

THE LEGAL POLITICS OF STATE DEFENSE IN THE CONCEPT OF SOVEREIGNTY OF THE UNITARY STATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

State defense is any effort to maintain state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. The goal to be achieved is to find and analyze state defense arrangements in the concept of Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. and to find and analyze the ideal concept of state defense legal politics in the concept of Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This research uses normative juridical research with statutory, conceptual, comparative, philosophical, and historical approaches. Sources of legal materials used primary, secondary and tertiary sources of legal materials, the analysis used is qualitative. Based on the results of the study, it shows that state defense arrangements are regulated in Article 1 of Law number 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense and Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI in this Law, what is meant by state defense is all efforts to maintain state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. The Ideal Concept of State Defense Legal Politics in the Concept of Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is Defense Law Politics which refers to various juridical policies, where elements of the people must be given proportional space in defense considering the dynamics of the development of an increasingly dynamic national, regional and global strategic environment.

Keywords: *Legal politics, State Defense, Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia*

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INTRODUCTION

Viewed from the point of view of constitutional law, the state is an organization of power, and an organization of power and that organization is a working system rather than state fittings which is a whole, a working system that describes the relationship and division of duties and obligations between each of the tools of the state to achieve a certain goal (Kusriyah, 2017). According to Woodrow Wilson, States are people who are governed by law within a certain territorial boundary. Meanwhile, if we look at it from the point of view of the nature of the State, the state is a container of a nation created by the state for territorial boundaries in achieving the ideals or goals of its nation or it can also be said that the purpose of the state is related to the nature of a state. Similarly, Aristotle's opinion is that the state is formed and maintained because the state aims to provide a good life for all its citizens (Strong, 2019).

The philosophical foundations contained in the preamble to the 1945 NRI Constitution, namely maintaining sovereignty, protecting the entire nation and spilling blood, educating the nation's life, advancing the general welfare, and participating in world peace have not been benchmarked in sectoral laws governing current security that has weaknesses. Law Number 3 of 2002 has focused on the development of state defense. State defense, also called national defense, is any effort to maintain the state's sovereignty, the territorial integrity of a country

and the safety of the nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state (*Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945*, n.d.).

The achievement of legal goals will lead or lead to the achievement of state goals. As a means of achieving state goals, legal goals must be achieved first so that state goals will be realized properly. Therefore, the state defense strategy that can guarantee the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), as well as to respond to future state defense challenges, is the application of the Universal Defense System in the form of a Layered Defense Strategy that synergizes the military defense layer with the non-military defense layer. The Layered Defense Strategy, which combines military defense layers and non-military defense layers, is a manifestation of the participation of all Indonesian citizens in the country's defense efforts by utilizing all national resources to the fullest. It is very clear the role of legal politics in the state defense system in Indonesia in realizing state sovereignty.

Political law is a part of the study of legal science which consists of two disciplines, namely political science and legal science. Moh. Mahfud MD, considers the politics of law to be included in the discipline of law. He argued that legal politics is defined as *a legal policy* that will or has been implemented by the government. These legal politics includes the creation of laws that are intrinsic to the making and updating of legal materials so that they can be adjusted to the needs, and the implementation of existing legal provisions, including the enforcement of agency functions and the guidance of law enforcement (Mahfud, 1998).

The politics of national law was first officially created by the founders of the Indonesian nation, namely Pancasila which is a mirror of the diversity of cultures and customs of the nation in the container of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. Pancasila is a principle that serves as a guide and guides in the formation of the 1945 Constitution, laws, and other regulations. Pancasila is a fundamental norm that builds legal norms under it in a tiered manner so that the legal norms under it do not conflict with higher legal norms. Pancasila is also a *legal mind (rechtsidee)* in the life of the Indonesian nation (*Cita Hukum Adat, Cita Hukum Islam, Dan Cita Hukum Eks Barat Berlaku Di Indonesia Sebelum Indonesia Merdeka. Namun Demikian, Sesudah Indonesia Merdeka, Ketiga Cita Hukum Tersebut, Akan Menjadi Bahan Baku Dalam Pembentukan Cita Hukum Nasional Di Indonesia Yang Biasa Disebut Cita Hukum Pancasila.*” Zainuddin Ali *Mengasumsikan Secara Yuridis Normatif. A. Hamid At-Tamimi, Pancasila: Cita Hukum Dalam Kehidupan Bangsa Indonesia, Makalah Disampaikan Pada BP7 Pusat, Jakarta, 1993,77., n.d.*).

Efforts to realize the unity and unity of each nation have a long historical experience that is not always the same, especially in Indonesia, efforts to unite began during the time of the national movement. At that time, the national fighters realized that unity and unity were indispensable as the main capital to deal with Dutch colonization. In line with the dynamics of the times in the current era, the quality of unity and unity of the Indonesian nation is inseparable from the influence of globalization values which result in the world becoming *borderless (borderless society)*. Currents of democratization and interdependence, as well as environmental issues also play an important role in changing the pattern of interaction between countries where everything is embedded in the construction of globalization as its main impulse. This significantly changes the geopolitical and geostrategic maps of almost all regions, followed by instability that has the potential to become a threat to the existence of a country. This condition, of course, can have a direct impact on the weakening of the quality

building of national unity and unity, which if not seriously watched out can give birth to the seeds of national disintegration (Rudolph, 2003).

The development of the strategic environment at the global, regional, and national levels, is increasingly dynamic and complex, giving rise to threat dynamics from various defense sectors. Article 15 paragraph (1) of the state defense law specifies that in order to establish the general policy of state defense, the President is assisted by the National Defense Council. If Article 15 paragraph (1) specifies that the National Defense Council is established to assist the President in establishing the general policy of State Defense, then Article 15 paragraph (2) adds to the advisory function of the National Defense Council which includes the deployment of all components of state defense.

Article 15 paragraph (3) further specifies "In order to carry out its functions, the National Defense Council shall have the following duties:

a. Reviewing, assessing, and formulating integrated state defense policies so that government departments, non-departmental government agencies, and the community and the Indonesian National Army can carry out their respective duties and responsibilities in supporting the implementation of state defense.

b. Reviewing, assessing, and formulating integrated policies for the deployment of state defense components in the context of mobilization and demobilization.

c. Reviewing and assessing the risks of the policies to be established.

The National Defense Council is headed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Article 15 paragraph (4)) with permanent members, Vice President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Defense, and Commander of the TNI (Article 15 paragraph (6) and non-permanent members, consisting of government and non-government officials deemed necessary in accordance with the problems faced (Article 15 paragraph (6)).

As a sovereign nation, the Indonesian nation needs to have a defense state that is able to support development. The defense of the country is necessary so that the state goals to be achieved are avoided interference and obstacles. These disturbances and obstacles can be in the form of internal and external problems of a nation faced. Therefore, the legal politics that are implemented need to be carried out through a systematic and integrated legal development planning mechanism. Good legal development will support equitable national development in all fields.

Based on the background description of the problem above, the researcher tries to formulate several problems as follows: How is the regulation of state defense in the Concept of Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and How is the ideal concept of state defense law politics in the concept of Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia?

METHOD

The method in this study serves to examine how the data is collected and how the data is analyzed, as well as how the results of the analysis will be implemented. According to Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto in legal research and its essence as scientific research, in a literal sense method means "way" (Irianto, 2009). This research is based on Normative Juridical Law research. Normative legal research includes the study of legal principles, legal systematics, the level of legal synchronization, legal comparison, and Legal History (Nasution, 2008).

Thus, this research prioritizes library materials or documents called secondary data, in the form of primary legal materials, including regarding the provisions of Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense and other regulations related to this research. A normative research approach is an approach in normative research that will allow a researcher to utilize the findings of legal science both empirical and other legal research for the benefit and analysis and explanation of law without changing the character of science as a normative science (Ibrahim, 2006).

This study with titled "the politics of state defense law in realizing Advanced Indonesia in order to maintain the sovereignty of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia". Using normative research can be used in the following approaches: Statutory Approach, Conceptual Approach, Comparison Approach, Case Approach, and Philosophy Approach, Types of Legal Materials In this Research primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials analysis of legal materials used qualitatively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. State Defense Regulation in the Concept of Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

State defense is essentially any universal defense effort, the implementation of which is based on awareness of the rights and obligations of all citizens as well as confidence in one's own strength to maintain the survival of an independent and sovereign Indonesian nation and state. Equality implies the involvement of all people and all national resources, national facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the entire territory of the country as a whole and comprehensive defense unit (Departemen Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2008).

State Defense aims to maintain and protect state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats. The purpose of state defense in maintaining state sovereignty includes efforts to maintain the state's ideological system and the country's political system. In maintaining the state ideological system, state defense efforts are directed at escorting and securing Pancasila as the basis of the state and the philosophy of the Indonesian nation. Any attempt to replace the ideology of Pancasila will face state defense instruments that are ready at any time to defend and defend it, while in maintaining the country's political system, State Defense efforts are directed to support the realization of a democratic, stable, clean and authoritative state government that contains values. A stable, clean, and the authoritative government allows for the implementation of national development properly.

Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution is an article that regulates the defense and security of the Indonesian state, before the second amendment article 30 only explained state defense, but after the second amendment that occurred on August 18, 2000, in the annual session of the MPR-RI article 30 of the 1945 Constitution was amended and equipped with state defense and security, the reason for the improvement was based on conceptual linkages, that defense affairs and state security affairs are inseparable in a state and run and are carried out simultaneously, so that these issues are organized in the same chapter in an integrated manner (*Komentor Atas Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, Loc.Cit, n.d.*).

Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution, which is the legal basis for realizing state defense and security, is as follows: 1) Article 30 paragraph 1 reads: "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the defense and security efforts of the state". 2) Article 30 paragraph

2 reads: "State defense and security efforts are carried out through the universal people's defense and security system by the Indonesian National Army and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as the main force and the people as the supporting force.

This formulation, it seems, is not much different from the old concept of the Universal People's Security Defense System (Sishankamrata). According to the provisions used during the New Order period, Sishankamrata is defined as "the order of the entire State security defense force consisting of the basic components of the trained people, the main components of the ABRI, the special components of community protection, and the supporting components of natural resources, artificial resources, and national infrastructure, in a comprehensive, integrated and directed manner". Thus, the value system underlying our defense politics, in essence, has not changed, even though the 1945 Constitution has been amended and the TNI and Polri have been separated, resulting in a separation between the fields of 'defense' and 'security'. What distinguishes between the two is that there is no longer a trained people as a basic component in defending the country. The latest Defense Law only recognizes three components of defense, namely the TNI as the main component, followed by the reserve component, and the supporting component.

The legal basis for state defense and security in the provisions of the People's Consultative Assembly that is still valid today is tap MPR No. VI of 2000 concerning the separation of the TNI and POLRI article 2 paragraphs 1 and 2 which reads: a. Article 2 paragraph (1) "The Indonesian National Army is a tool of the state that plays a role in the defense of the country" b. Article 2 paragraph (2) "The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is a state tool that plays a role in the selection of security" (Sekretariat Jenderal MPR-RI, 2015).

The legal basis for state defense and security in the Law is as follows: a) Law No.3 of 2002 concerning State Defense Law No.3 of 2002 is an Act regulating state defense which was established on July 8, 2002, by president Megawati Soekarno Putri on behalf of the government with the House of Representatives (DPR) consisting of 9 (Nine) chapters and 29 (two nine) articles Background passed State defense laws are based on consideration. First: that state defense is dotted with the philosophy and outlook on life of the Indonesian nation to ensure the integrity and persistence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Second: defense is one of the functions of state government which is an effort to realize a unified state defense in order to achieve national goals. Third: in organizing state defense, every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state as a reflection of national life that guarantees the rights of citizens to live equally, justly, safely, peacefully, and prosperously.

The regulations in Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning state defense are as follows: 1) Article 1 paragraph (1) reads "State defense is any effort to maintain state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state." 2) Article 9 paragraph (1) reads "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in state defense efforts embodied in the implementation of state defense." 3) Article 9 paragraph (2) reads "the participation of citizens in efforts to defend the state as a security in paragraph (1), is organized through Civic education, compulsory basic military training, service as a soldier of the

Indonesian National Army voluntarily and compulsorily, and, service according to the profession."

Law No.34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army is part of the foundation for the implementation of state defense related to state defense equipment which was promulgated in 2004 by president Megawati Soekarno Putri on behalf of the government with the House of Representatives.

The articles related to state defense in Law No. 34 of 2004 are as follows: 1) Article 1 paragraph 5 of Law No. 34 of 2004 reads "State defense is any effort to uphold state sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and protect the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state, compiled by taking into account the geographical condition of Indonesia as a return country. 2) Article 5 of Law No. 34 of 2004 reads "The TNI plays a role as a state tool in the field of defense in carrying out its duties based on state policies and political decisions". 3) Article 7 paragraph 1 of Law No. 34 of 2004 reads "The main task of the TNI is to uphold state sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and protect the entire nation and all Indonesian blood spills from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state.

B. The Ideal Concept of State Defense Law Politics in the Concept of Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

Article IV Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that "The President of the Republic of Indonesia holds the power of government according to the Basic Law (UUD 1945), the president holds the power to form laws with the approval of the House of Representatives (DPR) and establishes Government Regulations (PP) to carry out the Law (UU) as appropriate". So here it is very clear that the President holds executive power or holds government power. In this connection, the President is the highest holder of governmental power (P. Anthonius Sitepu, 2012).

Talking about the authority and power of the president requires further explanation. According to ibn Kencana, the authority and power of the president can be divided into two types, namely as the head of state and as the head of government. The duties and responsibilities of the head of state include ceremonial matters and state protocols. So it is similar to the authority of the emperors or kings/queens, but it is not related to the authority to administer the government. The authority and power of the president as the head of government is his function as the organizer of legislative duties.

Article 4 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states; "The President of the Republic of Indonesia holds the power of government according to the Basic Law". The meaning contained in the provision is that the president is the head of executive power within the state. In carrying out his obligations, the president is assisted by one vice president. Thus the Vice President is in charge of assisting the president. Only in this case, the constitution does not establish a detailed division of duties. The President holds the power to form laws with the approval of the House of Representatives, reads article 5 of the Constitution (Tutik & SH, 2016).

Essentially state power is in the hands of the head of state. As the teachings of modern constitutionalism developed, the main function of holding the Constitution was to limit the power of such a large head of state. However, if there is no provision expressly prohibited, the

residual power must by itself inherently be considered or construed to fall within the scope of the President's power as head of state. This is what is understood as the original power of the head of state "*inherent power of the President*". In the 1945 NRI Constitution, the original power of the head of state is contained in the regulation regarding emergencies, namely Article 12 and Article 22 paragraph (1). These two Articles give the President a strong position in the Presidential system of government based on the 1945 NRI Constitution.

In connection with that the 1945 Constitution Article 27 paragraph (3) states that "every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the defense of the state". Furthermore, Article 30 paragraph (1) states that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the defense and security efforts of the state". Furthermore, Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense states that "In organizing state defense, the Indonesian nation adheres to a universal defense system that involves all citizens, territories and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and is organized in a total, integrated, directed and continuous manner to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats".

The implementation of state defense is not only aimed at war, but also to realize peace, guarantee the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, securing national interests, and ensure the implementation of national development. State defense serves to realize and defend the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with all its contents as a unit of defense.

Indonesia's defense function is organized with a universal system of popular resistance. This conception of national defense has two functions, namely Military Defense and Non-military defense. The military defense functions carried out by the Indonesian National Army include war military operations and military operations other than war. The core of nonmilitary defense, that is, the empowerment of national resources, which includes the functions of nonmilitary defense forces and civil defense. Therefore, the defense strategy used is a layered defense strategy, that is, a state defense effort that combines military defense with nonmilitary defense as a whole state defense unit. The characteristics of the Layered Defense Strategy are realized through the integration of the utilization of military defense layers and nonmilitary defense layers that support each other in the face of each form of threat (Soedjono, 1978).

From a political perspective, the law is seen as a product or *output* of the political process or the result of the consideration and formulation of public policy. But besides the law as a product of political considerations, there is legal politics that is the line or basis of policy to determine the law that should apply in the state. In democracies, inputs that are considered for legal determination are sourced from and are the aspirations of the people which are channeled through people's representatives and are then processed so that they appear as outputs in the form of legal regulations.

As we know that legal products in Indonesia are political products. The House of Representatives holds the power to form laws and each draft law is discussed by the House of Representatives and the President for mutual approval. Likewise, the President has the right to submit a draft law to the House of Representatives. So the ratification of a draft law into law is a form of mutual agreement between the President (Executive) and the House of Representatives (Legislature). This is the current legal politics as mandated by the Constitution.

This has something to do with the content of laws and regulations concerning the TNI. Based on the role of the Indonesian National Army as a state tool in the field of defense, which makes the Indonesian National Army the main component of the defense system, in carrying out its role there are several functions owned by the Indonesian National Army, as regulated in Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law Number 34 of 2004, namely: a) Deterrent to any form of military threat and the armed threat from outside and within the country to sovereignty, the integrity of the territory, and the salvation of the nation; b) Crackdown on any form of threat as referred to in paragraph 1 letter a; c) Restoration of the state security conditions that were disrupted due to security chaos.

The deterrence function is the integration of defense efforts to prevent or negate the intentions of certain parties who want to attack Indonesia, which rely on political, economic, psychological, technological, and military instruments. The enforcement function is the integration of defense efforts to defend, resist, and overcome any military action of a country that threatens state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and ensures the safety of the nation from all threats, which are carried out through resistance actions, to drive the enemy out of Indonesian territory.

The State Defense Act contained in Article 15 subsection (1) specifies that in order to establish the general discretion of the defense of the state, the President is assisted by the Council of National Defense. If Article 15 paragraph (1) specifies that the National Defense Council is established to assist the President in establishing the general policy of State Defense, then Article 15 paragraph (2) adds to the advisory function of the National Defense Council which includes the deployment of all components of state defense. Article 15 subsection (3) further specifies "In order to carry out its functions, the National Defense Council shall have the following duties: a. Reviewing, assessing, and formulating integrated state defense policies so that government departments, non-departmental government agencies, and the community and the Indonesian National Army can carry out their respective duties and responsibilities in supporting the implementation of state defense. b. Review, assess, and formulate integrated policies for the deployment of state defense components in the context of mobilization and demobilization. c. Reviewing and assessing the risks of the policies to be established.

The National Defense Council is headed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Article 15 paragraph (4)) with permanent members, Vice President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Defense, and Commander of the TNI (Article 15 paragraph (6)) and non-permanent members, consisting of government and non-government officials deemed necessary in accordance with the problems faced (Article 15 paragraph (6)).

Regarding members of the National Defense Council, according to Law No. 3 of 2002, permanent members are limited to the Vice President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Defense, and Commander-in-Chief of the TNI. The organizational structure of the National Resilience Council at its core in accordance with Article 7 paragraph (1) of Presidential Decree No. 101 of 1999 is a. Chairman of the Board: President of the Republic of Indonesia; b. Secretary of the Board: Secretary General Wantannas concurrently members; c. Members of the Board: (1) Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia; (2) Coordinating Minister of State for Political and Security Affairs; (3) Coordinating Minister of State for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs; (4) Coordinating Minister of State for Supervision.

Article 15 paragraph (1) of the State Defense Law clearly mandates that "In establishing the general policy of State Defense, the president is assisted by the National Defense Council". Problems related to state defense require clearer laws and regulations that are appropriate in order to optimally maintain state sovereignty. This achievement is inseparable from the development efforts of the National Defense Council, especially in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The establishment of the National Defense Council needs the support of all parties. The problem that exists today is that there are still overlapping legal aspects of defense itself to policy and a lack of understanding regarding the functions and benefits of the National Defense Council itself.

The construction of the National Defense Council is faced with the goal of realizing a solid and strong defense of the country. Currently, the National Defense Council is just a sounding sound in the Law itself, so it is necessary to plan and strengthen understanding for all parties. Development is carried out by involving the role of all parties to support the country's defense.

State defense must be able to become the main pillar for *deterrence* and *assurance* of that sovereignty. The defense force should be placed in the context of the title of the country's defense force. In the State Defense law, it is clearer to mention the National Defense Council, but at least a good construction of the National Defense Council can be a starting point for more vigorous defense development as mandated by the Constitution. Keeping abreast of new issues of threat both military and nonmilitary is part of the process and managing the country's defense. State defense development is carried out while remaining oriented towards the integration of state defense, namely military defense and nonmilitary defense in order to face threats, both military, nonmilitary, and hybrid threats.

CONCLUSION

State defense arrangements are regulated in Article 1 of Law number 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense in this Law, which means state defense is all efforts to maintain state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. In order to face the threats that may arise, it is very necessary to organize a reliable and high-deterrent state defense. Therefore, it is necessary to build strength and capabilities continuously and continuously in order to maintain and protect state sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

The Ideal Concept of State Defense Legal Politics in the Concept of Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is Defense Law Politics which refers to various juridical policies, where elements of the people must be given proportional space in defense considering the dynamics of the development of an increasingly dynamic national, regional and global strategic environment. Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense, has regulated in detail the National Defense Council which will be classified as an institution that functions as an advisor to the President as Head of State in determining the general policy of defense and the deployment of all components of national defense. The absence of implementing regulations on the regulation of the National Defense Council in the regulations under it must be immediately anticipated legally because this is related to the general policy, guidance, and implementation of the country's defense as a whole. Moreover, considering the

types of threats to the defense of our country is increasingly complex and dynamic, both military, nonmilitary, and hybrid threats. Therefore, the presence of the National Defense Council institution is a necessity. This is intended as an effort to strengthen the institution of the presidency and the President as head of state, especially in formulating the general policy of state defense in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 3 of 2002.

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