

REKAYASA

Journal of Science and Technology
<https://journal.trunojoyo.ac.id/rekayasa>

Rekayasa, 2024; 17(1): 124-130

ISSN: 0216-9495 (Print)

ISSN: 2502-5325 (Online)

A Review of Enforcement of Military Discipline Law to Establish Professionalism of the National Army to Strengthen National Security and Resilience

Sungkono¹, Amin Setyo¹, Herman Suryokumoro¹, Adi Kusumaningrum¹

¹Doctoral Program of Law Faculty of Law Brawijaya University

Jl. Veteran No.1 0-11 Ketawanggede Lowokwaru Kota Malang 65145 Jawa Timur

*sungkono5.navy73@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21107/rekayasa.v17i1.24653>

Submitted January, 17th 2023; Accepted March, 27th 2024; Published April 15th, 2024

Abstrak

Praktik penegakan hukum di lingkungan militer masih belum searah dengan ego sektoral. penegakan hukum belum mampu menjamin ketertiban substantif, kebenaran dan keadilan. Dalam melakukan penegakan hukum di lingkungan militer hendaknya tidak hanya mengacu pada aturan hukum yang bersifat normatif saja, namun yang lebih perlu dilakukan adalah melakukan terobosan-terobosan hukum yang lebih efektif dan efisien. Disiplin seorang prajurit merupakan suatu hal mutlak yang tidak terpisahkan dalam tugasnya menjaga keamanan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. Kajian ini menganalisis bentuk-bentuk ancaman kontemporer terkait keamanan dan ketahanan serta menjelaskan persamaan dan perbedaannya dalam kajian ketahanan nasional yang bertujuan untuk mewujudkan sistem keamanan nasional dan pengembangan sistem keamanan nasional di negara lain. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yuridis normatif, dengan menggunakan pendekatan perundang-undangan, pendekatan konsep, dan teknik analisis berupa interpretasi gramatikal dan interpretasi sistematik. Penelitian ini menjelaskan bahwa bentuk-bentuk ancaman yang terjadi di Indonesia antara lain asal di perbatasan, intoleransi antar suku dan antar pemerintah antar agama, ketimpangan reformasi birokrasi, belum optimalnya penegakan hukum, dan kejahatan transnasional. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ketahanan dan keamanan nasional dipengaruhi oleh profesionalisme Tentara Nasional Republik Indonesia. Kondisi aman suatu negara tidak lepas dari sekedar keamanan dan pertahanan saja namun bersinergi dengan faktor lain yaitu ekonomi, politik, hukum, sosial budaya, ideologi, geografi, demografi dan sumber daya.

Kata Kunci : lingkungan, militer, trans-nasional, demografi

Abstract

Law enforcement practices in the military environment are still not in line with sectoral egos. Law enforcement has not been able to guarantee substantive order, truth and justice. When carrying out law enforcement in the military environment, it should not only refer to normative legal rules, but what needs to be done more is to make legal breakthroughs that are more effective and efficient. The discipline of a soldier is an absolute thing that is inseparable from his duty to maintain the security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This study analyzes contemporary forms of threats related to security and resilience and explains the similarities and differences in national resilience studies which aim to realize a national security system and develop national security systems in other countries. This research is normative juridical research, using a statutory approach, conceptual approach, and analytical techniques in the form of grammatical interpretation and systematic interpretation. This research explains that the forms of threats that occur in Indonesia include problems at the border, intolerance between ethnicities and between governments and religions, inequality in bureaucratic reform, inadequate law enforcement, and transnational crime. This research shows that national resilience and security are influenced by the professionalism of the Indonesian National Army. The safe conditions of a country cannot be separated from just security and defense but are in synergy with other factors, namely economics, politics, law, socio-culture, ideology, geography, demography and resources

.Key words : environment, military, trans-nasional, demography

INTRODUCTION

Within the context of the general society, the responsibility of Law enforcement lies in the hands of the Police, and other relevant State Security Agencies¹. However, aside from the Civilian type of law enforcement, there also exists another type more sui generis in nature. Servicemen just like other members of the Society are subject to the general laws of the land and bound by the jurisdiction of the conventional courts. Additionally, they are also, more specifically this time, subject to a regime of special laws which strictly regulates their profession, conduct, behavior, duties, obligations, rights, and other areas of their job as Soldiers. This refers to law enforcement within the province of Military law. The Status of the Soldier/Service personnel within a democratic cum constitutional framework is a complicated one. On the one hand, upon his enlistment into the Armed Forces it is deemed that there now exist a change in his legal

status which compels that he is subject to the terms of the Military contract" as well as the provisions of relevant Military laws, which serves the dual purpose of regimenting him to military discipline, as well as preparing him as a ready asset for the overall fighting force. On the other hand, given that such soldier still remains a citizen of the State, it is equally deemed that he is not only subject to the same liabilities as other citizens, but more importantly that he is still assured of his constitutionally guaranteed rights that Military service does not attenuate. It is within this complicated web that the punishment of service personnel for Offences comes into scholarly focus.

In obedience to the regime's higher orders, military discipline grew and respect for military authority remained high. This is exemplified in the work of William Westmoreland, who talks about Military discipline that: "Discipline is an attitude of respect for authority which is developed by leadership, precept, and training. It is a state of mind that leads to a willingness to obey an order no matter how unpleasant or dangerous the task that is to be performed. Discipline conditions the soldier to perform his military duty even if it requires him to act in a way that is highly in-consistent with his basic instinct for self-preservation. In the Military, discipline is a fundamental feature of military service. This tradition evolved from a specific historical purpose that separated soldiers from other members of society. First is the fact that military work involving the defense of the country from external aggression and territorial integrity is a difficult job that requires troop preparedness, and a high degree of morale of rank and file, as well as the Corps of Officers. Second, the main task of the military is to fight and most often, especially when the troop call out is based on an emergency, the military objectives are not always entirely clear to both the Commander and his troops, thus there is a necessary measure of discipline so as not to lose focus, and to be able to change strategy in the slightest call. With discipline a military shows responsibility for obedience and does not violate the rules of military discipline. Discipline must be owned by all soldiers the norm of military discipline consists of the orders of the ministry and the obligation to carry out the duties and functions carried out either within the command organization or units or staff as well as the prohibition of something based on or in accordance with applicable regulations. The discipline of a soldier is an inseparable absolute thing in his duty to maintain the security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

This rule will affect military discipline therefore it is an absolute and inseparable thing from the Indonesian National Army in carrying out its duties of maintaining the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Military discipline governs and directs that a Military is always in the legal cultural order and mechanisms of conduct that apply in the military environment, especially in maintaining a balance between rights and obligations on the one hand, and the interests of military duties on the other. This balance gave birth to a cultural understanding, that the mechanisms of life in the military are carried out on the regularity of norms that have been institutionalized as a form of recognition and respect for the supremacy of the law. In the end, this discipline is expected to be able to distance itself from arrogant attitudes and behaviors and a sense of superiority over other components of the nation. Military discipline law is a legal norm that regulates and forces the lifting of gradually regulated sanctions.

RESEARCH METHODS

This legal research is normative juridical research, which is research conducted by inventorying legislation with a research approach in the form of a statutory approach that examines the continuity and interrelationship between legislation and conceptual approaches that examine legal issues using legal theories and concepts made by experts. Furthermore, this study uses legal materials in the form of primary legal materials which are legislation, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 25 of 2014 on Military Discipline Law and secondary legal materials in the form of literature supporting legal provisions in primary legal materials, this legal material is analyzed using legal material analysis techniques in the form of grammatical and systematic interpretation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Forms of Threats to National Security and Resilience

Indonesia is an archipelago of more than 17,000 islands and the largest in the world. The strategic position that is in the cross position connected to the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean is very influential on

the world economic system. Indonesia's geographical location is directly adjacent to 10 neighboring countries in the Asian region, therefore Indonesia is vulnerable to border disputes and security threats. In accordance with the national resilience, the government's efforts to provide security and defense protection are to increase the three main targets of development in the field of security and defense through the Minimum Essential Force (MEF), the contribution of the domestic defense industry, as well as the prevalence rate of drug abuse.

In accordance with Law No. 16 of 2012 on Defense Industry in Article 11 which explains that State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) become the best industries that produce the main tool industry, and Privately Owned Enterprises in supporting the defense industry with the provision of raw materials. Other security-related threats in Indonesia include sara intolerance, procedural democracy, bureaucratic reform inequality, high corruption behavior, not optimal law enforcement in Indonesia. The threat of intolerance to SARA itself in the form of widespread rejection of leaders of different beliefs by 58.4%, then there is identity politics conducted by several regional head candidates in the implementation of regional head elections. The democracy index still has procedural gaps seen from the civil liberties gap of 78.75%, political rights by 72.49%, mass demonstrations that ended in violence by 29.22% in 2015-2017. State Defense Analyst Secretariat of the Directorate General of Defense Forces Kemhan, Pudji Astuti in his interview said that the form of threat that occurs in Indonesia is mainly a threat at the border that affects the integrity of the region. Handling security issues is not only the realm of TNI and Polri but intelligence also contributes greatly in early detection information when there is a threat. The border problem has yet to find a bright spot between Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, East Timor, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, China and Thailand. The impact of the border dispute resulted in the loss of Iritan and Sipadan islands. This shows that the Indonesian nation is less aware of the development of the strategic environment that has an impact on the threat of illegal logging, illegal fishing, illegal smuggling, illegal mining, and human trafficking. The separatism incident in Papua is not much different from other conflict-prone areas. According to Decky Wospakrik, the Free Papua Organization (OPM) is dissatisfied with the policies made by the Indonesian government as long as Papua remains with Indonesia.

The purpose of OPM's resistance to the Indonesian government was to break away from the Unitary State of Indonesia (NKRI). The continuation of opm resistance and struggle took place in various regions in Papua which occurred from 1967 to 2001. Then followed by a series of shootings in mountainous areas deliberately to destabilize security in Papua, they were called armed criminal groups (KKB). The dynamics of Indonesia's future defense threats are demonstrated by the rapid growth of weaponry and also the increasing threat of non-conventional warfare. Tensions between the United States, China and ASEAN countries will also trigger open conflicts over conflicts in the South China Sea. While the domestic threat still handles the threat of separatism from armed criminal groups in Papua as well as natural disasters that take a lot of lives. The needs of defense Alutsista to date are still not sufficient, among others, fighter aircraft, rockets, missiles, destroyers, and radar. This is due to the limited mastery of technology and also the integration of systems. The next threat is the cyber threat to the development of digital technology called the new hybrid of technology that can cause disruption, government spying, economic downturn, and distrust of the government. Cyber attacks that occurred in the period January – August 2018 include: data theft (network trojan) of 31.71%; takeover attack sistem (Access privilege user) sebesar 22,91%; attacks to disable the system with denial of service (DoS attempt) program by 13.98%; information leak attacks by 10.79%; and information leak attempts by 12.62%. Similarities and differences regarding the concepts of security and defense can be seen from the regulations, institutions, and concepts used in their implementation. State Defense Analyst Secretariat of the Directorate General of Defense Strategy Kemhan, M. Erni Sri Murtiningsih in his interview conveyed the similarity of security conception and defense itself can be seen from the regulations and concepts embraced. Based on the regulation, the conception of security and defense is equally based on Pancasila as the basis of the state by embodying all the principles contained in it. Based on the concept embraced by security and defense is based on the opening of the 1945 Constitution paragraph 4. The difference between security and defense conception applied in Indonesia is to look at the regulation / constitution and institutional organization. Based on the prevailing regulations in Indonesia, the concept of security and defense there are differences in meaning by each institution, on the basis of TAP MPR Number VI / MPR / 2000 on the Separation of TNI and Police, TAP

MPR Number VII / MPR / 2000 on the Role of TNI and Police, Law No. 2 of 2002 on the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 3 of 2002 on State Defense, and Law No. 34 of 2004 on TNI. Institutionally the National Police is directly responsible to the President, while the TNI is under the coordination of the Ministry of Defense. The principles implemented to increase resilience include welfare and security principles, family principles, inward-looking, and comprehensive principles.

The nature of national resilience is to organize and organize security and safety based on family that contains the value of justice, wisdom, mutual assistance and responsibility, fostering a life based on the values of self-reliance, as well as its scope thoroughly and integrally. The national resilience index can be described as a condition of national resilience in a fairly resilient condition, although there are 2 gatra namely ideological resilience and socio-cultural resilience that fall into the category of less resilient. According to Dadan Umar Daihani as Head of the National Resilience Measurement Laboratory of the National Resilience Institute (Labkurtannas Lemhannas), ideological resilience is still not resilient. This is due to several factors, among others: the possibility of groups or people who support the basic ideology of Pancasila state and plan to replace with other ideologies measured by using 4 variables, namely: dialogue between religious people, conflict dynamics, dynamics of physical mass conflict, and tolerance. Socio-cultural resilience is still low likely due to a lack of respect for others, orderly and culture of discipline of society that is still low in public spaces, the rise of fake news or hoaxes measured using variable intensity of conflict government officials, drugs, and education. To realize a comprehensive national security and mutual support is not only the responsibility of the TNI and The National Police as the main force but also includes all Ministries, Institutions, the relevant Local Government and community participation as mandated by the 1945 Constitution.

Factors Influencing National Security and Resilience

It is undeniable that Soldiers are disciplined beings, with almost all aspects of their professional lives governed by order (ICRC 2011). While on the one hand military justice and discipline seem to operate independently of each other, on the other hand the two are not mutually exclusive, as they are interconnected and serve as the legal focus on which law enforcement is applied in the Military (Ghiotto 2014). The historical premise of Military discipline and the concept of punishing Soldiers for unlawful acts, as well as illegal acts are rooted in the ancient practices of the Founding Roman Military (Brand 1968). Under the old Roman justice system, Rome's legions of soldiers accused of violations of existing military law had to undergo a brief trial with the result that the punishment was always brutal (Brand 1968). Seemingly explaining the brutality involved in early forms of military discipline, a prominent Military law scholar Joseph Bishop once argued that the popular legal doctrine that states that it is better for ninety-nine guilty people to be free from punishment, than one person to be punished, to be convicted of innocence, has no basis in the sense of Military discipline.

Law Enforcement is the process of efforts to establish or function the legal norms in real as a guideline of behavior in legal relations in public and state life. Therefore, the provisions that have governed it will not stop in the sense of rules that do not move or die, but will still stand tall and walk forward as determined by official institutions and recognized by the state to regulate it. Broadly speaking, that process in law enforcement involves all legal subjects in any legal relationship. Anyone who enforces normative rules or does or does not do something by basing themselves on the norms of the rule of law that applies, then it means having run or enforced the rule of law. Meanwhile, narrowly from the subject aspect, law enforcement can be interpreted as an effort of certain law enforcement officials to be able to guarantee and ensure that the rule of law runs as it has been regulated by the rules. This is to ensure the establishment of the law, if necessary for it, then law enforcement officials are allowed to use forceful efforts. In the point of view of the object, namely from the legal aspect of law enforcement it is the understanding also includes a broad and narrow meaning. In a broad sense, law enforcement also includes the values of justice contained in the sound of formal rules or the values of justice that live in society.

Different things in a narrow sense, then law enforcement is limited to the enforcement of formal and written regulations only and issued by the agency authorized to issue such rules. But in the field of law enforcement it is not as beautiful as described by the theories of law and regulations that have governed

it. There is more than one law enforcement issue and to be able to discuss law enforcement more deeply and more clearly the problem, then by paying attention to what factors can affect the effectiveness of law enforcement. The military sense comes from the Greek "milies" which means a person who is armed and ready to carry out a battle or war, especially in the framework of defense and security. Judging by the growth and development of military law itself, in essence military law is older than the constitutions of the oldest countries in the world. Because the military as a person who is ready to fight for the country or its faction has existed since ancient times before the existence of the constitution. Literally the military comes from the Greek language, in Greek are people who are armed and ready for war, those people are trained from the challenges of facing the enemy, while the characteristics of the military itself have an orderly organization, uniform clothing, high discipline, obey the applicable laws. in war. If these traits are not possessed or fulfilled, then it is not the military, but armed gangs. According to Amiroeddin Syarif, the military is people who are educated, trained and prepared for war. Therefore, for those who hold certain norms or rules, they must be unconditionally subject to a code of conduct that is determined definitively and closely monitored for its implementation. The military or so-called Soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as Soldiers, are citizens who meet the requirements specified in the provisions of the legislation and appointed by authorized officials to devote themselves to the defense of the country. countries carrying weapons, willing to sacrifice their lives and bodies, participate in national development and are subject to military law. Military law develops on a need-based basis because it suits the situation and conditions. Military law is a special law because it lies in its harsh, fast, and different procedures that apply in common law. Military law is a rule of law that is specifically applied to people named "Indonesian National Army", which is a law governing military violations or crimes against the rule of military law by the military, where military crimes themselves can consist of ordinary military crimes and war crimes.

The development of Indonesian state life changed rapidly after national reforms driven by the spirit of the Indonesian nation to organize the life of society and state in a better future. With the determination of the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number: VI/MPR/2000 concerning the Separation of the Indonesian National Army and the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia; Law No. 3 of 2002 on State Defense; and Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Army, the regulation on the Discipline Law of the Indonesian National Army in Law No. 26 of 1997 on The Discipline Law of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia is no longer in accordance with the politics of law. and the growing spirit of reform of the Indonesian nation and cause a change. Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 1999 concerning Policy Measures in the Framework of The Separation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia from the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia and the Change of the Name of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia to the Indonesian National Army, therefore it is necessary to change the provisions governing the Discipline Law of Army Soldiers.

With the replacement of Law No. 26 of 1997 on The Discipline Law of TNI Soldiers is expected to be a legal basis in providing guidance and guarantee of the rights of Soldiers of the Indonesian National Army. The Law on the Replacement of the Discipline Law of Soldiers of the Indonesian National Army is a lex specialist law of military regulations in Indonesia. That Law No. 26 of 1997 on The Discipline Law of Soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia is no longer in accordance with the development of the Indonesian National Army so it is necessary to establish a Law on Military Discipline Law, then replaced with Law 25 of 2014 on Military Discipline Law, to follow up the changes in the law, it is necessary to stipulate the Regulation of the Commander of the Indonesian National Army on Military Discipline Regulation with PanglimaTNI Regulation No. 44 of 2015 dated December 10, 2015 concerning Military Discipline Regulation, as for the definition of Military Discipline according to The Commander of TNI Regulation No. 44 of 2015 dated December 10, 2015. Indonesia's National Resilience is a dynamic condition of the Indonesian nation that covers all aspects of integrated national life, containing tenacity and toughness that contains the ability to develop national strength, in facing and overcoming all challenges, threats, obstacles and disturbances both from outside and from within, to ensure identity, integrity, survival of the nation and country and the struggle to achieve its national goals.

In organizing and organizing its life, the Indonesian nation is inseparable from the influence of interaction with the environment, both in the national, regional and global spheres. To develop his life and

realize various national interests, the Indonesian nation has a way of view, a way of review, a way of sensory response, called Wawasan Nusantara as a national insight. Wawasan Nusantara serves as a guide, guidance, and guide, so that all efforts of the nation continue to lead to the realization of national ideals and achievement of national goals. A goal that has been a pledge or agreement with all Indonesians, to form a state government that protects the entire nation of Indonesia and all Indonesian bloodshed, promotes the general welfare, educates the life of the nation, and participates in implementing a world order based on independence, lasting peace, and social justice. In an effort to achieve its national goals, the Indonesian nation is always faced with various forms of challenges, threats, obstacles and disturbances, both directly and indirectly can harm the integrity, identity, survival of the nation and country. Therefore, it is necessary to tenacity and toughness that contains the ability to develop national strength in aspects and dimensions of national life called National Resilience.

The conception of Indonesian National Resilience is the conception of National Resilience or the development of national strength through the regulation and implementation of welfare and security that is balanced, harmonious and harmonious in all aspects of life as a whole and thoroughly and integrated based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution and Wawasan Nusantara. In other words, the Conception of Indonesian National Resilience is a guideline (means) to improve (method) the tenacity and toughness of the nation containing the ability to develop national strength, with a welfare and security approach. The condition of national life is a reflection of national resilience based on the foundation of Pancasila idii, the constitutional foundation of the 1945 Constitution, and the conceptual foundation of Wawasan Nusantara. The essence of Indonesia's national resilience is the tenacity and toughness of a nation that contains the ability to develop national strength, to be able to guarantee the survival of the nation and the country in achieving national goals. While the nature of the conception of Indonesia's national resilience is the regulation and implementation of welfare and security in a balanced, harmonious, and harmonious in all aspects of national life (Syahrtaria, 2019). Based on the understanding of human relationship with the surrounding nature in the aspect of national life obtained several mappings on three gatra (Trigatra) are relatively static, namely geography gatra, natural resources and population, while based on the understanding of human relationship systems in social life obtained an agreement that in the conception of National Resilience Indonesia all aspects of national life mapped into five social gatra (Pancagatra) that are dynamic and the dominant gatra is ideology, political gatra, economic gatra, socio-cultural gatra, defense and security gatra. The three natural gatra (Trigatra) when combined with five social gatra (Pancagatra) will certainly be eight gatra (Astagatra) which is a comprehensive mapping model of the national living system of the Indonesian nation as a unitary State. The eight gatra (Astagatra) are fully integrated and form the governance of the nation and state society.

CONCLUSIONS

Basically, people want a sense of security because of the need to protect their survival. Moreover, human beings as social beings who not only defend themselves, on a wider level, must be able to live a society, a nation, a developed and dignified state. Defense and security forces are a comprehensive manifestation of all potentials and national forces consisting of both military and non-military human resources, natural resources, artificial resources, supporting facilities, science, and territorial territories used to achieve national goals. National defense is one of the main instruments in creating national security. The relevance and capability of the defense sector performs its functions in parallel according to the defense budget through long-term defense planning. Contemporary forms of threats related to security and defense in Indonesia include border issues, the South China Sea conflict, armed criminal group separatists, SARA intolerance, corruption, illegal logging, illegal fishing, human trafficking, child labor, narcotics trafficking, terrorism and radicalism, cyber threats, to the unfulfillment of the Minimum Essential Force (MEF) alutsista, the lack of enforcement and legal certainty, poverty, the number of layoffs, slow infrastructure development, and uneven results from development.

The discipline of soldiers will affect military discipline, therefore it is an absolute and inseparable thing from the Indonesian National Army in carrying out its duties of defending the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. With discipline a military shows responsibility for obedience and does not violate the rules of military discipline. Military discipline will affect national ideals, namely protecting the entire

Nation of Indonesia and all Indonesian bloodshed, promoting the general welfare, educating the nation's life and participating in implementing a world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice. So it can be said that military discipline greatly affects national security, because national security is a system created to realize national ideals, from various threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances, both directly and indirectly and coming from within the country and abroad.

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