

Make a Prosperous State Through National Security

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ABSTRACT-- *The ideals of the Indonesian state are to realize a nation that is whole, a just, prosperous, prosperous, orderly and peaceful society. Efforts made in realizing the nation's goals are through the national security system, which until now has not produced new regulations that are in line with the expectations of the community. To create a prosperous society, it is necessary to strengthen regulations in the field of national security. Issues to be discussed are: 1) How does the State exist in maintaining national security? and 2) How does National Security affect the welfare of the State ?. The research approach method used is the doctrinal approach to law. The state is present in maintaining national security by means of the state having the means of state security such as the existence of the Indonesian National Army, and the Police of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition to ensuring legal certainty the government is planning a Draft National Security Act. National Security greatly influences the welfare of a country, this is clearly seen where threats coming from both outside and within the country have a strong enough potential to destroy the country's stability. With good and stable national security, the implementation of a country can run well, mainly economic, industrial, educational and other processes, so that it can support the welfare of society.*

Keywords: state, prosperity, national security

I. INTRODUCTION

The ideals of the Indonesian state are to realize a nation that is whole and that its people are just, prosperous, prosperous, orderly and peaceful. Based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution Results after Amendment. To realize a prosperous Indonesian society, it is necessary to continually increase efforts in the field of law for the sake of order and the main purpose of the Indonesian nation. The State of Indonesia is a state of law, meaning that every aspect of life in the nation and state and the behavior of every Indonesian citizen is regulated and monitored by law.

After the Amendment as the basis of the Indonesian state. The intended purpose of the state is affirmed in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution Results After the Amendment to the Alenia 4th parts of the first sentence reads:[1]

"That to form an Indonesian state government that protects all Indonesian people and all of Indonesia's blood spills and to advance public welfare, educate the life of the nation, and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice ".

Meanwhile, to advance public welfare to achieve the ideals of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, it is

necessary for people who uphold the law, law enforcement, and justice to be implemented, including law enforcement against corruption, because corruption is a state disease so that national economic development slumped make people fall into poverty.

Furthermore, with increasing community legal awareness, it is hoped that order and justice can be created in people's lives, because in the law there are regulations regarding living together in society and these rules can be imposed and have sanctions if they are not implemented or carried out in violation of applicable legal rules.

The discussion of the national security system has been going on for more than a decade. But until now has not produced new regulations that are in line with expectations. The Draft National Security Law (RUU Kamnas) initiated by Minister of Defense Juwono Soedardono since 2004 is aimed at giving birth to the design of a new national security system that is able to deal with various typologies of problems and threats both conventional and non-traditional security threats. Globalization and democratization that hit the world affect and color the policy and security maps of each country where each country has interdependence with each other.

A security expert, Barry Buzan divides the security sector into five fields; military, political, environmental, economic and social. Military approach means only one of them in the national security system.[2] The role of the military is focused on the capabilities of defense institutions, threat assessment and others. Socio-cultural and religious relations are needed to understand the dynamics of threats and the interaction of security factors. Culture of violence often experiences latent typologies of conflict because it is deeply rooted, especially in demographically and ethnically divided societies.

In addition, security cannot be understood in a narrow sense, only from the point of view of the State, assuming that if the people are prosperous (a state of full stomach), security will be created. The actions of the security forces themselves are seen as threatening the security of individuals or citizens. Security is not seen in a community perspective. The community is less invited to be aware of when, how and what kind of security threat it is. Security problems arise after a case of apparatus violence against the community.[3]

Based on such facts, the discussion of the National Security Bill is expected to involve as many elements as possible both from the state and elements of civil society (stakeholders). Therein lies the problem, when it involves so many components in the last seven years, but it has not

yet given birth to the design of the National Security Act which is in accordance with the needs and demands of the people in Indonesia. The process of making political regulation like that is not only to avoid weaknesses in it, but at the same time the presence of a national legal system which is an identity, a determinant of national capabilities in international relations and efforts to strengthen ideology and thinking from negative influences from abroad.

Defense and security systems must be directed to ensure the upright and strengthening of a nation state from the "external threat" and "domestic threat". Burhan D. Magenda mentioned the importance of thinking about "software", especially national ideology and political, economic and socio-cultural systems. For "hardware", the most important are functional institutions which are national resources such as the state apparatus, political community (CSOs and NGOs) and political parties. It also requires an economic society and civil society. Other dimensions needed to strengthen national defense and security are food security and energy security.[4]

The dynamics of such security problems change the concept of national security from state center security to people centered security. Consequently, security becomes comprehensive security and security management requires collaboration between actors and security institutions. In this context, national security is interpreted as a basic need to protect and safeguard the national interests of a nation by using political, military and economic strength to deal with threats both from within and outside the country. This view supports the argument that national security in a democratic country generally includes state security, community security and human.[5]

Based on the explanation above, there are several influences in creating the welfare of a country if its national security is well maintained. For this reason, the writer is interested in taking the title **"Creating a Prosperous Country Through National Security"**. Through National Security, let's improve the welfare of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Methods approach method used is the doctrinal approach to law. This method emphasizes the conception that law can be seen as a set of laws and regulations that are arranged systematically based on a certain order.[6] The sequence must have a characteristic, namely the existence of harmonization or synchronization both vertical synchronization and horizontal synchronization.[7]

Vertical synchronization requires higher legislation. As the main source of a system of laws and regulations referred to as the grundnorm which covers all the laws and regulations arranged in a hierarchical pyramid. Horizontal synchronization is defined as a match between the same level of legislation. There must be no conflict between equal laws and regulations.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. *The State Is Present in Maintaining National Security*

Until now, debates and polemics on the concept and definition of national security have not produced an agreement. Difficulties in producing a clear and objective understanding of national security have a significant effect on the difficulty of producing the National Security Law regulations as expected. For some military circles, understanding national security is still limited in the perspective of the State administration function. Defense is understood as one element of national security. In contrast to the police, understanding of national security departs more from functional conceptions. High-ranking officers and thinkers of the National Police depart from the understanding that "defense" is an effort and "security" as a result of these efforts. Efforts to build national security in a system will restore the concept that was once known as defense and security.[8]

Polemic about the terms and concepts of national security is very attention-grabbing experts and practitioners. Lieutenant General (Ret.) Agus Widjojo from the TNI said that the term national security developed in the post World War II period. With the experience of various wars between countries, the security of a country is placed in relation to and overcoming threats from other countries. According to Agus Widjojo, the focus of security is on the State and the target of sovereignty is felt as the right of a State. In simple terms, national security consists of defense and internal security. Defense is an attempt by a State to maintain the continuity of relations and sovereignty from military threats from abroad.

Whereas internal security is an attempt by a State to overcome internal threats that threaten the permanence of its life. Because the State has a national legal system, every threat that comes from within the country is essentially an act of violation of the law that is responded to by law enforcement efforts. The problem is, a good country, but does not guarantee the enforcement and protection of the human rights of citizens, so that the concept of human security emerges. In this concept, the sovereignty of the State is changed in its perception as an obligation of a State to protect and uphold the human rights of the citizens of that country. While the notion of joint security (collective security) and regional security is at the level of inter-State.[9]

According to Farouk Muhammad (at that time served as Governor of PTIK) from the National Police, that State security was only one area of security, namely efforts to guarantee the security of the State as an entity. Although interrelated, State security is in a different domain from public security. State Security concerns the existence/survival and tranquility of individuals/groups of people (in general) living in the State. The group of people in the first domain is called the people who are bound by political delay, while the second group is called the people who are bound by social delay.

Therefore, for Farouk Muhammad, threats to state security are not necessarily a disruption to the security of people/groups/ communities.[10] Such a conception of security building is based on MPR TAP formulation No. VII, which is a follow-up to the separation of the TNI-POLRI that affirms, "maintains public order and security". Likewise, the formulation of the 1945 Constitution article 30 paragraph 4: "maintaining security and public order."

Approach that allows to understand the form of security, seen from the escalation of disruption. The forms of threats to state security can be in the form of piracy, smuggling, drugs, illegal logging, illegal mining/fishing, illegal immigrants and others. External threats that are included in the issue of State security are such as military invasion, military aggression and cross-border violations. State threats originating from within the country (internal) are such as armed uprisings, separatist movements, internal violent conflicts such as in Poso, Aceh and Papua, terrorism and others.

Although as a tool of the State, the duties and roles of the National Police are not entirely related to State security. Most of the duties of the police are to guard the kamtibmas and law enforcement. The purpose of law enforcement is not much related to state security, but is related to the guarantee of social order and justice which are part of the welfare aspect. The concept of the role of the National Police in siskamrata is actually no longer relevant to current developments. In the era of democracy that upholds humanity and human rights, the understanding of the people of the universe (people power) is not commonly adopted. Siskamrata in the context of the 1945 Constitution is better understood as a defense system of the Universe.

While the definition based on the National Security Bill is the nation's commitment to all kinds of simultaneous, consistent, and comprehensive efforts, all citizens who serve the strength of the nation's components to protect and preserve the existence, integrity, and sovereignty of the nation and state, effectively and efficiently from all threats including nature, source, dimensions and spectrum. The conception demands and places national security responsibility on all components of the nation, not only on the TNI and POLRI.[11]

Former Minister of Defense Prof. Juwono Sudarsono gave his thoughts on a comprehensive national security system which was based on four ideal functions of government, as follows:

- 1) National Defense is the function of the State government in facing threats from abroad in the context of upholding national sovereignty, safety, honor and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.
- 2) State Security is the function of the Government of the State in facing domestic threats.
- 3) Public Security, namely the function of the State government in maintaining and restoring public safety, security and order through law enforcement, protection, protection, and community service.

- 4) Human Security, namely the function of the State government to uphold the basic rights of citizens.[12]

Based on the above conception and explanation, national security covers very broad aspects of people's lives, so the scope of national security (the National Security Bill) includes: (a). human security; (b). public security; (c). inward security; and D). outgoing security. Human security is a dynamic condition that guarantees the fulfillment of the basic rights of every individual citizen to get protection from various threats in the national security domain.

Public security is a dynamic condition that guarantees the realization of public security and order, the delivery of services, community service, and law enforcement in creating national security. Inward security is a dynamic condition that guarantees the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of all nations and nations from internal threats in creating national security. Outgoing security is a dynamic condition that ensures the upholding of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and safety of all nations from foreign threats in the framework of the realization of Indonesia's national security.[13]

The new design of a national security system is basically not only in order to follow the dynamics of threats at the national, regional and international levels but must be based on national doctrine and philosophy. Although, our nation's ideology has not yet been revitalized and further developed into the present condition and existence of the nation, nevertheless Pancasila is still the source of all sources of law in Indonesia. The trends of globalization, information technology, democratization and so on cannot change our basic view and identity as a nation. In Pancasila there are conceptions of human values, national values and democratic values as well as social justice for all citizens of the nation.

Thus the national security system is not solely determined solely by external dynamics and threats and the influence of globalization or other ideologies, such as now where the types of threats are asymmetrical threats, but nevertheless the national value system, self-identity, nationalism and national philosophy remains the main aspect. Therefore, we must be optimistic that with the ideology of the nation and the mindset of the nation it will encourage the birth of transformation of new thoughts and ideas that answer the need for a new national security system.

In relation to the democratic system, the national security system must be formulated in a professional, effective and accountable way from concept to operationalization. Maximizing the role and function of national security institutions will guarantee the upholding of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and protection of citizens, as well as the conditions of domestic security and law enforcement that are increasingly stable.

Even though in reality, the economic and welfare aspects that support the national security system are still limited, but the progress of a nation, including in the

context of national security is about the importance of changing the way of thinking. Changing the way of thinking is a big challenge in a reform or momentum of change. It seems that the new design of national security needs to be preceded by reforming the mind-setting.

In the broader context of our slowness in consolidating democracy, also in the aspect of national education is not yet created, among others; free and active civil society; A free and autonomous political society; key political figures who are subject to and obey the rule of law; bureaucracy that supports democratic governance; and institutionalized economic society. Through such adequate national potential, it will be possible to develop a participatory security strategy, by involving the broadest active community participation in the national security regulation process.

In the construction of an ideal national security system, if the Security Sector Reform component is to be fulfilled; First, the statutory provisions are based on the rule of law. Second, the ability to develop policy development (policy development), compile, plan defense and security. Third, the realization of the professionalism of the implementing actors. Fourth, the ability and effectiveness of supervision, and. Fifth, transparent and professional budget management.[14]

The National Security Bill is expected to be a starting point for efforts to build close relations and coordination between national security institutions. The most prominent issues in the management of government in the national security sector are the slowness of state reaction and the weak coordination across sectors. Therefore this system seeks to build a synergistic and fast and accountable model of cooperation in carrying out the national security function.

As explained by the Propatria Institute, the National Security Law is intended to provide law for several implementation of agency duties that have not been regulated at the level of the law but are also not compiled fully from the void of legislation, both existing laws, will be amended and which will be drawn up in the term. time in the future.

Until now, the National Security Bill which is expected to be the main regulation of the Indonesian national security system has not yet been realized and decided upon. The problem lies in the weak political awareness of the DPR in discussing the Draft National Security Bill to its conclusion. The National Security Bill also still has many weaknesses, where there are many articles that have the potential to be multi-interpreted. The law should be formulated in clear and correct language, and with articles that do not cause multiple interpretations. As the initial spirit of the new design of National Security was the birth of a law that addressed the previous national security law (TNI/POLRI, Intelligence) which had not been able to be integrated into a system of coordination between security actors (interagency cooperation).

The Indonesian people, specifically the structure and culture of the government bureaucracy, still face major

obstacles in building synergies and coordination that are useful for effective management of national security.

The development of national security reforms as above, shows that there are still many security reform agendas in the context of Indonesia's democracy that still remain. This is an important agenda that needs to be continually responded to so that the democratic life process in Indonesia can be more substantial, namely the creation of a reliable national defense and security system. Globalization and the rapid flow of information today require all the nation to think about the completion of regulations and national security reforms.

2. *National Security Affects State Welfare*

In traditional concepts, scientists usually interpret security which can be simply understood as an atmosphere free from all forms of danger, anxiety, and fear as a condition of absence of physical (military) threats originating from outside. Walter Lippmann summarizes this tendency with his famous statement, "a nation is in a safe condition as long as the nation cannot be forced to sacrifice the values it deems vital, and if it can avoid war or if forced to do so, it can come out victorious".

In the same spirit, the national security column in the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences defines security as "the ability of a nation to protect its internal values from external threats. Three important features of the traditional understanding are: first, identification of national "as "The state"; secondly, threats are assumed to originate outside the territory of the state; and, thirdly, the use of military force to deal with these threats. to deter or defeat to attack.

The concept of the welfare state solving social problems, such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, and neglect was not done through social projects partially short term. Actually the idea of a welfare state is not a new idea. The idea of a welfare state was born around the 18th century. According to Bessant, Watts, Dalton and Smith, the basic idea of the welfare state dates back to the 18th century when Jeremy Bentham promoted the idea that the government has a responsibility to guarantee the greatest happiness of the greatest number of their citizens.

Bentham uses the term "usefulness" to explain the concept of happiness or well-being. Based on the principle of utilitarianism that he developed, Bentham argues that something that can cause extra happiness is something good. Conversely, something that causes pain is bad. According to him, government actions must always be directed to increase the happiness of as many people as possible. Bentham's ideas about legal reform, the role of the constitution and social research for the development of social policy made him known as the "father of the welfare state".

The modern state is the personification of the rule of law.[15] That is, the state in all its activities is always based on law. The state in this context is commonly referred to as the rule of law. In the development of thinking about the rule of law, there are two groups of

rule of law, namely the formal rule of law and the rule of law. This material state of law is also known in terms of the welfare state. According to Jimly Asshiddiqie, the idea of the welfare state was the influence of socialist understanding that developed in the 19th century, which was popular at that time as a symbol of resistance against the Capitalist-Liberalist invaders.

In a legal perspective, Wilhelm Lunstedt argues:

"Law is nothing but the very life of mind in organized groups and the conditions which make possible peaceful co-existence of masses of individuals and social groups and the corporation for other ends than mere existence and propagation."

In this understanding, Wilhelm Lunstedt seems to illustrate that to achieve Social Welfare, the first thing to know is what drives people who live at a certain level of civilization to achieve their goals. Lunstedt's opinion about social welfare is almost the same as Roscoe Pound's opinion, however, he wants to emphasize that factually the desire of most people, namely to live and develop it properly.

Seeing this view of social welfare, it can be concluded that the field social welfare includes a general enthusiasm for trying with its arguments and the existence of security guarantees, so that it can be proven that law order must be based on a certain scale of values, which is not formulated with formulas an absolute formula but with due regard to the interests of society which changes according to changing times, circumstances, and changes in national belief.

The main key in the welfare state is the issue of guaranteeing people's welfare by the state. Regarding this matter, Jurgen Habermas argues that guaranteeing the welfare of all the people is central to the modern state. Furthermore, according to Habermas, the welfare of all the people referred to is manifested in the protection of the risk of unemployment, accident, illness, old age, and death of the breadwinner must be covered largely through welfare provisions of the state.[16] Furthermore, CA Kulp and John W, the risks are categorized into two groups, namely the groups at fundamental risk and the special risk groups.

In a welfare state, according to Sentanoe Kertonegoro, both risk groups must get attention to overcome. The reason is that the fundamental risk is collective macro-nature and is felt by the whole or most of the community as an economic risk. While the specific risk is the risk that is more to the individual macro, so the impact is felt by individuals or business units.[17]

Thus, in essence the welfare state can be described as an influence of human desires that expect security, peace and prosperity to be guaranteed not to fall into misery. The reason can be described as a driving force as well as a goal for humans to always strive for various ways to achieve prosperity in their lives. So when these desires are guaranteed in a country's constitution, those desires must be guaranteed and the state is obliged to realize these desires. In this context, the state is in stages as a welfare state.

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia also adheres to the understanding of the Welfare State. This was confirmed by the Pioneer of Independence and the Founders of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that the democratic state to be established was the "Welfare State" (*walvaarstaat*) not the "Night Guard State" (*nachtwachterstaat*). In the choice regarding the conception of the Indonesian welfare state, Moh. Hatta uses the term "Governing State".[18] The Welfare State details of the 1945 Constitution can be found in several articles, especially those relating to the socio-economic aspects.

With the inclusion of welfare in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, according to Jimly Asshiddiqie the Indonesian Constitution can be referred to as an economic constitution and even a social constitution as also seen in the constitutions of Russia, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Albania, Italy, Belarus, Iran, Syria and Hungary. Furthermore, according to Jimly, as far as the content style is regulated in the 1945 Constitution, it seems to be influenced by the writing style of the constitution which is commonly found in socialist countries.[19]

In the 1945 Constitution, social welfare is a special title for Chapter XIV, which contains article 33 on the economic system and article 34 on the concern of the state for the weak group (the poor and neglected children) and the social security system. This means, social welfare is actually a platform for economic systems and social systems in Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesia is actually a country that embraces the understanding of the "Welfare State" with the model "Participatory Welfare State" which in the social work literature is known as Pluralism of Welfare or welfare pluralism.

This model emphasizes that the state must continue to take part in handling social problems and administering guarantees socially, even though the operation still involves the community, according to Mubyarto, the two articles are a causal relationship which is the basis of the ratification of the 1945 Constitution by the founders of the state, because the merits of the National Economy will also determine the level of Social Welfare

Even though the construction of nationality and nationalism may not always be fully realized in the construction of state. In addition, military threats may also not be the only type of threat faced by the state and its citizens. Perhaps traditional definitions such as which has been known for decades in the West can only be understood especially by remembering the history of the formation of Western countries, which departs from Wesphalian's conception of "nation-state". Only a small fraction of them still face fundamental problems regarding the formation and institutions of state organization. Even in cases like Quebec in Canada, efforts to strengthen state identity are carried out in a non-violent manner. The Soviet Constitution, and later Russia, recognized the right to peaceful secession.

Military threats are only part of the threat dimension. Later a new perspective emerged: human security. Different from the previous perspective which tends to

see the state as the most important element, "human security" which sees the importance of human security. In this perspective citizens' welfare is something that is considered important. They can face threats from various sources, even from the repressive state apparatus, disease epidemics, widespread crime, to natural disasters and accidents.

Contemporary discourse that provides security definitions flexibly and loosely, by including elements and perspectives that are not found in traditional discourse. For Caroline Thomas and Jessica Mathews, for example, security is not only related to the military-external nexus but also concerns other dimensions. Security, according to Thomas and Mathews, is not only limited to the military dimension, as is often assumed in discussions about the concept of security, but refers to all dimensions that determine the existence of the state (including) efforts to strengthen internal security through national development, food availability, facilities health, money and trade, as well as through the development of nuclear weapons.

Thomas and Mathews might begin to acknowledge the existence of non-military threats, but they both do not completely abandon the tradition which regards the state as the most important entity. Their contribution mainly lies in the scope of security which is no longer limited to the military dimension. Terms which then emerge such as environmental security, food security, energy security, and economic security indicate that a social and / or political entity can face threats in various fields of life.

Of course, the threat can come from within and outside the country. Later various terminology emerged; for example cross-national threats as threats originating from outside the country and echoing within a country. In principle, this threat comes from outside the boundary but can cause serious problems within the national territory of a country. They can threaten the security component as previously identified the physical foundation, ideational foundation, and institutional foundation.

Considering all this, it will be seen that individuals and a social entity (society and state politics) may have to face a broad spectrum of threats, ranging from threats that are non-physical to those that are physical in nature, which are principally acts of violence or anything related to use of weapons. Because of that, contextualization becomes important. In addition, it is possible that the nature of a threat is more related to the threat to the state but does not constitute a direct threat to citizens. Conversely, it may also be a threat that is essentially a threat to the lives of citizens but not necessarily a threat to the state.

The meeting point between contemporary and traditional discourse is state adequacy. The government, as a representative of the public to carry out state policy, has the obligation to fulfill the element of "adequate statehood", especially how to create a balance between the ability to use force, infrastructure strength, and unconditional legitimacy.

Sources of threats to what have been known as "national security" are becoming increasingly widespread,

not only covering threats from within and / or outside but also azimuthal threats that are global without being categorized as external or internal threats. In line with that, the nature of the threat also changed to multidimensional. Threats are becoming increasingly pluralistic, and cannot be limited solely as a military threat, Ideology, politics, economics and culture are dimensions that remain relevant to be discussed.

Like military threats, ideological and / or political threats can occur in various forms. A country may face political threats in the form of certain pressures to change the goals or structure of its political institutions. In its most extreme form, this political threat mainly occurs if there are differences in organizing principles between antagonistic countries. What Libya and Syria are doing with some moderate governments in the Middle East (Lebanon, Jordan) and America against radical regimes in Latin America and the Caribbean (Cuba, Chile, Guatemala, Haiti). In a more lenient form, the political requirements that accompany all bilateral and multilateral assistance may be categorized as political threats.

External threats that are no less important are economic threats. But unlike political and military threats from outside, these external economic threats are rather difficult to clearly define. Even so, it is difficult to say that this threat to national security has direct implications for the survival of the country. In addition, external economic threats are ambiguous, and do not meet the criteria of cross boundary, and at the same time also do not meet the criteria for using violence.

Moreover, some contemporary phenomena more closely resemble normal economic dynamics than are truly a threat in the traditional sense, both to dominate territory and to change state institutions. It is impossible to answer satisfactorily whether the economic crisis is a conspiracy to destroy the Indonesian state, or is simply an inevitable consequence of contemporary economic dynamics and the fragile arrangement of the Indonesian economy. Economic threats may only have military implications, for example if the material loss causes a shrinking budget or closes logistical supplies needed for military development or operations.

In the midst of the need to prepare for internal security, military threats from outside are something that must always be taken into account, although at the same time it must be admitted that for several years to be counted in the future it is difficult to imagine war in the traditional sense. Occupying a foreign territory (occupation) becomes something morally that the claim gets sharper and economically more expensive. Armed conflict, if it has to occur, will most likely be limited, take place in a short time, and use high technology.

The United States is expected to continue to play an important role in the Asia Pacific region, both because of the potential for instability on the Korean Peninsula, its traditional relations with Japan and South Korea, its concern over the appearance of China as a regional hegemonic power, and because of its economic interests in the region. Military threats from outside towards Indonesia will likely be an indirect threat due to regional

instability. Included in this category are, among other things, arms races that can occur due to injustice on the Korean Peninsula and East Asia, prospects for resolving Taiwan's problems, and possible border accidents with countries bordering Indonesia.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, the author can conclude the following :

1. The state is present in maintaining national security by means of the state having the means of state security such as the existence of the Indonesian National Army, and the Police of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition to ensuring legal certainty the government is planning a Draft National Security Act.
2. National Security greatly influences the welfare of a country, this is clearly seen where threats coming from both outside and within the country have a strong enough potential to destroy the country's stability. With good and stable national security, the implementation of a country can run well, mainly economic, industrial, educational and other processes, so that it can support the welfare of society.

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