



The Increased Business of Edged Weapon Without Authorizations via Social Media in Gorontalo Province

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Abstract: This study aims to find out and analyze how the role of the police in dealing with cases of selling sharp weapons without a permit through social media, as well as to find out the obstacles in the process of handling these cases. This type of research is empirical research with a descriptive approach. Data obtained directly through observations and interviews from the Gorontalo Provincial Police, and data obtained directly through social media. The results of the study show that there has been no action against the perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media which is actually a criminal act as regulated by law. This is one proof that law enforcement in Indonesia, especially in the matter of criminal acts committed in social media or cyberspace, is not implemented properly. The lack of supervision and seriousness of law enforcers in implementing the law is the cause of many cases that are not handled. As for the obstacles in law enforcement against the case in question due to the lack of experts in the cyber field, weak government supervision in the virtual field, people who do not understand and care, as well as the limitations of laws that discuss and regulate criminal acts of selling sharp weapons, especially through social media.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Social Media, Sharp Weapons

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country based on law, as confirmed by the 1945 Constitution article 1 paragraph (3) when the 3rd amendment was ratified on November 10, 2001.¹Based on the affirmation in the constitution, it means that all aspects of social life, state and government must always be based on law.

Wiryo Prodjodikoro as quoted by R Soeroso (2002) argues that the purpose of law is to provide salvation, happiness and order in society.²Unlike the case with criminal law which aims to provide a deterrent effect and fear for citizens or governments who violate the law. This is solely to reduce the number of crimes and violations of the law, for the sake of creating peace and security in people's lives.

In our daily lives, even in society, to meet the needs of life there are often crimes and violations committed by certain people and people who threaten some members of the community, which in the science of law are known as criminal acts.³Today, crime in Indonesia continues to experience a significant increase, from the crime of theft/robbery, rape, torture, to the crime of murder. Not a few of each of the crimes above that use sharp weapons, both used only to threaten the victim to be used to injure or even kill the victim, causing unrest in the surrounding community.

Along with the times, crimes that occur in Indonesia tend to increase coupled with the use of sharp weapons in committing these crimes. So that special treatment is needed in dealing with the issue of the use and sale of sharp weapons, both from the regulation or the role of the authorized legal entity in this regard as an effort to tackle crimes that use sharp weapons which will certainly endanger the lives of others. The authorized legal entity in this case is the police who have an important role in suppressing the use and sale of sharp weapons in the community.

In Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in the elucidation of article 15 paragraph (2) letter e it is explained that the definition of sharp weapons is a stabbing weapon, a stabbing weapon, and a batting weapon, excluding items that are clearly used for agriculture, or for household work, or for the purpose of doing legitimate work, or for the purpose of heirlooms, or antiquities, or magical items, as regulated in Law Number 12/Drt/1951.⁴

¹1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 1 Paragraph 3

²Dr. Fence M. Wantu, Introduction to Law, (Gorontalo: UNG Press, 2015). hlm. 6

³Dian Ekawaty Ismail, Mohamad Taufiq Zulfiar Sarson, "Criminology Analysis of Women's as Perpetrators of Domestic Violence Crimes", Jambura Law Review, Volume 3 Special Issues, April 2021, hlm. 58.

⁴Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police

Whereas in Article 2 paragraph (1) of Law Number 12/Drt/1951 it is more explicitly explained regarding criminal sanctions against possession of sharp weapons. "Whoever without right to import into Indonesia, manufactures, receives, tries to obtain it, surrenders or tries to surrender, controls, carries, has stock with him or has in his possession, keeps, transports, hides, uses or removes from Indonesia any bat, weapon stabbing, or stabbing weapon (slag-, steek-, of stootwapen), is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of ten years.⁵

With the regulations governing the ownership and use of sharp weapons, it will directly limit the public in the use and sale of sharp weapons that are not in accordance with existing regulations. As explained in article 2 paragraph (2) of the Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951, which emphasizes the limitation or exclusion of the use of sharp weapons in everyday life.

Possession and sale of sharp weapons have not received special attention and supervision from both the police and civil society themselves. This lack of attention and supervision has resulted in the free ownership and sale of sharp weapons that are not intended for daily life so that crimes using sharp weapons will increase as a result of the free circulation of sharp weapons. The sale or circulation of sharp weapons is not only through traditional markets, but along with technological developments, nowadays the process of selling or circulating sharp weapons is often carried out through social media intermediaries such as Whatsapp, Facebook, and Instagram, as well as other social media that are often used in everyday life. daily.

The Gorontalo portal is one of the many Facebook social media groups in Gorontalo. The Gorontalo portal is a means for the Gorontalo community to provide certain information and become a means of buying and selling products in Gorontalo, ranging from culinary, gadgets, automotive, to the sale of various types of sharp weapons. Based on the author's survey and observations, the distribution and sale of sharp weapons through social media Facebook in Gorontalo is still very free. There are several types of sharp weapons that are often traded including samurai/katana, lilang, badik, and machetes.

In law no. 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to law no. 11 of 2008 concerning electronic information and transactions, Article 40 paragraph (2) letter a, affirms that "the government is obliged to prevent the dissemination and use of electronic information and/or electronic documents that have prohibited

⁵Emergency Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 1951 concerning Amendment of "Ordonnantie Tijdelijke Bijzondere Strafbepalingen" (Stbl. 1948 No. 17) and the Law of the First Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 1948, Article 2 Paragraph 1.

contents in accordance with the provisions of the legislation".⁶So from this provision, we can see that the government has an obligation to prevent actions that are prohibited by laws and regulations, including the sale of sharp weapons on social media which is not prohibited as stated in law number 12 of 1951/emergency law.

Meanwhile, in Article 40 paragraph (2) letter b, it is emphasized that "in carrying out the prevention as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a, the government has the authority to terminate access and/or instruct the electronic system operator to terminate access to electronic information and/or documents. electronics that have a charge that violates the law".⁷In this case, the government through the police must firmly cut off access or block social media accounts that are indicated and actually misuse technology or electronic transactions as a form of preventing legal violations in the form of criminal acts. This is a form of supervision over the circulation of sharp weapons which are prohibited by laws and regulations which are carried out through electronic transactions or through social media.

In article 2 paragraph (1) of the Emergency Law no. 12 of 1951 has clearly and explicitly explained the prohibitions on sharp weapons. However, in fact the ownership of sharp weapons and the sale of sharp weapons in the territory of Indonesia, especially in Gorontalo is still very massive. The lack of supervision in the possession and sale of sharp weapons by the authorities is one of the factors causing the implementation of Article 2 paragraph (1) of the Emergency Law no. 12 of 1951 did not go well and optimally.

Crime in Gorontalo today is still very high, starting from the many cases of stabbing, robbery and murder where most of the perpetrators use sharp weapons in carrying out their actions. The stabbing that occurred on Kutai street, Tamalate village, East City, Gorontalo City, on Wednesday 19 August 2020 which resulted in 1 woman and 2 men being injured by sharp weapons. This is a crime that uses sharp weapons to injure/kill the victim. As explained above, one of the factors causing the large number of criminals who use sharp weapons is the impact of the large and free circulation/sale of sharp weapons such as badik, machetes, samurai, swords/pedas on social media.

Based on the description above, the problem that will be answered in this article is how the role and obstacles of the police in law enforcement regarding the sale of sharp weapons without a permit on social media are.

⁶Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions

⁷Ibid

2. Method

The research method used by the researcher is an empirical research method. Empirical legal research is information obtained from field research, namely information obtained directly from the field. Obtaining information from field research is through observation, interviews or distributing questionnaires. Empirical or sociological legal research consisting of research on legal identification and research on legal effectiveness. In contrast to its nature, this research is listed in descriptive research.

3. Law Enforcement of Sales of Sharp Weapons Through Social Media

As a country based on law as mandated in the 1945 Constitution, it will not be separated from how the law enforcement is in it. In law enforcement, the creation of order in the order of people's lives is also one of the reasons why law enforcement needs to be carried out.

Jimly Asshidiqie divides law enforcement into two meanings, namely in a narrow sense it is "action activities against any violations or deviations from laws and regulations through a criminal justice process that involves the role of the police, prosecutors, advocates or lawyers and judicial bodies. Meanwhile, in a broad sense, it is an activity to implement and apply the law and take legal action against any violations of the law committed by legal subjects either through judicial procedures or through arbitration procedures and other dispute resolution mechanisms (alternative disputes or conflict resolution).⁸

For a long time, people have wanted the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in carrying out their duties to be non-judgmental/militaristic, namely using weapons against the enemy of society, but what the community wants is that the Police can play a more active role as a legal figure who is in charge of protecting, nurturing and serving the community and acting according to applicable law.⁹

The use of sharp weapons in today's crime is unavoidable, this is one of the impacts of selling sharp weapons on social media so that access to obtaining sharp weapons is easier. Not a few facebook accounts selling sharp weapons that are not included in the exception to Law no. 12 of 1951/Emergency Law, generally sales are made through buying and selling groups and market places. Based on observations made by researchers on social media, namely in Facebook buying and selling groups (Gorontalo Sale and Purchase Portal) and also in Market Place on Facebook. In observations made by researchers, it was

⁸Tony Yuri Rahmanto, *Legal Enforcement Against Fraudulent Acts In Electronic-Based Transactions*, *De Jure Journal of Legal Research*, Vol. 19 No. 1, 2019, p. 35.

⁹Muhammad Arif, *Duties and Functions of the Police in Its Role as Law Enforcers According to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police*, *Al'Adl: Jurnal Hukum*, Vol. 13 No. 1, 2021 Pg. 92.

found at least more than 10 Facebook accounts selling sharp weapons outside of the exceptions referred to in the Act, including samurai, badi, long knife/spear sword/stick knife and other types of machetes that have been modified in shape and motif. Sharp weapons are allowed only sharp weapons that are actually used for household purposes, agricultural purposes and weapons that are used as heirlooms.

In dealing with the issue of selling sharp weapons on social media as mentioned above, the police are required to be more thorough and truly objective in classifying sharp weapons which are really not included in the exclusion of the relevant law, so that the police can take firm action against the perpetrators of selling weapons. sharp is illegal on social media because it has violated any applicable law or statute.

Based on information from Brigpol Devi Roeroe who is Ba Dit Subdit III Jatanras Ditreskrim General Polda Gorontalo, crimes that often occur in Gorontalo on average use a machete/machete and a knife similar to badik with various shapes and modifications, some are long and some are short. In line with what has been explained above, the sharp weapons used in committing these crimes were obtained by buying directly from blacksmiths and some through social media. The sale of sharp weapons on social media is one of the opportunities and makes it easier for criminals to get sharp weapons that will be used in their actions.¹⁰

The police, in this case the Gorontalo Regional Police, have never issued a permit related to the sale of sharp weapons, either sold directly or sold on social media, this is because they can clearly be used for crimes. He also said "Since April 2013 until now I have never heard of the Criminal Investigation Department issue of permits to sell sharp weapons". "Unlike firearms, each of the Satker must apply for a permit to use firearms, if I want to apply for a firearms license, there are several ways and procedures that I have to complete. Starting from the results of the psychological test, the results of shooting practice, the approval of his wife, co-workers, but that is only within the scope of the police for us to get a gun card. As for sharp weapons, so far no one has taken care of the issue of sales permits," he added when interviewed.

Talking about law enforcement related to the sale of sharp weapons, especially those carried out through social media, law enforcement will certainly not be separated from the laws and regulations that will be used as references and guidelines in implementing law enforcement. Law No. 12/1951/Emergency Act, is the only regulation that regulates sharp weapons, namely Article 2 paragraphs (1) and (2). So based on the explanation above, in law enforcement the sale of sharp weapons on social media will be tightened by using the law.

¹⁰Interview with Brigadier Devi Roeroe, 15 December 2021 at the Gorontalo Regional Police

In relation to the elements of criminal acts, according to Lamintang, criminal acts in the Criminal Code can generally be divided into 2 (two) types, namely subjective and objective elements. Subjective elements are elements that are attached to the perpetrator or related to the perpetrator and include everything contained in his heart. While what is meant by objective elements are elements that have to do with the circumstances in which the action of the maker must be carried out.¹¹

The formal requirements must exist because of the existence of the Legality principle which is stored in Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code. There must also be material requirements, because the act must also be truly felt by the community as an act that should not or should not be done, because it is contrary to or hinders the achievement of etiquette in social relations that the community aspires to.

Regarding the elements of a criminal act, we can draw a conclusion that a criminal act must meet several conditions including, there must be an act, meaning that there really is an activity carried out by a person or several people, the activity is seen as a crime. an action that can be understood by others as something that is an event. The act must be in accordance with what is described in the legal provisions, meaning that the act is a legal event that can fulfill the contents of the legal provisions in force at that time, the perpetrator has actually done what happened and is obliged to take responsibility for the consequences that arise from it. that deed. It must be proven that there is a fault that can be accounted for. It means that the act committed by a person or several people can be proven as an act that is blamed by the provisions of the law. Must be against the law. This means that an act that is contrary to the law is meant if the action is clearly contrary to the rule of law.

In line with what has been described above, the Gorontalo Regional Police through an interview with Brigadier Devi Roeroe said that if his party accepts or encounters such a case and it is real, the perpetrator will be charged with Law Number 12 of 1951/Emergency Act. However, he also said that until now, there has been no action or law enforcement by the Gorontalo Police against the perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media.

Regarding the sale of sharp weapons on social media at this time, it is legally the authority of the police, namely the General Criminal Investigation Department. However, in this case, the sale of sharp weapons is carried out through social media or through electronic transactions so that in the implementation of its enforcement it is possible for the Gorontalo Police Special Criminal Investigation side, more specifically those in the cyber section, to take an important role in law enforcement against perpetrators of selling sharp

¹¹Jacob Hattu, Criminal Responsibility for Forced Taking of Covid-19 Corpses Based on General Crimes and Special Crimes Rules, *Belo Journal*, Vol. 6 No. 1, 2019, Pg. 16.

weapons. on social media, namely by conducting investigations and collecting information on accounts that sell sharp weapons through electronic media.

In fact, until now the Gorontalo Police Special Criminal Investigation Police have never handled the issue of selling weapons on social media, this is because the issue of selling sharp weapons is not regulated in Law Number 11 of 2008 / Information and Electronic Transactions so that the problem This is not included in the handling of the Gorontalo Police Special Criminal Investigation Department. Regarding this matter, Brigadier Herol Samin as a member of Subdit 5 Cyber Ditkrimsus also explained, he said "Most of us are just online fraud, online threats in the media, continue to be like hate speech, if there is no sale of sharp weapons until now". We also don't know there are sales of sharp weapons on social media or accounts that sell sharp weapons, Apart from that, the problem is that until now there has been no report from the public. Said Brigadier Herol when interviewed.¹²

In the interview, he also said that the Cyber Ditkrimsus Polda Gorontalo routinely conducts Cyber Patrols where the patrols are carried out to monitor community activities on social media, namely in social media groups, one of which is the Gorontalo Portal. But so far he said that his party did not find any posts related to selling sharp weapons on social media. Moving on from this statement, the researcher conveys and shows several observations and observations related to accounts that sell sharp weapons on social media, in this case Facebook, so the Cyber Ditkrimsus Polda Gorontalo said that they would learn more about selling sharp weapons in the media. social,

The sale of sharp weapons on social media is a complex problem, this is because in the case of selling sharp weapons on social media it will indirectly involve the General Criminal and Special Crimes. Although in general, to study or enforce the law against perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media is an authority and is part of the responsibility of the General Criminal by using the Legal Regulations Law Number 12 of 195/Emergency Law.

Apart from that, whether the General Criminal wants to join the investigation with us (Special Criminal) or wants to involve investigators from the Cyber Sub-Directorate is also allowed. In this case we are providing, we are looking for account users who sell sharp weapons, where are they located and where are the addresses, that is the role of the Special Cyber Crimes. Said Brigadier Herol Samin when interviewed. "We are more on providing it, looking for its identity, the Facebook account is operated through what media or device, it can be a cellphone or other device which will later become evidence. Our role for Special Crimes in this matter is more to help investigate online, reveal identities and look for digital traces, apart from Facebook, where else is the media used to sell sharp weapons." he added.

¹²Interview with Mr. First Brigadier Herol Samin, on 6 June 2022 at the Gorontalo Regional Police

Regarding the role of the police in responding to the perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media, which is currently increasingly widespread and massive, we need to look at some areas that are progressive in responding to this. Bitung Police is one of the police institutions in North Sulawesi that has addressed the issue of perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media. The Bitung Police did not hesitate to take action against the perpetrators who sold sharp weapons on social media. In this case, the Bitung Police managed to secure 2 perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media Facebook, The two suspects were arrested because they were selling a badik knife, which had a pointed tip made of white iron with a wooden handle. The two perpetrators of selling sharp weapons were arrested by the Bitung Police during the transaction. The Bitung Police did not hesitate to secure the two perpetrators for violating Article 2 paragraph (1) of Law Number 12 of 1951 / Emergency Law Jo Article 55 of the Criminal Code.¹³

The researcher views that the absence of action against the perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media which is actually a criminal act as regulated in the law is one proof that law enforcement in Indonesia, especially in matters of criminal acts committed in social media or cyberspace, is not implemented. well. The lack of supervision and seriousness of law enforcers in implementing the law is the cause of many cases that are not handled. Thus, this is an important note for the police in law enforcement, especially for criminal acts committed in cyberspace or social media.

4. Barriers to Law Enforcement Against Sales of Sharp Weapons Without Permits Through Social Media

The obstacles in law enforcement are motivated by the lack of law enforcement officers who understand the ins and outs of information technology (internet), limited facilities and infrastructure, and the lack of legal awareness of the community in efforts to overcome criminal acts using social media or information technology. Furthermore, Tumulun explained about the inhibiting factors in overcoming computer crime and/or electronic systems, namely:¹⁴

1. Limited skilled personnel

The limited number of expert personnel between Indonesia and other developed countries is very different in the number of personnel. Even more ironic is that reports of cyber crime rates in Indonesia are increasing, with limited personnel and experts on the Indonesian police side, the resolution of these cases cannot be resolved quickly.

¹³Tribun Bitung, Selling Sharp Weapons on Facebook, These Two Residents Arrested by the Police, Published Saturday, July 13, 2019 at 16:15, Accessed on Saturday, May 28, 2022 At 14:07.

¹⁴Brisilia Tumulun, "Efforts to Combat Computer Crimes in Electronic Systems According to Article 30 of Law Number 11 Year 2008", *Lex Et Societati*, Vol. IV no. 2, 2018, p.27.

In line with the explanation above, the lack of skilled personnel in social media supervision is one of the reasons that currently there is no handling and law enforcement on the sale of sharp weapons outside of the exceptions in the law which are currently widely sold through social media, in this case the Facebook forum group. buying and selling, the Gorontalo portal and also through the market place on Facebook.

2. Weak government oversight

Weak supervision of internet use has the potential to create opportunities for cybercrime to occur (cyber world). Because crimes using technology occur if there is adequate internet access. Currently, internet facilities in a number of big cities in Indonesia can be said to be adequate both in terms of access speed and ease of installation of internet access networks. However, in the absence of policies and preventive measures which are the main factors, users can freely access certain data which can be misused by irresponsible users.

In addition to the police, the government is also expected to be one of the parties to supervise the use of social media or internet access through government agencies or agencies related to this matter. Because the government's failure to ensure the comfort of people's lives then gave rise to the idea that places the government as the party responsible for the welfare of its people, namely the welfare state.¹⁵This is a point of cooperation between the government and the police in ensuring the safety and comfort of the community from various crimes that can indirectly be sourced from the free use of social media, especially the sale or circulation of sharp weapons on social media. Soerjono Soekanto said that there are five factors that influence law enforcement, namely:¹⁶

- Law enforcement factors, namely the parties that form and apply the law.
- The legal factor itself, which is limited by law.
- Factors of facilities or facilities that support law enforcement.
- Community factors, namely the environment in which the law applies and is applied.
- Cultural factors, as a result of work, creativity and taste based on human initiative in social life.

The previous five factors can actually be minimized when the government, in this case the state, is serious about fulfilling its obligations

¹⁵Julius T Mandjo, Suwitno Y Imran, "Implementation of the 1945 Constitution Article 27 Paragraph (2) Concerning the Right to Get a Decent Work and Livelihood for Humanity", Journal of Assembly, Edition 08, September 2020, p. 84.

¹⁶Tony Yuri Rahmanto, Op. cit. p. 32.

to protect its people. It is understood that nowadays crimes can occur and be committed anywhere, both in real space and cyberspace. This happens because the era of globalization opens up several opportunities for crime, so it takes seriousness by the state to provide protection to its citizens.

3. Community Factor

The community factor is also felt to be an obstacle in law enforcement against the crime of selling sharp weapons which is not included in the exception as described in the law, where there are still many people who are reluctant to report the crime so that causing difficulties for law enforcement officers to take action against the perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media.

Another factor felt by the community is that when the problem is brought to court, it is feared that unwanted things will occur in the form of threats or terror as a result of reporting the sale of sharp weapons on social media which can be said to be illegal and prohibited by law. In addition to fear and reluctance to report this to the police, the lack of public knowledge of the law or things prohibited by law is one of the points that is the reason for the absence of reports to the police regarding the sale of sharp weapons on social media.

Based on the results of an interview with the Gorontalo Police, in this case the sub-directorate III of the General Criminal Investigation Department, in his statement said that related to obstacles or factors that hinder law enforcement against perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media, the lack of public awareness in reporting these actions. "If it's like this, I'll give you an illustration like there is a thug suspect A, we can find him in the central market, he carries sharp weapons everyday, we catch him with sanctions and then we process it, it's fast, there are no problems because it automatically indirectly means sharp weapons found on his body, pasted on his body, it's obvious." "If the problem is for those who sell, because so far we have never handled it, the problem is the lack of concern from the public to report,

What was conveyed by the police above, is in line with the description related to factors that can hinder law enforcement as previously explained, namely related to community factors. This provides an illustration that in law enforcement it is not only law enforcement officers or legal substances that determine the enforcement of law and justice, but public awareness is also the key in law enforcement.

The lack of public sensitivity and concern for criminal acts that occur is not without reason, apart from a lack of public knowledge of the regulations or legal substance that applies, such an ignorant attitude exists because the problem is considered not to be detrimental or influential in the life of the individual. This means that the sale of sharp weapons on social media is currently considered not a problem that has a major impact on people's lives.

4. Law Factor

Existing laws or regulations can have a major influence on law enforcement in the field and realize what the law should and expect. The substance of the law is sometimes ambiguous and difficult to understand by the general public, not even a few law enforcers find it difficult to understand the content and intent of certain laws. Law No. 12 of 1951 or known as the emergency law is the only law that regulates sharp weapons. Until now, there is no update or new law that specifically regulates sharp weapons, so the emergency law is still the umbrella for law enforcement.

Seeing the ignorance of the general public and even law enforcement on the law governing sharp weapons, so that researchers are of the view that a regulation or law that has been around for a long time can affect the law enforcement process in the field, even a relatively new law does not guarantee regulation. This can be known and understood by the public and law enforcers, what about an old regulation. Not only that, no matter how good the law is made it will not be known and understood by the public if there is no socialization or campaign on what is meant and what is the hope of the formation of the law.

Mahfud MD once said that "Law is a political product so that the character of the contents of each legal product will largely be determined or colored by the balance of power or the political configuration that gave birth to it.¹⁷In addition, changes and developments in people's lives also greatly determine the color of legal products. This situation makes the law dynamic. With sensitivity to the problems described in this paper, it is appropriate to form an umbrella legal product.

The Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951 does not have sufficient clarity concrete penalties for possession of sharp weapons based on the type carried by perpetrator. Law exists in society as a tool used to achieve justice. This has become a problem that has resulted in the dilemma of the police in the law enforcement process against the sale of sharp weapons on social media. The explanation regarding sharp weapons in Law no. 12 of 1951 or the emergency law is still very general and relative.

Based on the obstacles in law enforcement of selling sharp weapons on social media that have been described above, the researcher considers that the important point why until now no action has been taken against the perpetrators of selling weapons on social media is the lack of serious attention from the police. The Gorontalo Police are focused on the issue of selling sharp weapons on social media. It has become the duty and responsibility of the police in carrying out existing law enforcement, although there are many factors that can affect the performance of the police in its implementation, the

¹⁷See in Ahmad, Nasran, "Comparison of Judicial Review: A Critical Approach To The Model in Several Countries", Journal of Legality, Volume 14 Number 2, 2021, p. 88.

police are forced to be at the forefront so that the law can be implemented properly and maximally.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research in the discussion above, the authors provide the following conclusions:

1. The resolution of the Special Criminal Investigation Police of the Gorontalo Police has never handled the issue of selling weapons on social media, this is because the issue of selling sharp weapons is not regulated in Law Number 11 of 2008 / Information and Electronic Transactions so that the problem is not included in the law. for the handling of the Gorontalo Police Special Criminal Investigation Department. The absence of action against the perpetrators of selling sharp weapons on social media which is actually a criminal act as regulated in the law is one proof that law enforcement in Indonesia, especially in the matter of criminal acts committed in social media or cyberspace, is not implemented properly.
2. As for the obstacles in law enforcement against the case in question due to the lack of experts in the cyber field, weak government supervision in the virtual field, people who do not understand and care, as well as the limitations of laws that discuss and regulate criminal acts of selling sharp weapons, especially through social media. Regarding the limitations of the law, the researchers think that in the future the issue of selling sharp weapons on social media must be integrated into a more concrete legal product.

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