



REVIEW ARTICLE

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE FALINTIL-FORÇA DEFEÇA DE TIMOR-LESTE WHO COMMITTED VIOLATIONS OF THE MILITARY DISCIPLINARY CODE OF ETHICS

***Edmundu da Silva, Domingos Cristino Guterres, Titolivio Januario Sarmento, S.H., and Dr. Reinaldo Francisco Luis**

Faculty of Law, Master of Law Study Program, University of Dili (UNDIL)

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 18th April, 2024
Received in revised form
19th May, 2024
Accepted 25th June, 2024
Published online 30th July, 2024

Key words:

Law Enforcement, F-FDTL, Military Code of Ethics and Discipline.

*Corresponding author:
Edmundu da Silva

ABSTRACT

The problems in this researcher, first, the application of military discipline law to East Timor Defence Force (F-FDTL) members who violate the code of ethics according to disciplinary legal procedures, second, obstacles in the application of military discipline law for F-FDTL members who commit violations of the law, then the author uses the normative law research method, which is a type of legal research by looking at the legal norms contained in the applicable laws and regulations. The author uses two types of approaches, namely: the statute approach, the conceptual approach (conceptual approach) In this case, the legislative approach is used to answer the formulation of the problem. So that the author will inventory the laws related to the title being researched. The application of military discipline law for violating F-FDTL members is regulated in articles 1, 2, and 4 of Government Regulation number 17 of 2006 concerning the Military Discipline Law. The discussion of the settlement of cases of violations of military discipline must first be discussed related to the military, and military discipline itself which is the benchmark for the implementation of this military discipline punishment. Sanctions against members who violate discipline in F-FDTL are fully handed over to the authorized superiors imposing Military Disciplinary Penalties on subordinates under their authority, as set out in DECREE-LAW 17/2006 Military disciplinary regulation.

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Citation: Edmundu da Silva, Domingos Cristino Guterres, Titolivio Januario Sarmento. S.H., and Dr. Reinaldo Francisco Luis, 2024. "Implementation of the law against members of the falintil-força defeça de timor-leste who committed violations of the military disciplinary code of ethics.". *International Journal of Current Research*, 16, (07), 29385-29389.

INTRODUCTION

The Democratic Republic of Timor Leste is a democratic, sovereign, independent and united country, based on the force of law, the will of the people and the honor of human dignity regulated in article 1 paragraph 1 of the 2002 Democratic republic constitution of east timor (RDTL)¹. Article 2 paragraph 2 states that the state must be subject to the constitution and laws. Therefore, in the application of the law, it must be able to run in accordance with optimization, both in civilian and military circles F-FDTL (Falintil-Força Defesa de Timor-Leste). Regarding the application of the law between the community and the military, sometimes it experiences its own challenges, because military members are protected institutionally, but for ordinary people they are often marginalized due to the lack of support in dealing with both criminal and civilian problems carried out by F-FDTL members even though F-FDTL was born to support and

protect the community if there is a threat or danger to state sovereignty that is inseparable from the goals state as stated in article 6 paragraph 1 letter (a) of Democratic republic constitution of east timor of 2002. Força Armada libertação Independencia Timor-Letes (Falintil)-ForçaDefesa de Timor-Leste abbreviated as F-FDTL is a state instrument that serves as FALINTIL-FDTL will guarantee national independence, territorial unity as well as the freedom and security of the population against any form of attack or threat from outside, while still respecting the constitutional rules stipulated in article 146 paragraph 2 of the 2002 Democratic republic constitution of east timor. In relation to discipline, Oktoberandi stated that discipline is a word that is very easy to say but difficult to do. F-FDTL soldiers have received discipline training during Basic Soldier Education and while serving, the discipline they have should continue to be fostered and developed in the life of F-FDTL soldiers. This raises various problems, namely theoretical problems, juridical problems, and sociological problems. First, the theoretical issue, relating to the violation of the law committed by the members of the F-FDTL must be held accountable

¹ The 2002 RDTL Constitution

individually, borrowing Hans Kelsen²'s opinion in his theory of legal responsibility states that: "a person is legally responsible for a particular act or that he bears legal responsibility, the subject means that he is responsible for a sanction in the event of a contrary act. So the acts or violations committed by F-FDTL members deliberately or unintentionally violate the party discipline, then the members are required to account for their actions legally, both manually and in court, Second, the juridical issue, related to the application of the law for F-FDTL members who violate the military discipline law, so that there is a ambiguity of norms in article 4 paragraph (2) letter (kk) of Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Military Discipline Regulations, stating that it is permissible to practice actions that are contrary to public morals, military pride and decency within the institution or outside the institution. type of public morals or forms of public offenses, thus giving rise to multi-interpretation for the F-FDTL command who provide punishment for its members without considering the philosophy of the F-FDTL so that many F-FDTL members are dismissed without clear cause, Third, sociological problems, related to multi-interpretation of discipline regulations, have implications for the life of an F-FDTL member, because when he is fired, it directly provides a psychological burden for himself and his family, where the view of the public, ridicule or authority is lost, on the other hand, the philosophical *ahimatan* echoed by the originator of the idea of independence of the RDTL with a shaky and hilarious sense, therefore in order to avoid These things in the future of the F-FDTL command need clear regulations so that in determining sanctions there are no mistakes. Thus, from some of these issues regarding the violation of military discipline law for F-FDTL members, Based on the background, the formulation of the problem has been proposed, namely: First, is the application of the law to F-FDTL members who violate the code of ethics of military discipline law? Second, what are the obstacles in the application of military discipline law for F-FDTL members who violate the law? Research Types of normative juridical research, types of legislative approaches, conceptual approaches, case approaches. Sources of legal materials, primary legal materials, secondary and tertiary legal materials, techniques for collecting legal materials for literature studies, techniques for analyzing descriptive legal materials.

ANALIZE AND DISCUSSION

Application of Military Discipline Law Against F-FDTL Members Who Violate the Code of Ethics in Accordance with Disciplinary Law Procedures: Related to the application of military discipline law for violating F-FDTL members is regulated in articles 1, 2, and 4 of government regulation number 17 of 2006 concerning Military Discipline Law, Discipline is actually an attitude of dependence on people or a regulation as self-control to realize social awareness and responsibility. Discipline is an outward manifestation rather than a mental holding of a soldier, Outward manifestation here means that discipline is obedience born inwardly without any coercion that comes from the heart of every F-FDTL soldier. In the enforcement of soldier discipline, there are officers who serve as supervisors of subordinates, where in the F-FDTL environment respect is

important for the realization of discipline because from respect can be seen the character of every soldier, in respect it is directed to the party who is honored and those who receive respect are obliged to return the respect.

Violations of the law committed by members of the military: Another factor of indiscipline that causes F-FDTL according to the RDTL Constitution is the struggle of a country with its constitutional mission to save the country and its people from external threats³. In addition, according to military discipline regulations, military members must not engage in actions that are not in accordance with the morals of society so as to harm the institutional price of the F-FDTL.⁴ However, in practice, on a daily basis, the attitudes and behaviors of F-FDTL members are outside the constitutional order and military regulations. Some members of the F-FDTL committed crimes such as people fighting, and other crimes that were then taken over by the command to take decisions against the perpetrators. Just like the Case. As many⁵ members as there were members, some of whom were identified as committing criminal acts⁶. Then to find out the actions of the F-FDTL institution to members who have made mistakes, violations and acts against then the existence of severe sanctions, moderate sanctions and light sanctions can be seen in the table below:

Based on the available table, sanctions to F-FDTL members: who have carried out their duties and functions in accordance with the rules stipulated in the RDM, because the serious violations committed by F-FDTL members resulted in the dismissal of F-FDTL members, dismissals carried out according to the facts and evidence that have been available so that F-FDTL members can only accept these matters without having to appeal to the FDTL command. Then what becomes this basic problem, the granting of sanctions up to the dismissal of authority lies with the F-FDTL commander, even though the F-FDTL commander only carries out the highest leadership function in the F-FDTL body; while regarding the dismissal of its members, it is actually the authority of the Public Function Commission for the following reasons: first, F-FDTL members are part of the civil servants, so the F-FDTL commander should carry out cross-coordination with the Public Function Commission to dismiss its members Second, mistakes or violations made by F-FDTL members must indeed be sanctioned for dismissal or dismissal, but the procedure is not clear because those who have the authority to declare that F-FDTL members have committed wrongdoing is the authority of the military court but until now has not been formed, Therefore the author sees that the determination of the decision by the F-FDTL commander is not in accordance with administrative legal procedures where there are several requirements that must be met Meanwhile, based on legal norms, the RDM also does not give authority to the Commander to make a decision on dismissal. Then other reasons that can arise as a result of the dismissal of F-FDTL members include first; Normally, there is jealousy between F-FDTL members, so it can trigger internal conflicts individually

³May. (2014, May 30). F-FDTL Command DemiteMembru 19. National Diariu Media. <http://www.jndiario.com/2014/05/30/komando-f-fdtl-demite-membru-19/>

⁴MD. (2007, Jullu). Dever Militar Nian Artigu 4 paragraph 2. Regulamentu Disciplined Militar – RDM.p7

⁵RDTL. (2002, Marsu 22). Forsa Armada Nian. Artigu 146 Paragraph 2. Constituent RDTL.p115.

⁶MD. (2007, Jullu).DeverMilitarNianArtigu 4 paragraph 2. Military Discipline Regulation – RDM.p12.

² Hans Kelsen, 2007, as translated by Somardi, General Theory Of law and State, Basics of Normative Law as Empirical Descriptive Law, BEE Media Indonesia, Jakarta, p. 81

No	Year	TIPO VIOLATIONS AND SANCTIONS		Legal basis
		Actors/Perpetrators of Serious Violations and Sanctions		
		<i>(Prisaun disiplinar agravada, separação de serbisu, reforma kompulsivo)</i>		
1	2020	35 people		- RDM Resp.Paternal, v). - RDM.kk,jj,r,mm) - RDM a),c),h) w), dd),kk).
2	2021	11 people		- RDM Resp.Paternal, v). - RDM.kk,jj,r,mm) - RDM a),c),h) w), dd),kk).
3	2022	7 people		- RDM Resp.Paternal, v). - RDM.kk,jj,r,mm) - RDM a),c),h) w), dd),kk).
4	2023	14 people		- RDM Resp.Paternal, v). - RDM.kk,jj,r,mm) - RDM a),c),h) w), dd),kk).
5	2024	25 people		- RDM Resp.Paternal, v). - RDM.kk,jj,r,mm) - RDM a),c),h) w), dd),kk).
	Total	92 people		- RDM Resp.Paternal, v). - RDM.kk,jj,r,mm) - RDM a),c),h) w), dd),kk).

Table. 2 Violations and Sanctions

No	Year	TIPO VIOLATIONS AND SANCTIONS		Legal basis
		Actors/Perpetrators of Moderate Violations and Sanctions		
		<i>(Detencao/Prisaun Discipline)</i>		
1	2020	17 people		-RDM, kk), mm) a),c),h) w), dd).
2	2021	20 people		-RDM, kk), mm) a),c),h) w), dd).
3	2022	2 people		-RDM, kk), mm) a),c),h) w), dd).
4	2023	1 people		-RDM, kk), mm) a),c),h) w), dd).
5	2024	6 people		-RDM, kk), mm) a),c),h) w), dd).
	Total	4 people 6		

Table. 3 Misdemeanors Offenses and Sanctions

No	Year	TIPO VIOLATIONS AND SANCTIONS		Legal basis
		Actors/Offenders of Misdemeanor Offenses and Sanctions		
		<i>(represaun, represeun)</i>		
1	2020	37 people		-RDM, kk), mm) v)
2	2021	20 people		-RDM, kk), mm) v)
3	2022	3 people		-RDM, kk), mm) v)
4	2023	1 people		-RDM, kk), mm) v)
5	2024	4 people		-RDM, kk), mm) v)
	Total	5 people		

which results in dismissal Second, problems between civil society who do not like F-FDTL members who can have an impact on their careers, so that they can use the weaknesses of the F-FDTL or RDM institutional norms to make complaints and enforce dismissal. Third, the distrust of the F-FDTL command and only receiving reports from deliberately irresponsible parties. Thus, the dismissal carried out by the F-FDTL institution to its members between 2020 and 2024 is administratively unjustifiable and the F-FDTL command needs to carry out institutional coordination with the commissioners of state employees, so as to create legal certainty and justice for the members who have been fired. Regarding the provision of moderate sanctions or detention for F-FDTL members, it is the authority of the F-FDTL institution, because when its members commit mistakes or violations and/or unlawful acts that are contrary to the RDM, they can be subject to legal sanctions according to the RDM that applies in the body of the F-FDTL institution. Regarding the provision of light sanctions for F-FDTL members, it can be seen from the sanctions set, first, for F-FDTL members can continue to perform their duties and functions as usual, but as long as one is counted from the receipt of the decision, then the member is prohibited from participating in any training related to promotion, and if after a year he has served the punishment, then the member is

given the opportunity to take part in any training for promotion.

Legal procedures applied to military members: In sanctioning members who violate discipline in F-FDTL, it is entirely up to the superior authorized to impose Military Disciplinary Penalties on subordinates under their authority, which is regulated in DECRETO-LEI 17/2006 RDM, namely: "The direct superior who has the authority to impose disciplinary penalties in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations conducting investigations based on military law. The superior who has the right to punish is the direct superior who has the authority to impose disciplinary punishments on soldiers under the authority of his command in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

Obstacles in the application of military discipline law for military members who commit violations of the law: Related to the obstacles in providing sanctions for F-FDTL members who can be subject to sanctions as long as they are still under the command of the F-FDTL or the commander, who have broad authority to impose administrative sanctions, suspensions and dismissals, even though military discipline

has been regulated but is still far from expectations because, all forms of undisciplined actions up to criminal acts and civil cases are considered to have violated RDM. Basically, the F-FDTL command or commander is not a military court that can prosecute its members who have committed criminal acts or civil cases and determine the decision of dismissal, even though the case or case is still in the process of civil justice, so that the soldier loses his or her job, associated with law number 4 of 3008 concerning civil servants, F-FDTL members are part of civil servants, for the actual dismissal decision there must be a court decision.

Legal basis for sanctioning military members: Related to the defense essence of the State of Timor Leste as stipulated in Article 146 of the 2002 RDTL constitution, concerning the Armed Forces. The military is armed and ready to fight, namely people who have been trained to face challenges or threats from the enemy that threaten the integrity of a region or country. However, not everyone who is armed and ready to fight or fight can be called a "military". Therefore, in the *SaptaMarga* and the Soldier's Oath, it is really suppressed, that soldiers must obey and obey their superiors, without any complaints or objections to do their duties with sincerity, cheerfulness, joy and a sense of responsibility for the obligations imposed on them.⁷ So in general, the responsibility of the F-FDTL lies with the Commander, but in the field the responsibility lies with the unit commander who leads the troops on the front line. For this reason, each unit commander is expected to have a nature of responsibility and be able to provide an example to the soldiers under his command so that the success of his leadership in carrying out his duties can be achieved First, committing disciplinary violations, where they rarely fulfill the summons of duty given by the commander, or discharge duties, so that they are subject to sanctions according to military discipline regulations Second, set aside the orders of the F-FDTL command. Those who were not complied with so that they imposed sanctions for him according to the RDM, but the sanctions given were not appropriate because many dismissals were contrary to the RDM, where the sanctions were determined directly by the commander of the F-FDTL. Third, committing violations and criminal acts, many members of the F-FDTL who often commit violations and criminal acts are fired directly if the case has been processed to the court, Fourth, civil cases, this is also a dispute that is settled in the F-FDTL command, even though this case is not the authority of the F-FDTL command but the members who are caught will be fired even though the case does not reach the court. So the legal basis for providing sanctions for military members is not RDM, but also *Codigo penal* and *Codigoprocessu penal*, as well as *codigo Civil* and *codigo civil processu* as well as civil service laws.

Types of sanctions given to military members: Regarding the duties and functions of F-FDTL soldiers to carry out the orders of the F-FDTL command, in maintaining the sovereignty of the RDTL State, as well as protecting its people, not always without committing mistakes, violations or criminal acts, F-FDTL is also a human being who is not immune from mistakes, mistakes and criminal acts have been regulated by laws and regulations. Discipline is actually an attitude of dependence on people or a regulation as self-control

to realize social awareness and responsibility. Discipline is an outward manifestation rather than a mental holding attitude of a soldier, Outward manifestation here means that discipline is an inner innate obedience without any coercion that comes from the heart of every soldier. The administrative sanctions of the F-FDTL Soldier Discipline are graded or graded with the aim of fulfilling a sense of justice. Every F-FDTL soldier is subject to administrative sanctions in accordance with the disciplinary violations that he has proven to have committed. F-FDTL soldiers after reform are implemented based on the level of disciplinary violations of F-FDTL soldiers which are light (moderate) and severe. It is categorized as a violation of the discipline of F-FDTL Soldiers if it causes a negative impact on their unit. Categorized as a Violation of discipline of F-FDTL Soldiers of moderate level, if it causes a negative impact on the F-FDTL institution. Categorized as a serious violation of F-FDTL Soldier discipline, which has a negative impact on the government and the country. Sanctions in the F-FDTL Soldier Discipline Law consist of disciplinary sanctions: light, medium and severe. Light disciplinary sanctions are in the form of verbal reprimands and written reprimands. Disciplinary sanctions in the form of postponement of promotion, official treatment for F-FDTL Soldiers are temporarily dismissed from their positions and demotion to a lower level for 1 (one) year. Disciplinary sanctions are in the form of temporary dismissal from office, extension of temporary dismissal from office and dismissal with respect not at one's own request. Members who violate disciplinary regulations may be subject to disciplinary sanctions as regulated in the RDM. In its implementation, if there is a violation of discipline against soldiers, it is sentenced to disciplinary punishment by the direct superior of the violator, in a disciplinary judge hearing, consisting of the commander of the troops and his staff. Violation of soldier discipline is an act that is not in the laws and regulations or positive laws, and is only contrary to official regulations and is not in accordance with the soldier's life system.⁸

The decision is in the hands of the F-FDTL commander: Based on the decision set by the commander-in-chief of the *bulat* is associated with the theory of authority, it is the authority of attribution, but the authority to carry out the dismissal directly is actually not the authority of the F-FDTL commander because; First, even though the soldier is a member of F-FDTL, but is also a civil servant as regulated in Law number 4 of 2008, the person who has the authority to dismiss is the public function committee instead of the F-FDTL commissioner, because in law number 4 of 2006 articles 41 and 49 regulate the rights and obligations as civil servants. On the other hand, the military court is a separate issue, so for the time being the military commander is considered as a judge (military judge), but this is contrary to the principle of the state of law which protects the rights of individuals, because the members also has the same rights and obligations as the people or other civil servants. Second, the decision of the F-FDTL commander for soldiers who commit criminal acts, as has been explained, there are various types of criminal acts, if this is done by F-FDTL soldiers, they will be directly dismissed indiscriminately by the F-FDTL command, even though the case is still in the process in court, the commander's decision is based on RDM, if you look at the process of criminal acts committed by F-FDTL soldiers, they are not necessarily

⁷Rudiansyah, article Juridical Review of Violations of Military Soldiers in the Periphery of Korem 101 Antasari Banjarmasin According to Law Number 25 of 2014 concerning Military Discipline Law, Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Kalimantan

⁸Moch Faisal Salam, 2004, Military Courts in Indonesia, Bandung, Mandar Maju, p. 49

defendants or convicts, However, only being a suspect, the decision to appoint him has been determined by the commandant, this is very contrary to the applicable legal procedures. Especially RDM. Third, civil cases, which are often carried out by F-FDTL soldiers, so that the F-FDTL command directly dismisses them, even though the RDM or F-FDTL statutes do not regulate this, this dismissal is only unilateral, civil cases should be handed over to soldiers to settle them in the family or through formal or non-formal courts, not using the power to dismiss without looking at the validity of the crime committed. civil cases that often occur to F-FDTL members, the commander of the F-FDTL command should not need to interfere and can be handed over to the soldier concerned to resolve it. Reflecting on the very broad authority of the F-FDTL commander, what needs to be fixed in the F-FDTL camp, First, to overcome the need to reorganize military discipline regularization in accordance with the conditions of the RDTL State, so as to avoid casualties from soldiers or members. Because so far, the legal sanctions for F-FDTL members have been in the Pentagon, in terms that are not part of its jurisdiction, as regarding the actual criminal offense is in the military court but because the military court is temporarily handled by the civil court, and the administrative decision is handed over to the commandant Thus, the determination of administrative decisions for military members who commit indiscriminate acts is indeed in the F-FDTL command, based on the RDM, but regarding criminal acts committed by military members, it is not the authority of the F-FDTL command but is the authority of the military court which is currently not yet formed, and for the sake of being under the same roof as the civilian court. Furthermore, regarding civil cases that result in dismissal for F-FDTL members, it is actually not the authority of the F-FDTL command, but it is the responsibility of the members to settle it in a litigation or litigation and customary law.

CONCLUSION

Based on the conclusion in this study, the presentation of chapter IV of the author makes the following conclusions:

- The application of the law against F-FDTL members who violate the military disciplinary legal code of ethics, The decision to provide lessons to other active members has been made to discipline and avoid criminal acts that may harm the image of the F-FDTL institution. Therefore, the acts that have been regulated by other laws of the same type, are re-regulated in Law no. 17/2006 RDM accompanied by the essence of military discipline itself, for example, rape committed by a soldier in wartime.
- Obstacles in the application of military discipline law for F-FDTL members who violate the law, the F-FDTL command or commander-in-chief is not a military court that can prosecute its members who have committed criminal acts or civil cases and determine dismissal decisions, Thus the determination of administrative decisions for military members who commit indignant acts is indeed in the F-FDTL command, based on RDM.

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