation of illegal explosives, and strict supervision of chemical shops that sell chemicals that have the potential to be misused. The success of the implementation of this authority can be measured through the effectiveness of early detection, the level of compliance of explosives users, and the success in reducing the number of explosives misuse in Indonesia. Obstacles in the implementation of the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit in supervising the misuse of explosives include internal and external factors. Internal obstacles include limited human resources, budget, and facilities and infrastructure, which hinder early detection and legal action. External obstacles include minimal community involvement, weak coordination between

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<sup>34</sup>Sarah Destira Sandi, Tiara Puspa, Literature Review: Factors Affecting the Performance of Police Personnel, Trisakti Economic Journal, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2023, p. 3890.

agencies, and inconsistencies with regional autonomy policies, which cause supervision to not run optimally. Solutions in implementing the authority of the Police Security Intelligence Unit in supervising the misuse of explosives in Indonesia must be carried out comprehensively and in an integrated manner. Strengthening the legal structure is needed by increasing the capacity of personnel, facilities, and the use of modern technology. From the aspect of legal substance, regulatory updates are needed to be more adaptive to technological developments and crime modes. From the aspect of legal culture, socialization and education need to be improved to encourage community participation in the supervision of explosives. Synergy with related agencies and strict law enforcement are the keys to effective supervision to ensure national security stability.

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