

Legal Development in Strengthening National Resilience Based on the Indonesian Constitution

Wawan Fransisco¹, Fuchry Yahya², Fauzi Syam³

^{1,2}Jambi University Students, Indonesia

³Jambi University Lecturers, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Sep 30, 2023

Revised Oct 27, 2023

Accepted Oct 30, 2023

Keywords:

Development;
Law;
National Resilience;
Constitution.

ABSTRACT

Legal development is not something that stands alone, but is integrated with development directions in other fields that require harmonization. Even though the direction of legal development is based on the outlines of ideas in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it requires alignment with the level of development of society that is envisioned to be created in the future.. This research was carried out using a normative juridical method which was carried out through a literature study which examined secondary data, namely statutory regulations, research results, scientific journals, study results and references. From the research results, it can be seen what the direction of legal development is and creating strong national resilience. There are still various legal loopholes, especially regarding laws and regulations that regulate territorial issues and state sovereignty. For this reason, law enforcement is a process that must be carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations without forgetting our conscience as humans. Law enforcement must be carried out in good faith to build a society with a legal culture.policies.

ABSTRAK

Pembangunan hukum bukan sesuatu yang berdiri sendiri, melainkan terintegrasi dengan arah pembangunan di bidang lainnya memerlukan penyerasian. betapun arah pembangunan hukum bertitik tolak pada garis-garis besar gagasan dalam Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, dibutuhkan penyesuaian dengan tingkat perkembangan masyarakat yang dimimpikan akan tercipta pada masa depan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode yuridis normatif yang dilakukan melalui studi pustaka yang menelaah data sekunder yaitu peraturan perundang-undangan, hasil penelitian, jurnal ilmiah, hasil pengkajian dan referensi. Dari hasil penelitian dapat diketahui bagaimana arah pembangunan hukum dan menciptakan ketahanan nasional yang kuat. Masih terdapat berbagai celah hukum terutama mengenai peraturan perundang-undangan yang mengatur mengenai masalah kewilayahan dan kedaulatan negara. Untuk itu Penegakan hukum merupakan sebuah proses yang harus dilaksanakan sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku dengan tidak melupakan budi nurani kita sebagai manusia. Penegakan hukum harus dilaksanakan dengan itikad baik untuk membangun masyarakat yang berbudaya hukum.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Wawan Fransisco, Fuchry Yahya, Fauzi Syam

Faculty of Law, Jambi University

Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim, Telanaipura, Kec. Telanaipura, Kota Jambi, Jambi

Email: wawanfransisco@gmail.com

I. INTRODUCTION

The direction of legal development is not something that stands alone, but is integrated with the direction of development in other fields, requiring harmonization. Even though the direction of legal development is based on the outlines of ideas in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it requires alignment with the level of development of society that is envisioned to be created in the future. Legal development is not identical and should not be identified with the development of laws or statutory regulations according to the terms commonly used in Indonesia. Forming as many laws as possible does not mean the same as forming laws. The rule of law is not a state of laws. The formation of laws only means the formation of legal norms. However, the social, economic, cultural and political order is not merely a normative order. (Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional Kementerian Hukum dan HAM, 2017).

National resilience must always be fostered throughout time so that the survival of a nation or state is guaranteed. National resilience needs to be developed and improved. Or in other words, the higher the level of national resilience of a nation, the stronger the position of that nation, both externally and internally. Strong national resilience will create steadfastness and fortitude in the context of awareness in maintaining the sovereignty, integrity and integrity of a nation and state.

National resilience, which comes from two terms, namely resilience and national. Resilience comes from the word hold (strong), which means being strong enough to suffer, being able to control oneself, remaining in one's situation, steadfastness and patience. The term national conveys the meaning of the population of a region that already has a government and shows the meaning of unity and unity in the interests of the nation that has become a state. As a conceptual basis strategy to make an analytical blade to solve various kinds of problems (problems) of the Indonesian nation, at least in national resilience itself it is analyzed using eight astagatra approaches or aspects of national life, including 3 natural aspects or (trigatra), the nature of the trigatra itself is static, (Wahidin & Armaid, 2018)

Constitutional changes, as one of the demands for reform, are a reaction to government administration in the past which caused a crisis. These constitutional changes have brought state administration in a more democratic and law-based direction. With these changes is implied the will to make efforts to realize the noble goals and ideals of the founding fathers of the nation, namely a just and prosperous society, materially and spiritually. (Nasution, 2022)

Increase understanding of the history of legal development in world civilization up to the arrival of the legal system to Indonesia, existing legal schools including those without sects, as well as developing legal theories (thought) including how these theories influence the laws that apply in Indonesia. Contribute to building Indonesian legal and constitutional civilization, by preparing legislation, apparatus, culture and infrastructure (Darusman & Wiyono, 2019).

Based on the above background, this research will raise the main problem, namely: Direction of Legal Development in Strengthening National Resilience Based on the Constitution in Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The In accordance with the title and problems that will be discussed in this research and in order to provide useful results, this research was carried out using normative juridical research (normative legal research methods). The normative juridical research method is library legal research carried out by examining library materials or secondary data alone. (Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mahmudji, 2003). Look for literature sources that are relevant to the research topic, such as books, journals, articles and official documents from government agencies or related organizations. Focusing the analysis on information related to the research topic, such as the history of the development of

Indonesian law and legal civilization, the role of law in developing civilization and state administration, renewal of national criminal law, and development of civil law through jurisprudence (Yuniar & Setra, 2020)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal development is based on the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

In the source of legal system in Indonesia, Pancasila is used as the source of all sources of state law as in accordance with the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely Belief in One Almighty God, Just and Civilized Humanity, Indonesian Unity, Democracy led by wisdom in Deliberation/Representation, and Social justice for all the people of Indonesia. (Pusdatin, 2021)

The role of law in development is to ensure that development changes are carried out in an orderly manner. Orderly change can be facilitated by legislation or court decisions or a combination of both. Orderly change through legal procedures, whether in the form of legislation or decisions of judicial bodies, is better than irregular change using sheer violence. The stages of legal development are directed at realizing a national legal system that suits the needs of the Indonesian people. (Kusumatmadja, 1986)

In order to realize the goals of the Indonesian state, every state policy taken by state administrators (including efforts to develop a national legal system) in the effort to implement the Pancasila legal state must be in accordance with the four principles of Indonesian legal ideals (rechtsidee), Pancasila. namely: a). Maintaining the integration of the nation and state both ideologically and territorially; b). Realizing popular sovereignty (democracy) and the rule of law (nomocracy) simultaneously, as an inseparable unit; c). Realizing general welfare and social justice for all Indonesian people; d). Creating tolerance on the basis of humanity and civility in religious life. (Noya & Walakutty, 2022)

Therefore, in administering the rule of law, a national legal system must be built that: a). Aims to ensure the integration of the nation and state both ideologically and territorially; b). Based on the people's agreement, whether decided through consensus deliberation or voting, and the results can be tested for judicial consistency with the rechtsidee; c). Aims to realize general welfare and social justice; d). Aims at realizing civilized religious tolerance, in the sense that it must not privilege or discriminate against certain groups or factions. (Umiyati et al., 2022)

The development of the national legal system originates from two material legal sources, namely pre-independence material legal sources and post-independence material legal sources. The pre-independence material legal sources include a). original customary law, as a living law that has lived and developed in Indonesian society; b). religious law, both Islamic law and other religious law; c). Dutch law; d). Japanese law. Meanwhile, post-independence material legal sources consist of: a) international legal instruments; b). legal developments in the civil law system; c). legal developments in the common law system. (Hamzami, 2022).

2. Legal development is based on the Welfare State

Achieving prosperity and prosperity for all Indonesian people is one of the ideals desired by the founders of the Indonesian state. A development process that only provides opportunities for a small number of community groups to enjoy the results of development and marginalizes other community groups is a denial of these ideals. People's economic researchers are of the view that the economic development process in Indonesia has increasingly moved away from the ideals of social justice, prosperity and well-being for all Indonesian people. This happens because development policies are not in favor of the people and the tendency towards a market economy so that those who are strong will be able to access more productive economic resources, while the people are

considered more as objects of development so they are accustomed to being passive and resigned to accepting the situation. Consequently, poverty and social inequality arise as a result of the development process.(Saparini, 2009)

Amartya Sen has criticized the concept of development which only emphasizes the accumulation of wealth, growth in per capita income of the population and other variables related to income. According to Sen, the development process is all an effort to eliminate "unfreedom" which causes suffering for all elements of society. Development should be measured by how much freedom one has because without freedom people cannot make choices that enable them to help themselves and others. Amartya Sen defines freedom as something related and complementary between: 1) political freedom and civil rights; 2) economic freedom, including the opportunity to obtain credit; 3) social opportunities, such as health facilities, education and other social services; 4) guarantee of openness (transparency), namely interaction between one person and another, including the government, which is characterized by mutual understanding about what is offered and what is expected; 5) security protection, such as assistance in emergency situations and other safety networks.(Amartya Sen, 2000)

3. Legal development is based on humanitarian principles

In power there are triangles which are difficult to co-exist with each other symmetrically, namely politics, law and humanity. The relationship between politics and humanity for cats and mice, the two cannot possibly be compared. Politics often only uses humanity as propaganda to achieve victory. It's just jargon, but when the purpose has been achieved, humanity then transforms into a foreign vocabulary. In a democratic society, law should be above politics, but it is not uncommon for law to be intervened by politics for the sake of lasting power. Even laws were created or engineered to become a political umbrella for legitimacy. Laws should be enforced according to the rules for the sake of humanity, but rigid and positivistic implementation actually creates injustice.(Akbar, 2010)

As the progressive legal perspective places the law for humans, this idea, optics or basic belief does not see the law as something central in law, but rather humans are at the center of the legal cycle. The law revolves around humans as humans at its center. The law exists for humans, not humans for the law. If we hold on to the belief that humans are for the law, then humans will always be tried, perhaps even forced, to fit into the schemes that have been created by the law.(Rahardjo, 2010). In the context of Indonesian law enforcement, Bagir Manan stated that Indonesian law enforcement could be said to be "communis opinio doctorum", which means that current law enforcement is considered to have failed in achieving the objectives implied by the law.(Rizky, 2008)

Therefore, an alternative law enforcement is permitted, namely the Restorative Justice System, where the approach used is a socio-cultural approach and not a normative approach. Restorative justice is an approach to solving problems, in its various forms, involving victims, perpetrators, their social networks, judicial bodies and society. Restorative justice programs are based on the basic principle that criminal behavior not only violates the law, but also harms victims and society. Any effort to address the consequences of criminal behavior should, whenever possible, involve the perpetrator as well as the injured parties, in addition to providing victims and perpetrators with necessary assistance and support.(Sulaiman, 2023).

In the direction of developing national law based on the constitution and humanity, justice must be accessible to all levels of society, including certainty in obtaining justice. The length of the legal process in court sometimes makes it more difficult for people to achieve true justice. Therefore, legal breakthroughs are needed so that the judiciary remains consistent in implementing the principles of fast, simple and low-cost justice. In this way, it will also be avoided that there will be a protracted judicial process which will result in protracted efforts to enforce justice which in the end can actually lead to a denial of justice itself. Justice delayed is justice denied ("justice delayed justice denied" (Rahim, 2022)

4. Legal development has its starting point affirmative action

In the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, it is stated explicitly that one of the foundations for the formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is to achieve social justice for all Indonesian people. This is in line with the goal to be achieved by the concept of access to justice, namely achieving social justice. The economic and development system is illiberal and oppresses the weak and marginalized. Another thing is about the need for affirmative action. In a society that is full of inequality in many aspects of life, formally stating (by law) the necessity of legal equality among members of society, is tantamount to maintaining or perpetuating real inequality in society. (Rahardjo, 2009).

Indonesia is a country that adheres to the concept of a modern religious welfare state. Therefore, the government has the task of building general welfare in various fields (bestuurzorg) with the consequence of giving independence to state administrators in carrying it out. Within the framework of this bestuurzorg, freedom is given to act on its own initiative to participate in regulating the social life of its people. (Rosidin, 2021). In its development, the role of the state in this century is different from the role of the state in previous centuries where the state only acted as a night watchman (nachwachterstataat, (Utrecht, 1960).

5. Legal development reflects Check and balances

The Presidential system adopted by Indonesian politics has formed a configuration of state institutions that mutually control and balance each other. The implementation of checks and balances does not only occur between the executive and legislative institutions but also extends to other state institutions such as the judiciary and auditative institutions as regulated in the constitution. it is hoped that the development of national law can be realized a). guarantee the integration of the nation and state both ideologically and territorially; b). based on the people's agreement, whether decided through consensus deliberation or voting, and the results can be tested for judicial consistency with the rechtsidee; c). can realize general welfare and social justice; d). can realize civilized religious tolerance, (Umiyati et al., 2022)

6. National Resilience and Legal Development in Indonesia

Archipelago insight is very important so that there is a unified view for all regions in Indonesia. Unity of view in politics, economics, social and culture as well as defense and security is a must. Wawasan Nusantara was formed and inspired by Indonesian geopolitics. Geopolitics are national policies and strategies driven by the national geographic aspirations of a country, which, if implemented and successful, will have a direct or indirect impact on a country's political system. Geopolitics is always related to power and strength that promotes ideology or maintains the ideology held by a nation or state in order to maintain unity and unity. (Suradinata, 2011)

When inaugurating the National Resilience Institute (Lemhanas) at the State Palace on May 20 1965, President Soekarno at that time emphasized the importance of the maritime mandala as part

of the geopolitical condition of the Indonesian nation. Soekarno spoke as part of the geopolitical conditions of the Indonesian nation. Soekarno talked about what he called geopolitical destiny by defining geopolitics as knowledge of circumstances, knowledge of everything related to geographic constellations (geopolitical constellations). (National Legal Development Planning Center, Legal Development Agency, 2012)

These signs are strengthened by the existence of four guiding legal principles that must be followed as rules in politics or legal development, namely: a). National law must be able to maintain integration (integrity) of both ideology and territory in accordance with the aim of "protecting the entire nation and all of Indonesia's blood," and the emergence of legal products that have the potential to divide the integrity of the Indonesian nation and state must be prevented. b). National law must be developed in a democratic and nomocratic manner in the sense that it must invite participation and absorb the aspirations of the wider community through procedures and mechanisms that are fair, transparent and accountable. The emergence of legal products that are processed fraudulently, cat-and-mouse and transactions in dark places must be prevented. c). National law must be able to create social justice in the sense that it must be able to provide special protection for weak groups in dealing with strong groups both from outside and within their own country. Without special protection from the law, weak groups will always compete or fight if they are released. freely with powerful groups. d). The law must guarantee civilized religious tolerance between its adherents. There should be no preferential treatment of religions just because it is based on the size or size of the number of adherents Without special protection from the law, the weak group will always be free to compete or fight freely with the strong group. d. The law must guarantee civilized religious tolerance between its adherents. There should be no preferential treatment of religions just because it is based on the size or size of the number of adherents Without special protection from the law, the weak group will always be free to compete or fight freely with the strong group. d. The law must guarantee civilized religious tolerance between its adherents. There should be no preferential treatment of religions just because it is based on the size or size of the number of adherents. (Mahfud, 2010)

National resilience includes all aspects of life, namely IPOLEKSOSBUD HANKAM, which is dynamic with geography, population and natural resources being relatively static, while ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture and defense and security move dynamically. National resilience can be viewed as a currency with two sides, namely security and prosperity. Both must work in balance, where welfare and security contain the main content, namely democratic community participation. (Usman, 2003).

In essence, national resilience is the ability and resilience of a nation to be able to guarantee its survival towards the glory of the nation and state. This is what the Indonesian people have always strived for from the past until now. The decline in awareness of national insight, understanding of the meaning of the Unitary State for Indonesia and the decline in understanding of legal regulations and legislation due to differences in interests and imperfection of regulations and legislation, can be exploited by certain interest groups and in turn harm the state and government. (GBHN, 1998)

7. The Role of Law in Strengthening National Resilience in Indonesia

In supporting the security of the country's sovereign territory from various threats, it is necessary to have policies and commitment to regional legal politics, especially those related to national and state sovereignty. The problem of law enforcement and increasing security in the Indonesian seas (Indonesian waters and EEZ), which covers an area of 6 million km² (3 times the land area) still requires great attention, including law enforcement and security in the Indonesian ALKI. According to UNCLOS 1982, a country's sovereignty covers the air space above archipelagic waters, as well as the seabed and land beneath it, and the sources of wealth contained therein. (UNCLOS, 1985)

In accordance with Article 15 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislative Regulations, sanctions against law violators can only be included in a law. Bearing this in mind, it is appropriate to propose a revision of Law Number 1 of 2009 concerning Aviation in order to accommodate the provisions for criminal sanctions for parties whose planes are forced to land (force down) because they have violated Indonesian jurisdictional airspace.(Aviation Law, 2009).

The investigative authority for Indonesian Air Force officers in cases of airspace violations should be immediately ratified by the legislature. Weak law enforcement against parties found violating Indonesia's jurisdictional airspace is one of the reasons why there are no investigators who understand the issue of violations of air sovereignty. The investigative authority currently lies with the Ministry of Transportation. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Air Force, through the National Air Defense Command (Kohanudnas), only has the authority to arrest planes passing through Indonesian airspace.(Sulastri, 2022)

Indonesia still has a number of territorial boundary issues, both land and maritime, which have not yet been resolved. These various problems are directly related to state sovereignty which must be handled seriously by the government, including by utilizing defense functions, both military and non-military defense functions in an integrated manner in order to achieve maximum results. In handling border issues, Indonesia will remain firm in complying with various applicable international laws, including UNCLOS 1982(Department of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2008)

Handling of security threats at sea and in the air is carried out to ensure law enforcement for those who violate them. The handling strategy is carried out through military and non-military approaches. Protection of border areas and outermost small islands, sea and air areas of Indonesia has been increased in an effort to protect marine resources in Indonesian territory. In this context, protection efforts are carried out by increasing defense strength and capabilities, to carry out supervision and law enforcement as well as increasing the ability to deter, detect and early prevent various threats. Indonesian geopolitics which relies on the principle of an archipelagic state, naturally and based on historical experience, requires the Indonesian people to always implement national efforts, which rely on combined strength. This combined strength is an imperative that is in accordance with the characteristics of an archipelagic country that is vulnerable from various directions. Combined power, in other words, combined insight, is the core of Indonesia's geopolitical power.(Suradinata, 2011).

The importance of geopolitics and geostrategy should also be used as a controlling factor for trade traffic from east to west to the South China Sea and to the Pacific Ocean and vice versa, which passes through Indonesian sea waters. This is all very much related to Australia and New Zealand's trade relations with Europe, both via the Northern route which is close to Singapore and the Southern route via the Lombok Strait. In this context, Indonesia as the leader of a non-aligned country needs to change its approach in line with geopolitical developments and internal free markets connection international. Synergistic cooperation between countries really determines the level of competition between countries and between continents.(Hamengku Buwono, 2007)

IV. CONCLUSION

The current direction of legal development is not yet optimal in supporting the creation of strong national resilience. There are still various legal loopholes that can be exploited by various interested parties, especially regarding laws and regulations that regulate territorial issues and state sovereignty. In closing, we can convey several important things that we must always do in order to realize the development of national law based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

as follows: a). Law enforcement is a process that must be carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations without forgetting our conscience as humans. Law enforcement must be carried out in good faith to build a society with a legal culture. b). Law and justice are like two sides of a coin. Each must be there to complement the other. Law without justice is tyranny, while justice without law is impossible. c). Laws must be enforced regardless of status and background. The law must not be characterized by partiality towards certain groups. The only party that the law fights for is justice. d). Remain at the forefront in building laws that are just and prioritize the principles of protecting and upholding human rights. Our enthusiasm and dedication in upholding just laws is a manifestation of our civility as a great nation The law must not be characterized by partiality towards certain groups. The only party that the law fights for is justice. d). Remain at the forefront in building laws that are just and prioritize the principles of protecting and upholding human rights. Our enthusiasm and dedication in upholding just laws is a manifestation of our civility as a great nation The law must not be characterized by partiality towards certain groups. The only party that the law fights for is justice. d). Remain at the forefront in building laws that are just and prioritize the principles of protecting and upholding human rights. Our enthusiasm and dedication in upholding just laws is a manifestation of our civility as a great nation. Increasing understanding of the role of law in building civilization and state administration, which can be the basis for developing further research regarding the role of law in national development.

References

- Akbar, P. (2010). *Hubungan Lembaga Kepresidenan dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat dan Veto Presiden*. Total Media & P3IH FH UMJ.
- Amartya Sen. (2000). *Development as Freedom*. Anchor Books.
- Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional Kementerian Hukum dan HAM. (2017). *Dokumen Pembangunan Hukum Nasional Berdasarkan Hasil Analisis dan Evaluasi Hukum tahun 2016-2017*. Kementerian Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, 34.
- Darusman, Y. M., & Wiyono, B. (2019). *Teori Dan Sejarah Perkembangan Hukum* (Issue 1). http://eprints.unpam.ac.id/8562/2/MHK0013_TEORI_DAN_SEJARAH_PERKEMBANGAN_HUKUM.pdf
- Departemen Pertahanan Republik Indonesia. (2008). *Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia*.
- GBHN. (1998). *Ketahanan Nasional*.
- Hamengku Buwono, S. (2007). *Merajut Kembali Keindonesiaan*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Hamzami, ahmad irwan. (2022). *Urgensi Percepatan Pembangunan Hukum Nasional* (N. Khasana (ed.); 1st ed.).
- Kusumatmadja, M. (1986). *Pembangunan Hukum Dalam Kerangka Pembangunan Nasional*. Binacipta.
- Mahfud, M. (2010). *Perdebatan hukum Tata Negara, Pasca Amandemen Konstitusi*. Rajawali Pers.
- Nasution, T. (2022). *Pendidikan Pancasila*. July, 1–23.
- Noya, E. V., & Walakutty, A. (2022). *Hukum Berparadigma Cita Hukum Indonesia Demi Tercapainya Keadilan*. 2(2), 69–80.
- Pusat Perencanaan Pembangunan Hukum Nasional Badan Pembinaan Hukum. (2012). *Perencanaan Pembangunan Hukum Nasional 2015-2019*.
- Pusdatin. (2021). *Fungsi Pancasila sebagai Pandangan Hidup Bangsa*. *BPIP Indonesia*, 24. [https://sipejar.um.ac.id/pluginfile.php/1127577/mod_resource/content/2/Pertemuan_5_Pancasila_sebagai_Pandangan_Hidup_dan_sebagai_dasar_negara_Revisi.pdf#:~:text=•-,Pancasila sebagai pandangan hidup berarti nilai-nilai Pancasila melekat dalam,norma dalam b](https://sipejar.um.ac.id/pluginfile.php/1127577/mod_resource/content/2/Pertemuan_5_Pancasila_sebagai_Pandangan_Hidup_dan_sebagai_dasar_negara_Revisi.pdf#:~:text=•-,Pancasila%20sebagai%20pandangan%20hidup%20berarti%20nilai-nilai%20Pancasila%20melekat%20dalam,norma%20dalam%20b)
- Rahardjo, S. (2009). *Penegakan Hukum Progresif*. Genta Publishing.
- Rahardjo, S. (2010). *Penegakan Hukum Progresif*. Kompas.
- Rahim, M. I. F. (2022). *Jaksa Dr. Ibnu Catatan 3 Tahun Menuntut* (Kahar Muzakir (ed.)). Humanities Jenius.
- Rizky, R. (2008). *Refleksi Dinamika Hukum (Rangkaian Pemikiran dalam Dekade Terakhir*. Perum Percetakan Negara Indonesia.

- Rosidin, U. (2021). AGAMA DAN IDEOLOGI NEGARA SEBAGAI PEDOMAN MEMAJUKAN KESEJAHTERAAN UMUM. *Jurnal Majelis Media Aspirasi Konstitusi*, 2(2), 163.
- Saparini, N. N. dan H. (2009). *Kesenjangan Ekonomi Sosial dan Kemiskinan*”, *Ekonomi Konstitusi: Haluan Baru Kebangkitan Ekonomi Indonesia*. Soegeng Sarjadi Syndicate.
- Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mahmudji. (2003). *Penelitian Hukum Normatif, Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sulaiman, R. B. (2023). *Indonesia Criminal Law Review RESTORATIVE JUSTICE : IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN*. 2(1).
- Sulastri, L. (2022). *Analisis Kewenangan Penyidikan Dalam Pelanggaran Wilayah Udara Indonesia (Tinjauan Peran Penyidik PNS dari Kementerian Perhubungan dan TNI AU)*. 16(2), 267–286.
- Suradinata, E. (2011). *Hukum Dasar Geopolitik dan Geostrategi Dalam Kerangka Keutuhan NKRI*. Suara Bebas.
- Umiyati, H., Supardin, & Hamsir. (2022). Masa Depan dan Etika Profesi Penegak Hukum di Tengah Abad Milineal. *Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 1(8), 2460–2475. <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/notarius/article/view/29162>
- UNCLOS. (1985). *Undang-undang Nomor 17 tahun 1985 tentang Pengesahan UNCLOS 1982*.
- Undang-undang Penerbangan. (2009). *Undang-Undang No. 1 Tahun 2009 tentang Penerbangan*.
- Usman, W. (2003). *Daya Tahan Bangsa*. Program Studi Pengkajian Ketahanan Nasional Universitas Indonesia.
- Utrecht, E. (1960). *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Negara Indonesia*. FH PM UNPAD.
- Wahidin, D., & Armaidly, A. (2018). Ketahanan nasional dan bela negara. *Wira*, 1–62. <https://www.kemhan.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/wiraedisikhusus1.pdf>
- Yuniar, R., & Setra, G. P. Y. (2020). Mind-Mapping Nilai Penting dan Pengaruh Stakeholders dalam Pengelolaan Degradasi Pembangunan Daerah Perbatasan Jayapura Guna Meningkatkan Ketahanan Nasional. *Jurnal Kajian Lemhannas RI*, 41(National Defense), 47–60.