

Review Article

TNI is Not an Office Guard, But a Guard of the Future of the Country Review of The Policy of Army Guarding the Prosecutor's Office

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Abstract: Deployment of TNI to secure the prosecutor's office Although the Policy arose based on Telegram No. TR/442/2025 which ordered the deployment of TNI soldiers to strengthen the security of the High Prosecutor's Office and the District Prosecutor's Office throughout Indonesia. Securing the prosecutor's office by the TNI is contrary to civilian supremacy, a distortion of the defense function, because it deviates from the spirit of reform and the constitution. Meaning When the law is passed by legal telegram, the deployment of the military for tasks other than war or what is known as Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP), is strictly regulated in Law Number 3 of 2025 concerning Amendments to Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI. In Article 7 paragraphs (3) and (4), it is emphasized that: (1). All forms of OMSP can only be carried out based on a state political decision, either in the form of a Presidential Regulation or Government Regulation, depending on the type and scope of its duties. This is a form of "administrative militarization" that slowly but surely erodes the neutrality of the TNI; (2). There is no emergency situation, no reports of armed threats against the prosecutor's office, and no political decisions from the president; (3). The TNI is not an Office Guard, but a Guardian of the State's Future, meaning that the state guard should not be deployed only to guard the office, because the deployment of the TNI for the security of the prosecutor's office is not a solution. It is the beginning of decline. So this policy should be rejected, for the sake of the constitution, for the sake of military neutrality, and for the future of a democratic and civilized Indonesia.

Keywords : Indonesian Military Role; National Security; National Security; Prosecutor's Office Security; Security Policy Review.

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1. Introduction

Telegram Policy No. TR/442/2025 ordering the deployment of TNI soldiers to strengthen security at the High Prosecutor's Office and District Prosecutor's Office throughout Indonesia came without a clear security threat background, without an extraordinary event that threatens the existence of the law enforcement agency, and most importantly without a transparent public legal basis:

- 1) The deployment of TNI soldiers for civil security duties like this not only raises questions in terms of appropriateness, but also touches on serious issues in democratic state governance.
- 2) Violation of civil supremacy, distortion of defense functions, and threats to military neutrality. This policy needs to be criticized, not only because it violates procedures, but also because it deviates from the spirit of reform and the constitution.

When the law is passed by telegram legally, the deployment of the military for duties other than war or what is known as Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP), is strictly

regulated in Law Number 3 of 2025 concerning Amendments to Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI. In Article 7 paragraphs (3) and (4), it is emphasized that:

- 1) All forms of OMSP can only be carried out based on a state political decision, either in the form of a Presidential Regulation or a Government Regulation, depending on the type and scope of its duties.
- 2) Meanwhile, the TNI Commander's telegram does not meet these requirements. It is only an internal instruction and cannot replace or exceed formal legal regulations. Even in the context of cooperation between agencies, the memorandum of understanding between the TNI and the Prosecutor's Office is not a legal instrument that can be used as a basis for the deployment of armed military forces nationally. This is a big problem.
- 3) There is no emergency situation, no reports of armed threats against the prosecutor's office, and no political decision from the president.
- 4) This means that there is no legal reason to justify the involvement of the TNI in the task of securing civilian law enforcement agencies. Civilian supremacy and the bad memory of the New Order One of the main pillars of a democratic system is civilian supremacy over the military. The 1998 reforms that gave birth to the separation of the TNI and the Police aimed to ensure that the military would no longer be a political tool or a means of securing civilian power. 3) The involvement of the TNI in securing the prosecutor's office reminds us of the times when the military was deeply involved in civil affairs, from the judiciary to regional administration.
- 5) This latest policy seems to repeat an old pattern, when civil authorities feel no trust in their own institutions, the military is called in to guard, supervise, and even protect them. This is a form of "administrative militarization" that slowly but surely erodes the neutrality of the TNI.
- 6) From a defense perspective, this policy also raises fundamental problems. The TNI was formed to face military threats, maintain state sovereignty, and protect the safety of the nation in a strategic and armed context.

When the state armed forces (TNI) are assigned to guard civil government buildings (the High Prosecutor's Office and the District Prosecutor's Office) in normal situations, we have abused the state's muscle for a task that is not its own. Reject for the sake of democracy The most appropriate step now is to stop the implementation of this policy.

President Prabowo as the Supreme Commander of the TNI has the authority and responsibility to withdraw the deployment of soldiers to the proper realm, namely defense (except for orders from the genius General Prabowo Subianto as the supreme commander of the TNI in the form of a Presidential Decree, or legislation).

That's fine, according to the author, there is probably an emergency that the TNI needs to guard the Prosecutor's Office/Prosecutor's Office Apparatus, from the threat of big fish corruptors who are being targeted by the Prosecutor's Office). State guards should not be deployed only to guard offices. This is not a matter of soldiers carrying out orders, but rather a matter of institutional direction that actually distances the Indonesian National Army (TNI) from its strategic role. Security is a civil realm. Routine assignments in the civilian realm, without an emergency context, raise a fundamental question: is the state wasting the strategic potential of the TNI?

Military professionalism will not be built if its soldiers are more guarding buildings than guarding borders. And civil supremacy will be fragile if the government instead surrenders its sense of security to weapons, not to the law. The deployment of the TNI to secure the prosecutor's office is not a solution. It is the beginning of regression. So this policy should be rejected, for the sake of the constitution, for the sake of military neutrality, and for the future of a democratic and civilized Indonesia.

Despite criticism from observers, academics, members of the DPR, politicians, especially from the Civil Society Coalition for Security Sector Reform, the Civil Society Coalition for Security Sector Reform, Indonesia Strategic and Defense Studies, Indonesia Police Watch (IPW). TNI Continues to Guard The TNI will continue to guard the district attorney's office (Kejari) and the high prosecutor's office (Kejati). The reasons are:

- 1) The telegram containing the prosecutor's security is part of routine and preventive security cooperation, as has also been carried out previously.
- 2) The TNI's assistance to the prosecutor's office is part of the official cooperation between the Indonesian National Army and the Indonesian Attorney General's Office as stated in the Memorandum of Understanding Number NK/6/IV/2023/TNI dated April 6, 2023. "All forms of TNI support are carried out based on official requests and

measurable needs, and still refer to applicable legal provisions. The TNI always upholds the principles of professionalism, neutrality, and synergy between institutions, "

- 3) As an embodiment of the TNI's main duties as mandated by law to protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's territory from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state.

2. Proposed Method

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this paper is: TNI is not the Guardian of the Prosecutor's Office, but the Guardian of the Future of the State Reviewing the Policy of the Army Guarding the Prosecutor's Office?

The Data Collection Technique uses Online Data Search/Internet searching, browsing, surfing or downloading data, Books, magazines, Journals, Theses, Dissertations, online news, media, websites and Sources from Experts related to matters related to the Policy of the Army Guarding the Prosecutor's Office.

3. Results and Discussion

When the TNI Commander General Agus Subiyanto issued Telegram No. TR/442/2025 ordering the deployment of TNI soldiers to strengthen security at the High Prosecutor's Office and District Prosecutor's Office throughout Indonesia, many parties were surprised. It was greeted with a frenzy, pros, cons and protests from various groups, academics, experts, and others who did not agree with the telegram from the Commander, they wanted the TNI Commander to review the policy of soldiers guarding the prosecutor's office.

Normal State Situation

The policy came without a clear background of security threats, without extraordinary events that threatened the existence of the law enforcement agency, and most importantly without a transparent public legal basis. The claim that this deployment was only part of routine cooperation based on a memorandum of understanding between the TNI and the Indonesian Attorney General's Office actually deepened concerns: are military institutions starting to be actively involved in civil affairs without legitimate legal and political justification?

- 1) The deployment of TNI soldiers for civil security duties like this not only raises questions about appropriateness, but also touches on serious issues in democratic state governance.
- 2) Violation of civil supremacy, distortion of defense functions, and threats to military neutrality. This policy needs to be criticized, not only because it violates procedures, but also because it deviates from the spirit of reform and the constitution.

When the law is passed through a legal telegram, the deployment of the military for duties other than war or what is known as Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP), is strictly regulated in Law Number 3 of 2025 concerning Amendments to Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI. In Article 7 paragraphs (3) and (4), it is emphasized that:

- 1) All forms of OMSP can only be carried out based on a state political decision, either in the form of a Presidential Regulation or a Government Regulation, depending on the type and scope of its duties.

Meanwhile, the TNI Commander's telegram does not meet these requirements. It is only an internal instruction and cannot replace or exceed formal legal regulations. Even in the context of cooperation between agencies, the memorandum of understanding between the TNI and the Prosecutor's Office is not a legal instrument that can be used as a basis for the deployment of armed military forces nationally. This is a big problem.

- 2) When administrative instruments are used to reach areas of law and power that do not belong to them, then we are witnessing a loosening of the boundaries between civil power and military power.
- 3) There is no emergency situation, no reports of armed threats against the prosecutor's office, and no political decision from the president.

This means that there is no legal reason to justify the involvement of the TNI in the task of securing civilian law enforcement agencies. Civilian supremacy and the bad memory of the New Order One of the main pillars of a democratic system is civilian supremacy over the military. The 1998 reforms that gave birth to the separation of the

TNI and Polri aimed to ensure that the military would no longer be a political tool or a means of securing civil power.

- 4) The involvement of the TNI in securing the prosecutor's office reminds us of the times when the military was deeply involved in civil affairs, from the judiciary to regional administration. This situation created an imbalance of power, blunted the accountability of state institutions, and increased the opportunity for abuse of authority.

This latest policy seems to repeat an old pattern: when civil power feels distrustful of its own institutions, the military is called in to guard, supervise, and even protect them. This is a form of "administrative militarization" that slowly but surely erodes the neutrality of the TNI. When the military is drawn too closely into civil affairs without strict boundaries, the neutral and autonomous space that has been fought for through reform will disappear little by little. Military neutrality is at stake.

Memorandum of Understanding

The deployment of soldiers in the security of the Prosecutor's Office is an official collaboration between the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the Indonesian Prosecutor's Office, making an agreement stated in the Memorandum of Understanding Number NK/6/IV/2023/TNI dated April 6, 2023.

Although the TNI Commander and the Prosecutor's Office call this a preventive collaboration, the public has strong reasons to worry. What if in the future, this security develops into involvement in judicial operations? What if there is political pressure or a conflict of interest between civil and military officials in the field? Historical experience shows that when this boundary line is blurred, democracy and the civil rights of the people are harmed.

From a defense perspective, this policy also raises fundamental problems. The TNI was formed to face military threats, maintain state sovereignty, and protect the safety of the nation in a strategic and armed context.

According to the Global Firepower Index 2024, Indonesia has around 400,000 active TNI personnel. This large number should ideally be focused on defense modernization, increasing combat readiness, and facing non-conventional threats such as cyber warfare and maritime defense. However, in practice, TNI soldiers are continuously involved in civil affairs: from natural disasters, securing state guests, to guarding vital civilian objects such as the prosecutor's office building.

This is a waste of strategic resources. Why not the police? Why not the internal security system or assistance from the Brimob and Sabhara Units? The Indonesian National Police has more than 600,000 active personnel, with a ratio of around 207 per 100,000 residents.

They have the mandate, training, and authority to maintain the security of vital civilian objects. So the involvement of the military actually shows the government's distrust of its own law enforcement officers, as well as showing inefficiency in managing state duties. The TNI is not a red-plated security guard.

When the state armed forces are assigned to guard civil government buildings in normal situations, we have abused the state's muscle for a task that is not its own. Reject for the sake of democracy The most appropriate step now is to stop the implementation of this policy. President Prabowo as the Supreme Commander of the TNI has the authority and responsibility to withdraw the deployment of soldiers to their proper area, namely defense.

The Attorney General's Office, if it really needs additional security, can ask for support from the Indonesian National Police, not the military. The memorandum of understanding between the TNI and the Prosecutor's Office needs to be reviewed so that it is not used as a basis for operations that deviate from the main functions of both institutions. Democracy cannot grow in the shadow of a long barrel.

Military professionalism will not be built if its soldiers are more involved in guarding buildings than guarding borders. And civil supremacy will be fragile if the government instead entrusts its sense of security to weapons, not to the law. The deployment of the TNI to secure the prosecutor's office is not a solution. It is the beginning of decline. Therefore, this policy should be rejected, for the sake of the constitution, for the sake of military neutrality, and for the future of a democratic and civilized Indonesia.

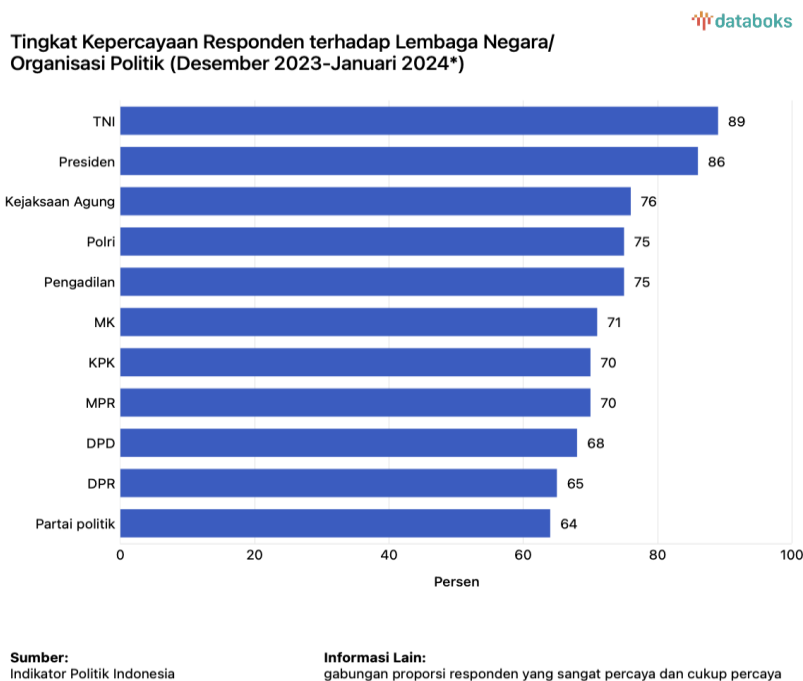
TNI is the Most Trusted Institution in Indonesia

Respondents' Level of Trust in State Institutions/Political Organizations (December 2023-January 2024). According to the Indonesian Political Indicator survey institute, the TNI is the state institution that the public trusts the most today.

Principal Researcher of Indikator Burhanuddin Muhtadi in a press conference, Tuesday (23/1/2024). In early 2024, the TNI gained the trust of 89% of respondents. The details are:

- 1) 19% of respondents strongly trust
- 2) 70% moderately trust. The level of trust in the TNI is high, one of the reasons being that the TNI keeps its distance from practical politics. "This is also a warning to the TNI, do not get involved in practical politics, especially in the run-up to the election."
- 3) The President, who achieved a level of trust of 86%, consisted of 20% of respondents strongly trusting him and 66% moderately trusting him.
- 4) The Attorney General's Office ranked third with 76%, with details of 10% of respondents strongly trusting him and 66% moderately trusting him.
- 5) The level of public trust in other institutions is in the range of 65-75%, while political parties (parpol) obtained the lowest level of trust, which was only 64%:
 - (1) The Indikator Survey involved 1,200 respondents aged 17 years or married, who were spread proportionally across all provinces in Indonesia. The sample was selected using the multistage random sampling method.
 - (2) They also conducted oversampling in 13 provinces, namely Aceh, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Banten, Bali, NTT, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi, so that the total sample reached 4,560 respondents.
 - (3) Data collection was carried out on December 30, 2023-January 6, 2024 using a face-to-face interview method by trained interviewers. The survey error tolerance (margin of error) is around 2% and the confidence level is 95%.

As for seeing the level of respondent trust in state institutions/political organizations, it can be seen in the Indonesian language graph below:



TNI Is Not An Office Guard, But A Guardian Of The Country's Future

THE state guard should not be deployed only to guard offices. This is not about soldiers carrying out orders, but rather about the institutional direction that actually distances the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) from its strategic role. Security is a civil domain. Routine assignments in the civil domain, without an emergency context, raise a fundamental question: is the state wasting the strategic potential of the TNI?

In the midst of a wave of increasingly invisible threats to state sovereignty ranging from cyber, disinformation, to technology-based conflicts, we actually need the TNI at the

forefront of future defense. Not as a bureaucratic vacuum filler, but as a leader in the national strategy arena. Civil security functions can be managed by civil servants and the police. What we need from the TNI is excellence in reading threat escalations and forming an integrated response system for national defense.

In that context, placing the TNI as an office guard is not only inefficient, but also wrong in terms of long-term orientation. The importance of repositioning the TNI through a revision of the Law. It is not just a matter of legal umbrella, but the direction of the defense vision that actively involves the TNI in the new strategic realm of cyber, space, and digital security.

Major countries no longer assign their military to guard the fences of civil institutions. They assign them to guard the architecture of sovereignty in a rapidly changing field. The TNI has structural advantages: command discipline, speed of execution, and adaptability. Unfortunately, these advantages are underutilized in the context of non-conventional threats. In fact, in the modern defense landscape, things like infrastructure hacking, data infiltration, and psychological warfare require militaristic preparedness without having to ignore civil supremacy.

At this point, the classic approach of Samuel Huntington and Morris Janowitz on the separation of civil-military remains relevant, but is no longer sufficient. Rebecca L. Schiff through Concordance Theory emphasizes that the stability of civil-military relations is not just a matter of institutional distance, but also a matter of understanding roles. In a world that is no longer linear, collaboration between the military, political elites, and civil society is the foundation of national resilience. As I have reviewed in a number of articles in Kompas.com columns, the strategic role of the TNI is greatly needed in facing the dynamics of contemporary threats, especially in cyber and information space.

Indonesia needs a solid cyber defense structure as part of upholding national sovereignty. The main challenge: are we ready if a national-scale cyber crisis actually occurs? Indonesia needs a national cyber crisis command structure not because of digital paranoia, but because geopolitical realities require us to be ready. The TNI has all the capital to play an active role not as a technical complement, but as the main architect of the national strategic response.

Time is no longer on our side. Delay is vulnerability. Only a strong and far-reaching structure can keep us upright. Without a doctrine that regulates the TNI's involvement in strategic space, we are allowing the national defense field to become a gray area. This is not just a matter of cyber technicalities, but of information sovereignty and control over collective consciousness. We cannot continue to place the TNI on the periphery, while the main field is left empty.

It is time to ask this question seriously: are we giving the TNI enough space to develop as a strategic actor of the future? If the answer is hesitant, then we are delaying an important role that can only be played by an institution of the TNI's class. Repositioning roles is not a threat to democracy. In fact, a mature democracy requires a military that is strong in vision, not just a bureaucratic gap filler. We cannot build future defense with sectoral coordination alone. Direction is needed. Leadership is needed. And the TNI can be one of its main axes if given trust and a strategic mandate. "What this nation needs is not just an office guard, but a guard for the future". Therefore, the Attorney General's Office Guard Policy must be reviewed.

TNI Continues to Guard the Prosecutor's Office Despite Criticism from the Civil Coalition

Head of the TNI Information Center, Major General Kristomei Sianturi, emphasized that the TNI will continue to guard the district attorney's office (kejar) and the high prosecutor's office (kejati) despite being rejected by the civil society coalition. Kristomei is of the view that:

- 1) There is nothing wrong with the cooperation between the TNI and the Attorney General's Office (Kejagung). However, there is nothing wrong with the cooperation and synergy between institutions. (Kompas.com, 12/5/2025).
- 2) The telegram containing the security of the prosecutor's office is part of routine and preventive security cooperation, as has also been carried out previously.
- 3) The TNI's assistance to the prosecutor's office is part of the official cooperation between the Indonesian National Army and the Indonesian Attorney General's Office as stated in the Memorandum of Understanding Number NK/6/IV/2023/TNI dated April 6, 2023. "All forms of TNI support are carried out based on official requests and measurable

needs, and still refer to applicable legal provisions. The TNI always upholds the principles of professionalism, neutrality, and synergy between institutions, "

As an embodiment of the TNI's main duties as mandated by law to protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's territory from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state.

Civil Society Coalition for Security Sector Reform

Previously, the Civil Society Coalition for Security Sector Reform regretted the TNI Commander's telegram containing an order to prepare and deploy supporting equipment to all prosecutors and prosecutors.

They consider that this order is contrary to various existing regulations, especially the Constitution, the Judicial Power Law, the Prosecutor's Law, the National Defense Law, and the TNI Law itself which clearly regulates the main duties and functions of the TNI. The coalition's official statement in a written statement, Sunday (11/5/2025). "Deployment like this further strengthens the existence of military intervention in the civilian sphere, especially in the area of law enforcement." The Civil Society Coalition for Security Sector Reform stated that:

- 1) The TNI's duties and functions should focus on the defense aspect and should not enter the realm of law enforcement carried out by the Prosecutor's Office as a civilian institution.
- 2) The deployment does not have a strong legal basis because there are no official regulations governing TNI assistance in military operations other than war (OMSP), especially in the context of law enforcement.
- 3) The security of the prosecutor's office institution should be able to be carried out by the internal security unit (satpam) without the need to involve TNI personnel because there is no threat that can justify the need for the deployment of TNI units. Thus, the telegram letter is very disproportionate regarding its assistance function and actions that are against the law and the law, "

This step can affect the independence of law enforcement and blur the boundaries between defense and law enforcement functions and lead to the return of the TNI's dual function practice". Therefore, the Prosecutor's Office Guard Policy must be reviewed.

To see 5 (five) facts about TNI soldiers being deployed to guard the Prosecutor's Office throughout Indonesia, you can see the Indonesian language infographic below:



Picture 1. Facts about the Indonesian National Armed Forces

4. Conclusions

Although there are criticisms from observers, academics, members of the House of Representatives, politicians, especially from the Civil Society Coalition for Security Sector Reform, the Civil Society Coalition for Security Sector Reform, Indonesia Strategic and Defense Studies, Indonesia Police Watch (IPW). TNI Continues to Guard The TNI will continue to guard the district attorney's office (Kejari) and the high prosecutor's office (Kejati).

The deployment of TNI soldiers for the task of securing the prosecutor's office not only raises questions from the perspective of appropriateness, but also touches on serious issues in democratic state governance. Although the Policy arose based on Telegram No. TR/442/2025 which ordered the deployment of TNI soldiers to strengthen the security of the High Prosecutor's Office and the District Prosecutor's Office throughout Indonesia

Violations of civilian supremacy, distortion of defense functions, and threats to military neutrality violate procedures, but also because they deviate from the spirit of reform and the constitution. Meaning When the law is passed by legal telegram, the deployment of the military for tasks other than war or what is known as Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP), is strictly regulated in Law Number 3 of 2025 concerning Amendments to Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI. In Article 7 paragraphs (3) and (4), it is emphasized that:

- 1) All forms of OMSP can only be carried out based on a state political decision, either in the form of a Presidential Regulation or a Government Regulation, depending on the type and scope of the task. This is a form of "administrative militarization" that slowly but surely erodes the neutrality of the TNI
- 2) There is no emergency situation, no reports of armed threats against the prosecutor's office, and no political decision from the president.
This means that there is no legal reason to justify the involvement of the TNI in the task of securing civilian law enforcement agencies. Civilian supremacy and the bad memory of the New Order One of the main pillars of a democratic system is civilian supremacy over the military.
- 3) When the TNI is assigned to guard civil government buildings (the High Prosecutor's Office and the District Prosecutor's Office) in normal situations, we have abused the state's muscle for a task that is not its own, because the TNI is not an Office Guard, but a Guardian of the State's Future:
 - a. State guards should not be deployed only to guard offices. This is not a matter of soldiers carrying out orders, but rather a matter of institutional direction that actually distances the Indonesian National Army (TNI) from its strategic role. Security is a civil domain. Routine assignments in the civil domain, without an emergency context, raise fundamental questions: is the state wasting the TNI's strategic potential?
 - b. Military professionalism will not be built if its soldiers guard buildings more than they guard borders. And civil supremacy will be fragile if the government actually surrenders its sense of security to weapons, not to the law. Deployment of the TNI to secure the prosecutor's office is not a solution. It is the beginning of decline. Therefore, this policy should be rejected, for the sake of the constitution, for the sake of military neutrality, and for the future of a democratic and civilized Indonesia.

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