

Effectiveness of the Application of Military Criminal Law Towards Soldiers Proven to Have Committed Desertion (Case Study of Military Court Decision li-10 Semarang)

M. Sjaiful Kustiawan¹⁾ & Lathifah Hanim²⁾

¹⁾ Master of Notary Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: ksjaifulkustiawan.std@unissula.ac.id

²⁾ Master of Notary Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: lathifahhanim@unissula.ac.id

Abstract. *Desertion is a form of violation of military criminal law committed by a military member by withdrawing from his service obligations without permission or intentionally avoiding carrying out military duties. Provisions regarding desertion are regulated in Article 87 of the Military Criminal Code (KUHPM). Currently, desertion is one of the most prominent forms of violation in the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), this is due to the high number of soldiers committing desertion each year. This thesis aims First, to analyze the factors that cause the occurrence of the crime of desertion. Second, to analyze the effectiveness of the application of military criminal law to soldiers who are proven to have committed desertion. This research method uses an empirical legal research type, with a sociological approach and the object of study focuses on legal effectiveness. Based on the research results, the factors that cause the occurrence of criminal acts of desertion are based on an analysis of 20 sample decisions from the li-10 Military Court Semarang. It was found that there were several factors causing soldiers to desert, but the biggest factor causing soldiers to desert was due to economic problems, namely debt. The effectiveness of the application of military criminal law against soldiers who are proven to have deserted is based on several factors, as follows: the law regulating desertion is clearly stated and easy for soldiers to understand. Law enforcers who handle desertion cases have the ability, consistency and integrity in handling desertion crimes. The facilities and infrastructure owned are in good condition and adequate for use. Public awareness or legal awareness of soldiers, the majority of soldiers who deserted have known about the prohibitions and sanctions for desertion, the culture in the Criminal Code which reflects Indonesian cultural values, in general, the application of military criminal law against soldiers proven to have deserted has been carried out effectively.*

Keywords: *Desertion; Members of the Indonesian Army; Military criminal law.*

1. Introduction

The Indonesian National Army (TNI) is a military force armed and specially prepared to carry out duties and responsibilities in defending the state and nation, as well as maintaining national defense and security.¹The Indonesian National Army (TNI), hereinafter abbreviated as TNI, is the spearhead of the defense of the Indonesian state, tasked with preventing all forms of threats, disturbances, obstacles and challenges originating from outside and from within the country. In the role, function and duties regulated in Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, Article 7 paragraph (1) states that the main task of TNI soldiers is to uphold the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and to protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's territory from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the Indonesian nation and state.²

The main tasks of the TNI are divided into two, namely Military War Operations (OMP) and Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP).³The TNI's duties in carrying out Military Operations Other Than War are to overcome armed separatist movements, overcome acts of terrorism, secure border areas, secure national vital objects, carry out world peace tasks in accordance with applicable foreign policy, secure the President and Vice President and their families and many others.⁴

The TNI is a profession as well as a state apparatus in the field of defense, this is in accordance with what is stated in Article 1 number 1 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure of the Indonesian National Army, namely "The TNI is the main component that is ready to be used to carry out national defense tasks".⁵TNI soldiers are obliged to uphold the trust given by the nation and state to carry out national defense efforts as stated in the Soldier's Oath. In carrying out their duties and obligations, Indonesian National Army soldiers are guided by the Soldier's Code of Ethics and the Officer's Code of Ethics.⁶

Every TNI soldier in carrying out his duties and obligations must always uphold the Sapta Marga, the soldier's oath, and the 8 obligations of the TNI, as a guideline for behaving well on duty and off duty. In addition, a soldier is also required to be obedient to authority with the tradition of command, high esprit de corps, solid cooperation, high cohesion and strong discipline.⁷ In addition, soldiers must absorb, understand and implement the philosophy of Dwi Warna Purwa Cendekia Wusana, which means loyalty to the nation and state is the main and first. The unity of Indonesia is a non-negotiable price for the TNI, because the TNI is the spearhead in maintaining the unity and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, because without such an attitude it is certain that the spirit of nationalism in

¹Munsharif Abdul Chal.im, Faisal Farhan, "The Role and Position of the Indonesian National Army (Tni) in the Draft Law on National Security Reviewed from the Perspective of Legal Politics in Indonesia", Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum, Vol. II No. 1, January-April 2015, p. 103.

²Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army, Article 7 paragraph (1)

³Ibid., Article 7 paragraph (2)

⁴Ibid. Article 7 paragraph (2) letter b

⁵Nadya Azzahra, Syamsir, and Muhammad Amin, "The Authority of the Indonesian National Army in Eradicating Criminal Acts of Terrorism", Limbago: Journal of Constitutional Law, Vol. 2 No. 2, 2022, p. 290.

⁶Law Number 34 of 2004, Op. Cit., Article 38 paragraph (1)

⁷Hanggonotomo, Thesis: "Resolution of Military Criminal Cases of Desertion Committed by Indonesian National Army Soldiers (Case Study in the Jurisdiction of Military Court II-11 Yogyakarta)", (Yogyakarta: UIN, 2013), p. 4.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

every TNI soldier will certainly fade away, eaten away by time, therefore TNI soldiers must truly carry out the duties and responsibilities outlined in the law on the Indonesian National Army.⁸In this way, TNI soldiers will be created who are strong, steadfast and have high loyalty both to their unit and to the nation and state.

For a soldier in carrying out his duties and obligations there are special rules, where these rules are what make the difference between a member of the TNI and civilians. In addition, there are also rules that govern a member of the TNI in carrying out daily life both in carrying out duties and outside of duties. These rules regulate the rules of order and discipline for a member of the TNI which are regulated in Law Number 25 of 2014 concerning Military Disciplinary Law. This law replaces Law Number 26 of 1997 and emphasizes that every member of the TNI is required to comply with military disciplinary law which includes awareness, obedience, and compliance with laws and regulations, service regulations, and military life.

The rules above are intended so that a TNI member can become an upright soldier and far from any problems, but basically a TNI member is still an ordinary human being just like other Indonesian citizens who are not free from their place of wrong and error, it is not uncommon for a TNI member to also be involved in a legal problem that occurs.

In the process of resolving cases between TNI members and civilians, there are differences in the resolution process, this is due to the existence of special rules that regulate the application of military criminal law and applicable military procedural law.⁹The procedural law used in the military is regulated in Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice.¹⁰Military Justice has a long history starting from the Dutch colonial period to the Japanese Occupation. The history of Military Justice began in 1798 with the publication of the *Crimineel Wetboek Voor de Militie Van de Straaf*, which means the Military Criminal Code (KUHPM) and the Criminal Code (KUHP).¹¹

Criminal acts committed by TNI members can be categorized into two types. First, pure military crimes, namely violations that are specifically regulated in military criminal law and are included in the category of crimes. Examples of these crimes include violations of state security, violations in the implementation of war duties, desertion (leaving a unit without permission), as well as crimes related to service, theft, fraud, receiving, and destruction or removal of property belonging to the armed forces. Second, mixed military crimes (*germengde militaire delict*), namely crimes involving both military members and civilians in one case. In this context, the legal basis used is a combination of military law and the Criminal Code (KUHP). Examples include theft committed jointly by TNI members and civilians, or murder cases where the victim is a civilian. This type of crime always involves civilian elements, either as perpetrators or victims.

Of the various types of crimes mentioned above, one of the most prominent pure military crimes currently is the military crime of desertion (the crime of withdrawing from a unit in carrying out service obligations). In the provisions of Article 87 of the Military Criminal Code

⁸Ibid,

⁹Fadhlurrahman, et al, "Investigation process in resolving domestic violence crimes committed by the Indonesian Army", *Scientific Journal of Law*, Vol. 1, No. 1, May 2019.

¹⁰Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice

¹¹Greetings, "Military Criminal Law in Indonesia", Mandar Maju, Bandung 2006,, p. 17.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

(KUHPM), it is stated that the crime of desertion is the act of a military person who withdraws from his service obligations without permission or intentionally avoids military duties. Desertion occurs when a military person leaves with the intention of withdrawing permanently from his service obligations, avoiding the dangers of war, or joining the enemy or the military service of another country without permission. In addition, desertion also includes absence without permission during peacetime for more than thirty days or during wartime for more than four days, as well as absence without permission which results in not participating in part or all of the ordered journey.¹² Based on case data on Army personnel staff, 761 soldiers deserted in 2023 and 791 in 2024.¹³

Desertion committed by soldiers certainly cannot just happen, there must be a cause or reasons that ultimately cause the intention to commit the act. The cause of the act of desertion can be due to several influencing factors that cause desertion. According to Andi Hamzah in his book *Bunga Rampai Hukum Pidana dan Acara Pidana*, there are two main factors that can influence someone in committing a crime. The first factor is an internal factor, namely factors that come from within the perpetrator. The second factor is an external factor, namely the influence of the surrounding environment, including society or other individuals around him.¹⁴

Regardless of the various factors that cause desertion committed by soldiers in peacetime for at least 30 (thirty) consecutive days or even permanent withdrawal is a serious violation of military discipline. This act not only reflects disobedience to the rules, but also has the potential to damage the disciplinary order that is the main foundation of the TNI institution. The act of desertion is contrary to the values contained in the *Sapta Marga* and the Soldier's Oath, two main guidelines that regulate the morality and responsibility of a soldier. If this phenomenon is left without firm handling, it can have a negative impact on the unity as a whole, disrupt operational effectiveness, and weaken military solidarity and readiness. As a soldier, readiness to serve anywhere and anytime is a must. Their presence in the unit is not just a formality, but part of a great responsibility in maintaining the country's defense and security. Therefore, discipline and loyalty to duty must always be maintained in order to be able to carry out their mandate properly and professionally.¹⁵

Based on the description above, the author wants to examine the factors that influence the occurrence of the crime of desertion and how effective the application of military criminal law is against soldiers who are proven to have committed desertion as regulated in Article 87 of the Military Criminal Code.

2. Research Methods

The thesis research entitled the effectiveness of the application of military criminal law to soldiers proven to have deserted, is a legal research that uses an empirical legal research method which in the implementation of the research will later use primary data sources,

¹²Military Criminal Code, Article 87.

¹³Army Personnel Case Data for 2023 and 2024

¹⁴Anak Agung Ngurah Hadipta, Sujono, and Bambang Widarto, "Law Enforcement Against the Crime of Desertion During Peacetime by Members of the Indonesian National Army", SSN 2656-4041 (Online Media), p. 9.

¹⁵*ibid*, p.13.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

namely by conducting interviews with soldiers who have deserted. The empirical legal research method is a legal research method that functions to see the law in a real sense and examine how the law works in the community.¹⁶

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Factors Which Caused Desertion in the Decision of the Military Court II-10 Semarang

According to Andi Hamzah in his book on criminal law and criminal procedure, there are two main factors that can influence someone in committing a crime. The first factor is internal factors, namely factors that come from within the perpetrator. The second factor is external factors, which include influences from the surrounding environment, including society or other individuals around them.¹⁷

1. Factors Causes of Desertion:¹⁸

a. Internal Factors

1) Family or Household Factors

Family factors play an important role in shaping a person's character and personality, including members of the Indonesian National Army (TNI). Disharmony in the household, such as frequent conflicts and quarrels, can have a negative impact on a person's mental and emotional state. If this condition continues, the individual may act outside of social norms and applicable rules. Domestic conflict can be a trigger for soldiers to desert, which is leaving their duties and obligations without permission, in addition, several other factors that can cause soldiers to desert, including:

- a) The wife's attitude of often getting angry, causing discomfort for TNI members.
- b) A wife who refuses or is reluctant to have sexual relations.
- c) TNI members' dissatisfaction with the service and attention from their wives.
- d) Infidelity or the presence of another woman (WIL) in a soldier's life.

2) Economic Factors

Economic hardship is often the main reason for someone to commit deviant acts, including desertion among soldiers. Heavy financial burdens, especially if a soldier has mounting debts, can cause prolonged stress. As is known, economic factors are often associated with crime, because someone who lives in limitations tends to do various ways to meet their life needs. Soldiers' salaries, especially at the non-commissioned officer level and below, are often only enough to meet the basic needs of the family, without any excess for other expenses, such as children's education costs. In a situation like this, a soldier may look for other ways to earn additional income, which can ultimately make him neglect his military duties and obligations.

¹⁶Muhaimin, Op, Cit, p. 83

¹⁷Anak Agung Ngurah Hadipta, Sujono, and Bambang Widarto, "Law Enforcement Against the Crime of Desertion During Peacetime by Members of the Indonesian National Army", SSN 2656-4041 (Online Media), p. 9.

¹⁸Ibid, p. 10

Master of Law, UNISSULA

3) Intention Factor.

Some soldiers who desert actually no longer have the desire to continue being part of the military. The binding system in the TNI institution makes the resignation process difficult, so some individuals choose to commit violations so that they can be officially dismissed, one way is by deserting.

4) Age Factor.

Age is also a factor that influences the possibility of someone committing a crime, including desertion in the military environment. In criminology, it was found that each age group has a tendency to commit certain types of crimes. In cases of desertion among the TNI, the majority of perpetrators are still young, who most likely do not have emotional maturity and sufficient experience in dealing with the pressures of military duty.

5) Education Factor.

A person's ability to judge the good and bad of an action is greatly influenced by their level of education. Low education can limit a person's ability to think in understanding the consequences of their actions. As a soldier, professionalism is very much needed in carrying out duties, both in military operations and in everyday life. Therefore, certain educational standards are needed for prospective soldiers so that they have better thinking skills, thereby reducing the possibility of violations such as desertion.

6) Mental Lack of Readiness Factor

A soldier's mental unpreparedness in facing heavy tasks, especially in conflict or remote areas, is also a factor causing desertion. As a soldier, they must always be ready to be placed anywhere, including in areas with low security levels or with limited facilities. When a soldier is placed in a conflict area, they often face stressful situations, such as threats to their safety. Meanwhile, assignments in remote areas are often associated with difficulties in transportation, limited entertainment facilities, and high living costs. If soldiers do not have sufficient mental readiness, they can feel uncomfortable and eventually choose to leave the unit without permission, which ultimately leads to desertion.

b. External Factors

1) Lack of Understanding of Military Regulations

Every member of the TNI, whether serving in a combat unit (Satpur), in a combat support unit (Banpur) or in an administrative support unit (Banmin) is routinely trained to carry out their duties in the interests of the state and the unit, but in practice there are still members who do not understand the applicable military regulations and provisions, ignorance of these rules can lead to disciplinary or criminal violations including the criminal act of desertion.

2) Task and Placement Factors

One of the causes of desertion among TNI members is the mismatch between the tasks given and the individual's perception of the task. Some soldiers feel that the operational tasks given, such as suppressing rebel groups or securing conflict areas, can endanger their safety, as a result, there is a desire to avoid the task by leaving the unit illegally. In addition, placement factors also contribute to desertion. A soldier who is comfortable in one place may experience difficulties when receiving orders to be transferred to a new location that

Master of Law, UNISSULA

he feels is less profitable. In some cases, TNI members refuse to carry out duties at the new assignment location and choose not to report to the assigned unit.

3) Environmental Factors

The social environment and relationships also play an important role in determining a person's behavior. If a soldier associates with individuals who have a negative influence, then he is at risk of engaging in actions that are contrary to military regulations. Some examples of deviant behavior due to a bad environment include excessive drinking habits, involvement in illegal activities, or becoming a protector for an illegitimate business. If left unchecked, the influence of this bad environment can cause a TNI member to desert in order to avoid responsibility or the consequences of his actions.

4) Superior (Commander) Treatment Factor

The treatment of subordinates by superiors can also be a trigger for desertion. When a soldier feels treated unfairly by his commander, this can cause dissatisfaction and disappointment that impacts his motivation and loyalty to the institution. If this injustice continues without resolution, the soldier in question may choose to leave his unit without official permission.

3.2. Effectiveness Application of Military Criminal Law to Soldiers Proven to Have Committed Desertion in the Decision of the II-10 Semarang Military Court

The law is said to be effective if the law succeeds in regulating certain attitudes, actions or behaviors, so that they are in accordance with the expected goals. Military Criminal Law is said to be effective if Military Criminal Law succeeds in regulating the attitudes, actions or behaviors of soldiers, so that they are in accordance with the expected goals.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, there are five benchmarks for measuring effectiveness in law enforcement.¹⁹that is:

1. Law (Act)

The law referred to in the material sense according to Purbacaraka and Soerjono Soekanto is a written regulation that applies generally and is made by a legitimate central or regional authority. Regarding the implementation of the law, there are legal principles whose purpose is for the law to have a positive impact so that it runs effectively and achieves its goals. Some of these legal principles are explained by Purbacaraka and Soerjono Soekanto, including the following:²⁰

- a. The law does not apply retroactively.
- b. Laws made by higher authorities have a higher position.
- c. Special laws override general laws (*Lex specialis derogate lege generalis*).
- d. The law that was in effect recently is overridden by the law that is currently in force/the new law overrides the old law (*Lex posteriori derogate lege lex priori*).
- e. The law cannot be contested.

¹⁹Soerjono Soekanto, 2007, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement*. PT. Raja Grafindi Persada, Jakarta, page 5.

²⁰Purnadi Purbacaraka and Soerjono Soekanto, 1979, *Legislation and Jurisprudence*, Alumni Publisher, Bandung, pp. 15-19.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

f. Law as a means to achieve maximum spiritual and material welfare for society and individuals, through renewal or preservation (the principle of the welfare state).

That the laws governing desertion, both materially and formally, are clear and easy for soldiers to understand, including the following:

a. Materially, it has been regulated in Article 87 paragraph (1) to 2 of the Criminal Code.

b. Formally, this has been regulated in Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice, in several articles as follows:

1) Article 124 paragraph (4), the provision states that if the suspect is not found, the BAP is not a requirement for complete case files.

2) Article 141 paragraph (10), provisions state that if the accused is not found, the examination will be carried out without the accused being present.

3) Article 143, provisions in the event that the accused is not found within six months and has been summoned three times in a row legally, an examination can be carried out and a decision can be made without the accused being present.

c. Formally, it is also regulated in the Circular Letter of the Supreme Court (SEMA) Number 10 of 2020 that determining "more than 30 days" is calculated in the number of days of the soldier's consecutive absence from the unit, on the 31st (thirty-first) day Article 87 Paragraph (1) 2 of the Criminal Code can be applied.

With complete provisions or laws that regulate desertion that are clear and easy for soldiers to understand, it is hoped that the implementation of military criminal law can be carried out effectively.

2. Law enforcer.

In the process of handling and resolving desertion cases in the criminal justice system, an integrated criminal justice system is known, consisting of an investigative institution (military police), a prosecuting institution (military prosecutor/auditor), a judicial institution (judge) and an institution where the criminal is executed (correctional officer), each of these institutions has different duties and authorities, but in carrying out their duties they are interrelated with each other and have the same position as a law enforcement institution in the integrated criminal system.

If we read the decisions above, the amount of punishment imposed by the judge on the defendant is carried out consistently, for defendants who are tried in absentia (not present at the trial) the amount of punishment ranges from 8 (eight) months to 1 (one) year 6 (six) months with an additional penalty of dismissal from military service and for defendants who are present at the trial, the amount of punishment ranges from 4 (four) months to 8 (eight) months without an additional penalty of dismissal from military service because the judge's consideration is that the defendant's behavior can still be improved. This indicates that the judge has the ability, is consistent and has integrity in handling the crime of desertion.

3. Facilities or infrastructure

The availability of adequate facilities in the form of facilities and infrastructure for implementing officers in carrying out their duties. The facilities and infrastructure in question are infrastructure or facilities used as a tool to achieve legal effectiveness. In

Master of Law, UNISSULA

connection with the facilities and infrastructure referred to in the term facilities. Especially for facilities or facilities.

Soerjono Soekanto predicts the benchmark for the effectiveness of certain elements of infrastructure, where the infrastructure must clearly be a part that contributes to the smooth running of the tasks of the apparatus at their place or work location.²¹ These elements are:²²

1. Has the existing infrastructure been well maintained?
2. Infrastructure that does not yet exist must be procured by taking into account the procurement time figures.
3. Inadequate infrastructure must be completed immediately.
4. Damaged infrastructure must be repaired immediately.
5. Congested infrastructure must be immediately restored to its normal function.
6. Infrastructure that is experiencing functional decline must have its function improved again.

Currently, the facilities and infrastructure owned by the investigative institution, namely the Military Police, the prosecutorial institution, namely the Military Auditor, the judicial institution, namely the Military Court and the institution where the criminal is carried out or the Military Correctional Institution are in adequate and good condition so that the entire judicial process for the crime of desertion can be processed smoothly and without obstacles.

4. Public Awareness.

This factor of public awareness, contains meaning related to the level of public understanding and compliance with the law. In line with legal awareness, this is in line with the intent of the Theory of Legal Awareness, where in humans there is an awareness of existing legal values. That members of the TNI are part of society, in the context of the effectiveness of the application of military criminal law, then those who act as society are members of the TNI. One of the factors that determines that the law can run effectively is the existence of public awareness of the law, where society knows, understands and obeys the law.

Likewise, with desertion committed by TNI members, the application of military criminal law is said to be effective if TNI members know, understand and comply with the provisions or rules or articles on desertion as regulated in Article 87 of the Criminal Code.

That from the data from interviews with soldiers who had deserted regarding their knowledge of the provisions on the crime of desertion as stated in Article 87 of the Criminal Code, it was found that the majority of soldiers who had deserted were aware of the prohibition on desertion and the sanctions they would receive if they deserted, only new soldiers (Prada and Serda) did not yet know about the prohibition on desertion and the sanctions they would receive if they deserted, but after going through legal process, they just found out about the prohibitions and sanctions if they deserted.

²¹Soerjono Soekanto, 2008, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement*, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada., page 82

²²*Ibid.*, page 83

Master of Law, UNISSULA

5. Culture

Lawrence M. Friedman argues that Law includes structure, substance, and culture. Legal culture (system) basically includes values which are abstract conceptions of what is considered good and bad.²³ Lawrence M. Friedman also believes that cultural factors also influence law enforcement.²⁴ Customary law is customary law that applies among the majority of people in addition to written law, therefore laws or regulations must be able to reflect the values that are the basis for customary law so that laws or regulations can apply effectively.

The Military Criminal Code (KUHPM) in general also adopts and adapts to Indonesian cultural values, especially related to the application of criminal law to military members. The KUHPM does not stand alone, but is part of the national criminal law and also includes specific aspects relevant to the military environment.

The KUHPM also seeks to reflect Indonesian cultural values, such as family values, unity, and discipline in the military environment. The KUHPM serves to maintain discipline and solidarity in the military environment, as well as to enforce the law and justice for military members who commit violations. This is also in accordance with Indonesian cultural values that emphasize the importance of rules and social norms in everyday life.

Overall, the KUHPM is an effort to integrate Indonesian cultural values with military criminal law, so as to create a military environment that is disciplined, compact, and in accordance with the values of justice and law applicable in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

1. Factors causing the occurrence of criminal acts of desertion based on the analysis of 20 samples of decisions of the Military Court II-10 Semarang, regarding the crime of desertion, it was found that the factors causing soldiers to desert were debt problems, because they no longer wanted to be TNI soldiers, committing immoral acts, not mentally strong and wanting to continue their studies, due to vehicle embezzlement, feeling that the salary from the TNI institution was haram and problems with their relationship with their girlfriend not approved by their parents. That of the factors causing soldiers to desert, the most common was due to economic problems, namely debts. 2. The effectiveness of the application of military criminal law against soldiers who are proven to have committed desertion is applied based on existing benchmarks, with the following factors: a. The laws/statutes governing desertion are clearly stated and easy for soldiers to understand. b. Law enforcers have the ability, consistency and integrity in handling criminal acts of desertion. c. The facilities and infrastructure owned by the Military Police, Military Auditor, Military Court and Military Correctional Institution are in good condition and adequate for use. d. Public awareness, which also contains the meaning of legal awareness or awareness of existing legal values. It was found that the majority of soldiers who deserted were aware of the prohibition on desertion and the sanctions that would be received if they deserted, only new soldiers (Prada and Serda) did not know the prohibition on desertion and the sanctions that would be received if they deserted. e. Culture, in the KUHPM also reflects Indonesian cultural

²³Ibid, p. 59

²⁴Ibid, p. 64

Master of Law, UNISSULA

values, such as family values, unity, and discipline in the military environment. The KUHPM functions to maintain discipline and solidarity in the military environment, as well as to enforce the law and justice for military members who commit violations, this is also in accordance with Indonesian cultural values that emphasize the importance of rules and social norms in everyday life. That in general the application of military criminal law against soldiers who are proven to have deserted has been carried out effectively, but can still be improved by providing legal training to newly recruited soldiers (Prada, Serda and Second Lieutenant) so that they know and understand the provisions of desertion rules and the sanctions for desertion.

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