

# FREEDOM OF SECURITY, JUSTICE AND SECURITY IN GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR STATE STABILITY

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## ABSTRACT

*Elections have become the mainstream of modern countries. The election is based on the principle of equality, namely that every citizen has the same rights and position in the Government, therefore every citizen has the same power to govern. This people's power is the source of legitimacy and legality of state power. Freedom, Security, Justice and Peace in General Elections must be obtained by all Indonesians in essence. This certainly cannot be realized if there is no national stability. Elections do not only rely on the State or the military, but involve the strength and role of individual citizens including non-governmental or private organizations. In order to realize elections that are safe, fair and peaceful in the General Election, a full participation space and mechanism must be created, whereby citizens form a democratic mechanism and have the power to make decisions in accordance with the wishes of their own citizens, without any seduction or intimidation from the parties who have an interest, because the idea of democracy that is echoed is actually quite simple, namely to protect the rights of citizens in exercising the freedom to express opinions. National stability development needs to be developed with several approaches that can build the collective awareness of the Indonesian people to defend the State. Among other things, the State defense education is a basic need that cannot be bargained. The spirit of nationalism is a basic spirit or collective consciousness that can encourage a strength of security stability. For this reason, Freedom, Security, Justice and Peace in the General Elections must be guarded by the government and the government must develop the stability of the country in the implementation of the general elections well.*

*Keywords: Freedom, Security, Justice, Peace, General Election of State Stability.*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Elections have become the mainstream of modern countries. The election is based on the principle of equality, namely that every citizen has the same rights and position in the Government, therefore every citizen has the same power to govern. This people's power is the source of legitimacy and legality of state power.

In most democratic countries, elections are considered symbols, as well as a measure of democracy. Election

results held in an atmosphere of openness with freedom of opinion and freedom of association are considered to reflect accurately the participation and aspirations of the community. With the Election expected to produce representatives of the people who are able to understand the aspirations of the people, especially in the process of formulating public policy with a system of power rotation. Elections also provide opportunities for a number of political parties to bounce off the parliament in

each subsequent election. So that the power in forming the Law does not necessarily make political parties in parliament forget so that every political party cannot maintain its power.

Election participants are political parties. Political parties submit candidates in elections to be elected by the people. The political party itself, based on Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties, is an organization that is national in nature and is formed by a group of Indonesian citizens voluntarily on the basis of the common desire and aspiration to fight for and defend the political interests of members, communities, nations and state, and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The election is an arena of competition to fill political positions in the government based on formal elections of citizens who fulfill the requirements. The election is universally an instrument to realize the sovereignty of the people who intend to form a legitimate government and means to articulate the aspirations and interests of the people. The general election is one way to determine the representatives of the people who will sit in the legislative institutions, then naturally there are various electoral systems.

The State of Indonesia is a country based on popular sovereignty, in accordance with Article 1 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution which explains: *Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and carried out according to the Constitution.* Sovereignty owned by the people, among others, were reflected in the implementation of general elections in certain times. General elections are one of the very basic human rights of citizens. Therefore, in the framework of implementing human rights, it is a necessity for the government to carry out general elections. In our constitution the 1945 Constitution regulates the existence of elections in chapter VIIB Article 22E which is about General Elections. In accordance with the principle that the people are sovereign, everything must be returned to the people to determine it. It is a violation of human rights if the government does not hold elections or slow down general elections without the consent of the people's representatives.

These people's representatives acted on behalf of the people, and the people's representatives determined the pattern and manner of governance, and what goals were to be achieved both in a relatively short time, and in a long period of time.

In its development, democracy as a government by the people was entirely

possible only in countries whose territory and number of citizens were very small, such as in the city state (*polis*) in the days of Ancient Greece. This gives rise to a representative democratic system that aims to keep the interests and will of citizens to be able to make decisions through the people who represent them. In the idea of representative democracy the highest power (sovereignty) remains in the hands of the people, but is carried out by representatives of the people who are elected by the people themselves. In order for these people's representatives to truly act on behalf of the people, the people's representatives must be determined by the people.

Constitutional representation democracy is a way to implement democracy. Dahl argued that representative democracy is a form of democracy on a large scale that requires certain political institutions as a guarantee of the implementation of democracy, namely:<sup>1</sup>

1. elected officials
2. Free, fair and periodic general elections
3. Freedom of speech
4. Alternative sources of information

5. Associational autonomy
6. Right to inclusive citizenship.<sup>6</sup>

Representative democracy is a democracy that is made to be practiced for a long time and covers a wide area. According to Hans Kelsen as quoted by Janedjri M. Gaffar stated, "that in representative democracy, the function of government is transferred from citizens to state organs, to fill state organs through democratic nominations, namely general elections."<sup>2</sup>

As a key element implementation of democracy, of course Elections must be held democratically as well. Elections must reflect the principles and values of democracy, and can be a way for the implementation of democracy itself. The democratic nature of elections is needed to ensure that elections as a democratic mechanism can achieve the objectives to be achieved. Through the General Election, the people not only choose the person who will be his representative in organizing the country, but also choose the program that is desired as state policy in the next government.

The purpose of the election is the election of the people's representatives

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<sup>1</sup> Robert A, Dahl, *Perihal Demokrasi: Menjelajah Teori dan Praktek Demokrasi Secara Singkat*, Judul Asli: *On Democracy*, Penerjemah: A. Rahman Zainuddin, Yayasan Obor Indonesia, Jakarta, 1999, p. 18-19.  
<sup>2</sup> Janedjri M. Gaffar, *Demokrasi dan Pemilu di Indonesia*, Konpress, Jakarta, 2013, p. 3.

and the implementation of a government that is truly in accordance with the people's choice. Elections that are not able to achieve that goal will only be formality as giving legitimacy to the holders of state power, such elections are elections that lose the spirit of democracy.

In accordance with the principle of popular sovereignty adopted in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, elections for the Indonesian people have a very important meaning in the administration of the state. An election is said to be successful not only seen from the implementation of all stages until the filling of the elected positions, namely members of the DPR, DPD, DPRD, President and Vice President, as well as Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads. It cannot be said as a successful election, if they are elected through ways that are full of violations and fraud which are contrary to the principles of Luber and Jurdil.<sup>3</sup>

The principles of direct, general, free and confidential are related to the way voters convey their voices, which must be directly and without representation generally applicable to all citizens, carried out freely without coercion, and in secret. Honest principles mean that elections

must be carried out in accordance with the rules to ensure that every citizen who has the right can vote according to his will, and every voter vote has the same value to determine the people's representatives who will be elected. In accordance with the principle of honesty, there can be no manipulated voter votes. Whereas the principle of fairness is the same treatment of participants in the General Elections and voters, without any privileges or discrimination against participants in certain Elections or voters.

The principle of honesty and fairness is binding not only on voters or election participants, but also on election organizers. Honest and fair principles are not only manifested in the procedural mechanism for the implementation of elections, but also must be realized in all the implementation actions, participants, voters, and even government officials. Thus, the principle of honesty and fairness is the spirit of the overall implementation of the General Election. Asshiddiqie said "the principle of overflowing concerns the nature of the objective that must exist in the implementation process or mechanism Elections, especially when a person exercising the right to vote, while the

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<sup>3</sup> Topo Santoso dan Didik Supriyanto, *Mengawasi Pemilu, Mengawal Demokrasi*, Murai Kencana, Jakarta, 2004, hal. 155.

principle of Jurdil primarily related to the attitude of subjective organizer and executor election must act honestly and fairly."<sup>4</sup>

To ensure that all citizens who have the right to vote can use their rights certain procedures are needed, Procedures are also needed to avoid the possibility of election fraud that contradicts the principles of Luber and Jurdil, such as the possibility of a voter using his voting rights more than once. In addition, procedures are also needed as a unified planning for the implementation of elections related to Election logistics in determining the distribution of polling stations, as well as logistics distribution. However, the establishment of procedures must not prevent substantial things, namely fulfilling the right of voters to vote.

One of the procedural problems that surfaced both in the Legislative Election and in the Presidential Election was the issue of DPT which drew a lot of criticism from various parties. The criticism came due to weaknesses in the DPT composition, namely the existence of citizens who were registered more than once in the DPT, on the other hand many

citizens had voting rights but were not registered in the DPT.

This condition has the potential to result in the violation of the right *to vote of* citizens which is a constitutional right guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution. This is certainly contrary to the substance of democracy as a system of administering people's governance through an election mechanism.

On the other hand, the aim of the development process itself is actually the operationalization of the goals of the State, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the whole of Indonesia's bloodshed and to advance the general welfare, educate the life of the nation and participate in preserving world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice . This shows that the development process in Indonesia, in addition to being interpreted as a process, is also a system related to aspects of community life, nation and state.

National stability is an important problem in building the sustainability of a nation. Although the world today is not in *the cold war*, efforts to help Freedom of Security, Justice and Peace in the General Election remain a necessity. Because actually the threat to all of them

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<sup>4</sup> Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Konsolidasi Naskah UUD 1945 Setelah Perubahan Keempat*, Pusat Studi HTN FH UI, Jakarta, 2002.

is latent and can appear suddenly when the general election takes place. Because of the efforts to build national stability as an effort to help nationalism awareness so that a collective awareness of all elements of the nation and the State of Indonesia is formed to maintain the integrity of the nation and the State of Indonesia through free, safe, fair and peaceful elections.

Along with this, the efforts to understand Freedom Of Security, Justice and Peace in the General Elections need to be continuously evaluated and renewed, so as to achieve the ideal formula of the national security system that is able to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire Indonesian bloodshed.

Among these major problems, as a large archipelagic country, Indonesia is faced with a fairly complex defense area, both in terms of geopolitic, economic, border areas and the strength of the national defense personnel themselves. On the other hand, the threat to the resilience of the Indonesian state often surfaces, with different intensity and quality. This threat to national stability is not only due to changes in the map of the world after the cold war (US-US) but because of the existence of an electoral system that is not free, unsafe, unfair and not peaceful in the General Election.

From the above author's description, the problems can be formulated are: (1) How is freedom of security, justice and peace in the General Election? And (2) How to build the stability of the country in the implementation of elections?

## **B. DISCUSSION**

### **1. Freedom of Security, Justice and Peace in General Elections**

A government is called a democratic government if the government places the highest authority in the hands of the people, the authority of the government must be limited, and individual rights must be protected. However, in practice there are still many weaknesses and inconsistencies with the principles in countries that claim to be democratic. The application of democratic principles in each country is conditional, meaning that it must be adjusted to the situation of the country and the conditions of the people concerned.

For modern democracies, the General Election (Election) is the main mechanism that must exist in the stages of state administration and the formation of government. Linking elections with democracy can actually be seen in simple relationships and formulations, some say that elections

are one of the most tangible forms and ways to implement democracy, if democracy is defined as government from, by and for the people, then the way of the people to determine governance it is done through elections.

Election is the main means to realize democracy in a country. The Election Substance is the delivery of people's voices to form representative institutions and governments as state administrators. The people's voice is manifested in the form of voting rights, namely the right to choose representatives from various candidates. As a right, the right to vote must be fulfilled and in accordance with the constitutional mandate.

In the history of the Indonesian state administration, elections have been held several times with different characters. The first election in the Old Order Era, which was implemented in 1955, the democracy of the Indonesian State was more directed to liberal democracy. In 1955 there were 2 periods, the first election on September 29, 1955, where the Indonesian people elected members of the DPR. Then the Second period on December 15, 1955 elected Constituent Assembly members from 30 Political Parties as election

participants and constituent candidates who were chosen by more than one hundred lists of assemblies and individual candidates, but after the election Indonesia's political conditions were filled with various conflicts. So that the next election schedule should be carried out in 1960, but it cannot be held. So that President Soekarno issued a presidential decree on July 5, 1959, the contents of which dissolved the DPR and the Constituent Assembly from the results of the 1955 Election and formed the DPR GR, MPRS which all members were appointed by the President. During the reign of the old order. Although the Election in 1955 was seen as a democratic election at the time, it was not without problems. The 1955 elections gave rise to political stability, which actually led to the birth of authoritarianism in the era of guided democracy. In contrast to the New Order elections, there is undeniably a structured, systematic and massive fraud, so there are those who say that the General Elections during the New Order era were only to

be a tool to strengthen the legitimacy of the existing power.<sup>5</sup>

Through hegemonic political power in an authoritarian political configuration, the New Order Government has created unfair elections from the start, due to rations or ruling rights for a large number of DPR and DPRD members. Where in the arrangement of the composition of the membership of the undemocratic representative institution. In the New Order era, which was only attended by three Political Parties, namely: PPP, Golkar and PDI, the participation rate of citizens was almost 100 percent, because the doctrine of rulers to citizens that choosing was an obligation. Those who do not vote are considered to have been against the state (subversion) and criminalized. Most of the votes were escorted to Golkar as the sole ruler at that time. Two other political parties are only "complementary sufferers". In the implementation of the election there were many violations and fraud that could be said, never been resolved legally. According to Topo Santoso and Didik Supriyanto from 1995 to

1999 there were 5 (five) election criminal cases that were tried, but only 3 (three) perpetrators were sentenced, the position of election supervisors and law enforcers was only to decorate the five-yearly democratic party. Election results that have been planned and then announced by the Government must all be accepted as true results, despite many cases and many victims of various violations.<sup>6</sup>

Then in the reform era, there were strong clumps of aspirations and lawsuit so that the election as the most tangible means for the implementation of democracy must be carried out in a truly direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair manner. So that in the 1999 elections there were relatively *fair* and clean elections, especially when compared to the elections in the New Order. But the problem or threat to the implementation of the improved General Election began to emerge again at the beginning of this era, namely the implementation of the 1999 Election, the problem arose from the election results by the Election participants because there were several political parties that still

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<sup>5</sup> Aurel Croissant, *Politik Pemilu di Asia Tenggara dan Asia Timur*, Freidrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Singapore, 2002, p. 102 & 104.

<sup>6</sup> Topo Santoso dan Didik Supriyanto, *Mengawasi Pemilu, Mengawasi Demokrasi*, Murai Kencana, Jakarta, 2004, p. 156.



considered fraud. Although the holding of the General Election at that time came from representatives of political parties, the election results could not be validated because of differences of opinion. Finally the results of the 1999 Election were passed by the President.<sup>7</sup>

In addition, in the implementation of the General Election in the reform era, there are still various forms of violations, both during campaigns, money politics, verification, and determination. Violations in the form of money politics were specifically written by Herman Sulistyono and A. Kadar. This money politics is practiced in various forms, including:

- a. Abuse of power and authority in the form of the use of state finances for the purpose of political parties' direct or indirect gain.
- b. Disbursing funds unlawfully within the framework of "political persuasion" against people, groups or organizations, to achieve the victory of certain political parties.
- c. Provision of money and receipt of money that aims to illegally influence election processes, such

as the determination of candidates, voting and counting of votes, and determination of election results.<sup>8</sup>

Whereas the fraudulent practices occur are the low level of human resources, both the participants of the General Election itself, because they deliberately commit fraud that utilizes community ignorance, then the number of people's economy is very low, so it is very vulnerable to be influenced by luring money without seeing the person or program in the future for the nation and state. Cheating called money politics (*money politics*) is very influential on the results of the election, both the legislative elections, as well as the President and Vice President and the election of Regional Heads. Not to mention fraud committed by election organizers. The question arises as to what steps and steps should be taken so that the implementation of the elections called the Democratic Party can be carried out as well as possible so that the democratic rights of the people are guaranteed? That is by increasing public awareness is an important indicator to diminish the development

<sup>7</sup> Janedjri M. Gaffar, *Op. Cit.*, p. 11.

<sup>8</sup> Hermawan Sulistyono dan A. Kadar, *Uang dan Kekuasaan Dalam Pemilu 1999*, KIPP Indonesia Jakarta, p. 4 & 5.

of the practice of *money politics* because most people only think of their own benefits without realizing the effects that arise in the future.

The practice of *money politics* can destroy the future of this country because the practice of money politics will be enough to drain the finances of a party or individual running for election so that after being elected in the election will trigger intentions for corruption. The perpetrators of this practice of money politics exploit the economic situation of the people which is increasingly difficult so that the public should not be easily tempted by the profits received temporarily. It is better if the government holds a clean and free money politic election socialization to the wider community so that the level of community participation in democracy directly increases. Need seriousness in counseling political education to the community by planting values that are safe, peaceful, honest and conducive in choosing.

This can help to awaken the public to choose based on conscience without being tempted by the practice of money politics that can destroy democracy and violations of political rights, namely the right to vote, because someone uses their voting

rights not on the basis of awareness, but because of persuasion with some money or intimidation from the authorities to be forced to vote.

Improving human resources is the responsibility of the government as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, which is to educate the lives of the nation. So if the Indonesian people are smart, so they are not easily influenced because they have thought and determined the people who will be chosen to lead this country. By increasing Human Resources, of course the economy also increases, so that when channeling its aspirations at the time of the general election can be carried out without any influence and also for the participants of the Election and the organizers of the General Election will run in accordance with the provisions.

Ideally, to realize elections that are free to be safe, fair and peaceful in the General Election, a full participation space and mechanism must be created, in which citizens form democratic mechanisms and have the power to make decisions in accordance with the wishes of their own citizens, without any seduction or intimidation from interested parties, because the idea of democracy that is echoed is actually quite simple, namely

to protect the rights of citizens in exercising the freedom to express opinions.

## **2. Building State Stability in Implementing General Elections**

### ***a. The Importance of National Stability***

Building national stability in the General Election, is often associated as a problem in the military. Because in fact the military is a core force or major force in building and developing a national defense system to realize national stability. Therefore, identifying the problem of resilience as a military problem is not new and is not a form of logical error. This perspective is a form of real, empirical, rational and contextual contest. Even such a view is a form of proportionality of thought regarding the duties and functions of a State institution.

Whether we realize it or not, this nation still has a fairly long job including fixing the implementation of the election and its external problems. This nation needs security and security. The army is one of the nation's important assets in realizing the defense of the Republic of Indonesia.

Undeniably, military power is one of the important pillars for the sovereignty of the State. In fact, in this

world, countries that have strong military support will raise diplomatic authority and international political prestige. Military power is one of the barometers of the strength of a country. If the military is strong, believe that the country has a strong bargaining position with other countries. Of course military strength alone will not be enough to make a country survive and thrive, it also needs strong economic and political power as its support.

The socio-political dynamics that exist today, have a good influence on the structure and culture of government in managing the nation and the State. The latest political policy provides information that in building national resilience not only requires major strengths, but there are other supporting forces that can strengthen and strengthen Indonesia's national security. The supporting power is the people.

The people's factor in building national resilience or national security and national stability has been proven in the history of the world and in the history of Indonesia. The role of the people in building national security is both in the context of supporting the effectiveness of national security and being a supporter in building national

security. Even in Indonesian National history the hero against imperialism and colonialism has its roots in popular resistance which later became the embryo of the birth of the Indonesian national army. This shows that the country's resilience cannot be separated from social security in showing nationalism and its sincerity in maintaining the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. In other words, in building the country's resilience it needs to involve efforts to build national resilience based on the collective consciousness of the Indonesian people to build Indonesia's future.

#### ***b. Building The National Stability***

1945 Constitution states that every State must not sit idly by. Every citizen is not only entitled to, but must participate in the State's defense efforts. In carrying out this State defense effort, it needs to be done by using the system of defense and security of the people of the universe (Sishankamrata). For the implementation process, the main strength of Sishankamarata is the TNI and Police, while the people are positioned as a supporting force, meaning that if there are problems related to security and defense, if they are still able to be handled by the TNI

or Police, then the people should not be used arbitrarily. Thus the power of the people is a social weapon for the defense of the State.

In carrying out this defense business, the TNI and Polri are not independent. State Defense is not a stand-alone field but must be integrated with the development agenda to achieve people's welfare. In other words, the security approach must be integrated with the prosperity approach.

While at the sociological level, there are many examples that can be put forward as arguments in supporting people's power as a national defense force. To simply remind the collective consciousness of our nation, it can be argued that the resilience and victory of the defense of the Indonesian army in the struggle and the period of maintaining sovereignty cannot be separated from the unity of the role of the army and the people. Not surprisingly, a symbol appeared in the phrase "Indonesian soldiers are the army of the people, and the people are the Indonesian Army". Such historical experience is a concrete example of the efficacy of the people in positioning themselves as a basic force in the State defense system.

Security issues have always been a long debate. Conceptual clarity, legality and factual action on security solutions in our country are factors that must be resolved because all this time the handling of various cases that threaten security is inadequate. Regarding the series of demonstrations and security threats that have plagued the Indonesian nation lately, poses a danger or threat to the lives of others, destroys property, eliminates personal freedom, creates a sense of fear in individuals and the wider community, and decreases public trust in the government. The point is that there is security instability. Politically, economically, various riots and demonstrations will potentially increase the power of investors to invest in our country. The withdrawal of foreign investors, and the quantity reduction of foreign tourists to Indonesia.

What is the anticipation of the security, especially the police? It is recognized that the subscription to various phenomena that threaten and disrupt domestic security has not been fully overcome. Some of these causes are backed up by a number of things:

1. Ideally, the addition of the national police force has not been fulfilled to reach a ratio of 1: 750.
2. The existence of regional expansion due to the implementation of regional autonomy has not been followed by the development of a national level police organization.
3. The ability of our defense technology is proven that it is still unable to counteract and overcome it. For the latter, the ability of the domestic defense industry is still very limited in supporting the needs of facilities and infrastructure.

Most of the police equipment as well as TNI defense equipment are old and still far from adequate conditions and depend on the foreign defense industry. Budget support for the procurement and maintenance of alutisista is very minimal due to the limited financial capacity of the State, while education and training facilities and other supporting facilities are inadequate.

Besides these three issues, at least to this day it requires conceptual clarity about national security. The concept of security and public order and security, in addition to having conceptual differences also implies the

division of tasks and women whose form in the field can be of a continuum and broad nature, not just a defense issue but concerning all aspects of the state's life (ipolesosbudhankam). Whereas security related to internal security (kamdagri) is the duty of the police as the guardian of public discipline and the enforcement of kamtibmas. The enemy of the police is crime and lawbreakers. Whereas regarding military assistance given to the police solely in the context of upholding kamtibmas at the request of the National Police. But on the field often when conditions and escalation peak, the National Police have not requested military assistance.

Referring to the analysis developed above, it can be concluded that the people and values that grow in society are social capital that provides positive support for the stability of the State, a army and a government will not be effective in building the resilience of the country, if not supported by social solidity high at the community level. This is a thought thesis that can be found in this discourse.

### ***c. National Defense Awareness, Key to National Stability***

To support the efforts to build National Resilience, several

approaches need to be developed that can build the collective awareness of the Indonesian people to defend the State.

First, State defense education is a basic need that cannot be bargained. The spirit of nationalism is a basic spirit or collective consciousness that can encourage a strength of security stability. In the history of the struggle for independence, the Indonesian people have been able to prove themselves the accuracy of nationalism in helping the unity of the nation. Even though the imperialism or colonialism had more sophisticated weapons than the Indonesian nation, they were not able to withstand the Indonesian guerrilla attack which was driven by the spirit of self-determination. This is the nationalism of our nation's struggle in building the country's resilience.

Often with this, Harry Tjan Silalahi explained that nationalism can build strong social cohesion, so that it can provide encouragement in the process of national and state development participation. In other words, in facing the challenges of the present and the future, Indonesia needs a formula of nationalism that fits the needs and challenges of the times.

Secondly, there needs to be an effort to consolidate and coordinate socially, so that there is a solid and strong social integration. The condition of social disintegration is an open space that can be covered by foreign interests which can then lead to the collapse of a nation without war.

Third, political communication and cultural communication in a single monotheistic framework harmonized with the spirit of regional autonomy, are one of the main keys to building security stability in the Indonesian people. In this spirit of pluralism, willingness to be open, willingness to share, and willingness to cooperate become a social glue in building together Indonesian people. Ethnocentrism, cultural egoism is more about arousing local Buddhist radicalism without the awareness of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, in fact it will only cause loss and weak Indonesian national security.

The final implication, if the security stability of the Indonesian nation is fragile, let alone to be invited to fight against the invaders, only to consolidate internal forces will also experience fundamental difficulties in facing the challenges of the future. Therefore, building the country's resilience, does not increase TNI

personnel without regard to security stability or the strength of supporting the country's own resilience. In this discourse, national stability is considered as a real need or necessity for the development process. National stability is an important part of fostering national insight as well as implementing national development.

Usman orphaned the thought that "the issue of stability is still relevant to our attention and not wrong if we refer to the policies adopted such as the New Order period. Of course, the repressive impression, as is often blamed on the New Order era, no longer needs to emerge but with more emphasis on persuasive handling. However, the authorities' firm stance remains indispensable because we see that now under the pretext of freedom of democracy, many people or groups tend to ignore the importance of national stability."

There are at least three conditions, the need for national stability for the national development process.

**First**, national stability is the precondition of planning, and the initiation of the national development process. This nation will run out of energy, and waste energy, if the development process is accompanied by national instability. Instability has a

high cost in the context of development. In fact, with national stability, it is not only late, but development agendas can be stagnant or backward. Therefore, national stability is a precondition for planning and initiating development. Political turmoil, as happened in Thailand (2010) and / or the Indonesian Nation in the beginning of the reform, became a reflection that social-political instability gave a real influence on the stagnation of the national development agenda. It also appears in countries that are still in situations of conflict, both civil war (for example in the Middle East and Thailand), as well as conflicts with the outside (Palestine - Israel).

**Second,** national stability constitutes social capital for the process development. Development capital does not only come from natural resources (natural resources), human resources (intellectual resources), intellectual capital, or virtual capital, but requires national stability. In this context, national stability is social for the development process. National stability is also a "crystal" of strong and strong nationalism in every element of the nation.

**Finally,** national stability is the end of a development process. the development designed by the Indonesian people is a situation of national and state life "that is free, united, sovereign, just and prosperous". This is the situation of national stability at the target point.

Of all that, the awareness of defending the State is very important. Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, in Chapter III article 9 mandates:

- a. Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the State which is realized in the implementation of State defense.
- b. The participation of citizens in efforts to defend the State, as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through: (a) citizenship education; (b) compulsory military basic training; (c) Service as a TNI TNI soldier voluntarily or compulsorily; (d) Devotion in accordance with the Profession.

State Defense Awareness is part of strengthening the country's defense. As we all know, the current state of defense power seems to be inadequate to secure the vast Republic of Indonesia which extends from Sabang to Marauke; from Miangas to



Rote Island with more than 17,000 islands. In addition, the population has reached 140 million, while the main component (TNI), until 2008 the strength of TNI personnel to only 379,391 soldiers consisting of 281,556 Army Soldiers; 68,767 Navy Soldiers; and 29,068 TNI Air Force Soldiers, as well as the condition of TNI defense equipment, mostly aged between 25 and 40 with technology lagging behind.

On the other hand, there is a shift in global power-global power shifting which presents several phenomena, among others First, geopolitical structures dominated by several world powers, including the United States, Russia, Japan, the European Union and the PRC.

Second, Economic Development is often followed by progress in building military power. Asian countries that are advancing their economic development, also build their military strength, even continued with the mastery of nuclear weapons technology. On the other hand, the possibility of friction between the interests of the nation and the fulfillment of energy needs for food and water-food, energy, and water competition is a factor that triggers global security stability.

Third, the dynamics of the international economy of trade instability, and the fragility of economic architecture (international economics architecture) have the potential to be a source of conflict.

Fourth, an unusual security threat (non traditional security threats) in the form of poverty, radicalism and unemployment. There is a link between poverty and unemployment with the phenomenon of transnational crime, drugs, human trafficking and terrorism, and

Fifth, several other dimensions of potential security threats such as epidemics of infectious diseases, natural disasters, and climate change impacts (typhoons, storms, droughts and floods). The number of victims can equal or even greater than victims of war.

From all of that, it takes awareness of defending the country with several approaches. First, political approach (political approach); The main instrument in an integrated national security system, which includes (1) efficient management of potential and resources to effectively address security issues; (2) The promotion of democratic practices; (3) the realization of good governance - good governance; (4) the establishment of a

democratic civil society - good civil society, (5) Utilization of partnerships and cooperation with friendly countries in advancing the quality of national security; (6) Participation in international peace and security, international peace and security, and (7) actively involved in enhancing international peace and security cooperation, global cooperation and partnership in peace and security.

Second, the economic approach, economic approach, covers the management of natural resources, monetary, fiscal and trade management through high-growth economic development with equity, growth with equity, occupying an important role to reduce the threat of non traditional threats, in the form of unemployment and ignorance.

Third, the Psychological approach, psychological approach, includes efforts to develop a sense of national unity, nationalism, patriotism, militancy to grow the seeds of radicism and terrorism.

Fourth, the technology approach, technology approach, includes the development of defense equipment dimensions, information systems, coding systems, integrated early warning systems, and the existence of a strong and competitive defense

industry that is able to provide support for defense and security needs, reduce dependence from other countries, and

Fifth, military approach, military approach, covering defense security posture supported by professional soldiers, defense equipment and reliable and self-produced equipment, effective defense and security management, strong, professional and respected military leadership, development of early warning systems that can provide accurate and comprehensive data and intelligence information.

One other important approach is the effort to provide an understanding of awareness about the interpretation of the right gamma ajarana, especially in understanding jihad among Muslims. Often jihad is misguided and is not in line with the actual interpretation, in this regard, efforts to radicalize religious teachings are important.

For example, the Suicide Bombing incident carried out by M. Syarif at the Cirebon City Ad Dzkira Mosque on April 15, 2011 when Friday prayers began, was a wrong interpretation of the perpetrators of the meaning of jihad. From any point of view, carrying out a bomb in a place of worship and cannot be justified.

From the point of view of Islamic teachings, according to Dr. Muhammad Tha'mah Al-Qadah in the Book of "Al Mughhammar bi an-Nafsi fi al-Qital wa Hukmuha fi al-Islam (Al 'Amaliyyat al Istisyhadiyyah)" which was translated into Indonesian with the title "Action of the Shah's Bombing in the Islamic Law View "There are some very strict main requirements that one can carry out suicide bombings, among others:

First, Suicide Bombing actions can only be done in the Battlefield with sincere intentions Because Allah SWT, based on the words of the Prophet Muhammad SAW:" Whoever fights and upholding the word of God, then he is in the way of Allah.

Secondly, suicide bombings should be aimed at freeing the Muslims from the grip of the enemy, as well as safeguarding the wealth and dignity of the Muslims, in accordance with the words of the Prophet Muhammad SAW: "Whoever is bodied for defending his tyrannical property, he is a martyr".

Third, suicide bombing can be carried out if there is no other effective way to fight the enemy, other than by suicide bombing. If there are other ways besides sacrificing yourself, then

that method takes precedence, such as using weapons from a distance.

Fourth, suicide bombing actions must weaken the enemy, frighten the enemy, destabilize the enemy, and destroy power (both weapons and the economy); and

Fifth, suicide bombing actions must be regulated by the government who are in a state of war, with the balance of the profits achieved must be greater than the losses sacrificed.

In the Indonesian national history stage, the Suicide Bombing according to the above criteria was carried out by two young heroes namely Muhammad Toha and Muhammad Ramdan on July 11, 1946 who blew themselves up in the mesium warehouse of the Dutch army headquarters in Dayehkolot, South Bandung with the aim of destroying the strength of the Dutch army, the five criteria above were met.

Muhammad Ramdan as a member of the Hezbollah Army and Muhammad Toh from the Republic of Indonesia (BBRI) fortress line intends Ikhlas because Allah is to establish the Word of Allah SWT, freeing the Muslims from the enemy (Dutch); there is no other way to deal with stronger enemy forces, because of the very limited TNI and lasykar weaponry, which can weaken the Dutch army power base in

Brat Java, and be carried out when the State is in a state of war (during the Independence War 1945-1949; when the Republic of Indonesia facing the Dutch Colonial Army).

While what was done by M. Syarif and previous homeland suicide bombers, there were no single criteria that could be fulfilled as stated above, because the State was safe and peaceful, not under conditions of war, the Muslims were not in a state of oppression, and none of the scholars stated that the action was an act justified by Religion. So the actions taken by M. Syarif and the previous suicide bombers, including acts of intihar or suicide which are forbidden in Islamic teachings as well as destroying and damaging the image of Islam as a religion that carries the rahmatan lil alamin mission. This is where the importance of instilling awareness in religious teachings.

## **C. CLOSING**

### **1. The Conclusions**

Freedom of Security, Justice and Peace in General Elections must be obtained by all Indonesians essentially. This certainly cannot be realized if there is no national stability. Elections do not only rely on the State or the military, but involve the strength and role of individual

citizens including non-governmental or private organizations. In order to realize elections that are safe, fair and peaceful in the General Election, a full participation space and mechanism must be created, in which citizens form a democratic mechanism and have the power to make decisions in accordance with the wishes of their own citizens, without any seduction or intimidation from the parties. interested parties, because the idea of democracy that is echoed is actually quite simple, namely to protect the rights of citizens in exercising the freedom to express opinions. National stability development needs to be developed with several approaches that can build the collective awareness of the Indonesian people to defend the State. Among other things, the State defense education is a basic need that cannot be bargained. The spirit of nationalism is a basic spirit or collective consciousness that can encourage a strength of security stability.

### **2. Advice**

Statein maintaining the freedom of citizens to speak out and argue using their voting rights in the democratic process, then:

1. The government must improve human resources, to lead intelligent people.

2. The government must guarantee the rights of the people in democracy, of course by upholding the law as its protective shield.
3. Freedom of Security, Justice and Peace in General Elections must be guarded by the government.
4. The government must build the stability of the country in the implementation of the General Election well.

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