

Reconstruction of the Regulations Prohibiting Dual Positions for TNI Soldiers in Civilian Positions as an Effort to Strengthen the Supremacy of Law and Military Professionalism

Syamsul Jahidin*, Lucky Ferdiles

Universitas Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia, anlawyer@gmail.com

Universitas Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia, lucky_ferdiles@borobudur.ac.id

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.47134/jcl.v3i3.1.5833>

*Correspondence: Syamsul Jahidin

Email: anlawyer@gmail.com

Received: 23/05/2026

Accepted: 27/06/2026

Published: 27/06/2026



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Abstract: *This study aims to analyze and reconstruct the regulation prohibiting dual positions for TNI soldiers in civilian positions as an effort to strengthen the rule of law and military professionalism in the Indonesian state system. The study employs a normative juridical method, combining a statutory and conceptual approach, by examining Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and other related regulations. The results of the study indicate that, normatively, the dual position prohibition has been firmly regulated, particularly in Article 39, letter c. However, in practice, a gap exists between norms and implementation due to unclear regulations, multiple interpretations of provisions on assignments outside the TNI structure, and weak supervision and sanctions. This condition has an impact on weakening the principles of the rule of law, civilian supremacy, and military professionalism. Therefore, the reconstruction of legal regulations is needed through the affirmation of the prohibition norm in a limited manner, strengthening the oversight mechanism, and harmonizing laws and regulations to ensure legal certainty and prevent abuse of authority. This study offers a model of legal reform that is not only normative but also implementative in strengthening democratic civil-military relations.*

Keywords: *dual positions, TNI soldiers, civilian supremacy, military professionalism*

Introduction

Within the framework of the Rule of Law as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, all implementation of state power, including the role of the military, must be subject to the supremacy of law and the principle of constitutionalism (Bunga, 2021). This concept places the law as the supreme commander that regulates relations between state institutions proportionally, including limiting the role of the military in the civilian sphere. (Asadi, 2024) In a modern democratic system, the principle of civilian supremacy over the military is an essential element to ensure that armed forces do not dominate public power spaces outside of the defense function (Arditama, 2016). Constitutionally, Article 30 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that

the Indonesian National Armed Forces plays a role as a state instrument in the defense sector, not as an administrative or bureaucratic actor in the civilian government (Prabowo, 2022). Therefore, the active involvement of TNI soldiers in civilian positions has the potential to cause deviations from the basic principles of the rule of law and blur the boundaries between civilian and military power, which can ultimately disrupt the balance of the democratic system (Sulistyo, 2020).

Legally, the position and role of Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) soldiers are explicitly regulated in Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, specifically Article 2, which affirms the TNI's identity as a professional military that does not engage in practical politics or business. Article 39, letter c of the TNI Law, expressly prohibits active-duty soldiers from holding civilian positions, except under certain, strictly regulated circumstances (Wibowo, 2023). This norm is reinforced by the principle of military professionalism, which requires a clear separation between defense and civilian functions. However, in practice, there is a widespread interpretation of the phrase "assignment outside the TNI structure," which is often used as a basis for legitimizing active-duty soldiers to hold certain civilian positions. (Pratama, 2024) A systematic interpretation of this norm should refer to the principle of limiting power, rather than opening up space for expanding authority that contradicts the spirit of security sector reform.

Empirical phenomena indicate a trend toward increasing involvement of active-duty soldiers in civilian positions, both in ministries, state institutions, and state-owned enterprises. This practice of holding multiple positions not only creates a mismatch between *das sollen* and *das sein* but also has the potential to disrupt the neutrality of military institutions. (Purwanto, 2025) In this case, TNI soldiers holding civilian positions find themselves in a position of role conflict that can affect their independent decision-making. Furthermore, the presence of the military within the civilian structure can also create a power imbalance that is inconsistent with the principle of meritocracy in government bureaucracy (Wijayanti, 2025). This situation indicates that existing legal regulations are unable to effectively anticipate and control the practice of holding multiple positions.

This problem becomes even more complex when linked to disharmony in laws and regulations and unclear legal norms. Some sectoral regulations actually open up opportunities for active-duty soldiers to fill certain civilian positions without clear and accountable mechanisms. It creates conflicting norms that have implications for legal uncertainty. (Handoko, 2025) Furthermore, the absence of strict sanctions for violations of the prohibition on holding multiple positions weakens the enforceability of these legal norms (Yasin, 2025). Multiple interpretations of the provisions of the TNI Law also reveal weaknesses in its normative construction, requiring comprehensive legal reconstruction to prevent misuse for specific interests.

From the perspective of the rule of law and democracy, the practice of TNI soldiers holding dual positions in civilian positions has the potential to create conflicts of interest and abuse of power. It contradicts the principles of public accountability and transparency in governance, as stipulated in Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning Clean and Corruption-Free State Administration, Free from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism (Ashady, 2026). The presence of military personnel in civilian positions can also weaken the checks and balances mechanism between state institutions, due to the potential for uncontrolled power

domination. In the long term, this situation can reduce public trust in state institutions and undermine the democratic order established post-reform (Kamil, 2022).

From a comparative perspective and international standards, the principle of civilian control of the military is a universal norm in democracies that emphasizes the subordination of the military to civilian authority. Democratic countries generally impose strict restrictions on military involvement in civilian positions to maintain the professionalism and neutrality of military institutions. In the Indonesian context, the lawsuits against the practice of TNI soldiers holding dual positions indicate a concrete, systemic legal problem that requires a solution through the reconstruction of legal regulations. The gap between norms and practices, as well as the limitations of previous research in examining implementation aspects, demonstrate the urgency of legal reform that is not only normative but also applicable. Therefore, a reformulation of regulations is needed based on the theories of justice, legal certainty, and expediency, supported by a constitutional approach and good governance, to ensure that the principles of civilian supremacy and military professionalism can be consistently realized in the Indonesian legal system.

Methodology

The research employs a normative juridical method that focuses on the study of positive legal norms as the main basis for analyzing legal issues related to the prohibition of dual positions for TNI soldiers in civilian positions, by positioning the law as an autonomous and prescriptive normative system. The approaches used include a statute approach and a conceptual approach. The statutory approach is carried out by comprehensively examining various relevant regulations, especially Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and other laws and regulations related to the principles of civilian supremacy, military professionalism, and the prohibition of dual positions, in order to identify consistency, disharmony, and normative gaps. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is used to analyze fundamental concepts such as the rule of law, civilian supremacy, military professionalism, and general principles of good governance, by referring to doctrine, legal theory, and the views of scholars as a basis for building legal arguments. The legal materials used consist of primary legal materials in the form of laws and court decisions, secondary legal materials in the form of literature, scientific journals, and previous research results, and tertiary legal materials as supporting materials. The legal material collection technique is performed through library studies, while the analysis is carried out qualitatively with legal interpretation methods, both grammatically, systematically, and teleologically, to then be formulated in the form of prescriptive arguments that provide recommendations for the reconstruction of more ideal and just legal regulations.

Result and Discussion

Legal Construction of the Prohibition on Dual Positions for TNI Soldiers in the Indonesian Legal System

The legal framework prohibiting TNI soldiers from holding dual positions within the Indonesian legal system is inextricably linked to the principle of the rule of law, as affirmed

in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This principle implies that all actions of state administrators must comply with the law, including restrictions on the role of the military in civilian positions. Within this framework, the military is not positioned as a political force, but rather as a state instrument in the defense sector. It is emphasized in Article 30, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that the Indonesian National Armed Forces, consisting of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, are state instruments tasked with defending, protecting, and maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of the state. (Siregar, 2021) Thus, constitutionally, the TNI's functions are limited exclusively to the defense sector, so any form of involvement in civilian positions must be interpreted restrictively.

Further regulations regarding the position and role of the TNI are regulated in Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, which serves as the *lex specialis* in the defense sector. Article 2 of the TNI Law affirms the TNI's identity as a people's army, a fighting army, a national army, and a professional army. Specifically regarding professionalism, this norm emphasizes that the TNI must be free from practical political interests and must not engage in business. Furthermore, Article 39 (c) of the TNI Law explicitly states that active-duty soldiers are prohibited from holding civilian positions. This provision is an imperative prohibition and serves as a primary foundation for maintaining the boundary between the military and civilian population. Furthermore, Article 47 of the TNI Law provides limited exceptions for the placement of active-duty soldiers in certain positions outside the TNI structure, but only in agencies directly related to national defense functions, such as ministries responsible for defense or state intelligence agencies, provided that the assignment must go through an official assignment mechanism. (Ujung, 2025)

However, in practice, there are fundamental issues related to the interpretation of Article 47 of the TNI Law, particularly the phrase "assignment outside the TNI structure," which is often interpreted broadly. A systematic interpretation of this norm should consider the entire structure of the TNI Law, particularly Articles 2 and 39. Therefore, the exceptions in Article 47 cannot be interpreted as general legitimacy for active-duty soldiers to hold various civilian positions. Teleologically, the purpose of establishing this norm is to maintain military professionalism and prevent military intervention in the civilian sphere. (Egip, 2023) Therefore, any interpretation that expands the scope of civilian positions for active-duty soldiers contradicts the original intent of the lawmakers and the spirit of post-1998 security sector reform.

In addition to the TNI Law, regulations related to civilian positions are also regulated in various other laws and regulations, such as Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning the State Civil Apparatus, which emphasizes the principles of meritocracy and neutrality in filling public positions. In this context, the presence of active-duty soldiers in civilian positions has the potential to create disharmony in norms, as TNI soldiers are not included in the category of state civil servants. Furthermore, Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration emphasizes the importance of the principles of legality, accountability, and legal certainty in every action of government officials. The discrepancy between the norms

in the TNI Law and the practice of placing active-duty soldiers in civilian positions indicates a conflict of norms that has implications for legal uncertainty and potentially violates general principles of good governance. (Zarkasi, 2025)

The ambiguity of norms is also evident in the lack of clear boundaries regarding the types of civilian positions that active-duty soldiers can hold, as well as the absence of strict sanctions for violations of the prohibition on concurrent positions. It weakens the binding force of legal norms and opens up room for deviations in practice. Furthermore, disharmony between sectoral regulations that allow for military involvement in civilian positions further exacerbates this situation (Tumanggor, 2026). From a legal theory perspective, this condition reflects weaknesses in normative construction that do not meet the element of legal certainty as proposed by Gustav Radbruch, necessitating a more systematic and comprehensive legal reconstruction.

The legal framework prohibiting TNI soldiers from holding dual positions within the Indonesian legal system is fundamentally well-grounded, both constitutionally and in sectoral laws. However, weaknesses lie in the inconsistent interpretation, harmonization, and implementation of these norms. Hence, legal reconstruction efforts are needed that firmly reaffirm the boundaries between military and civilian personnel, clarify the scope of exceptions, and strengthen oversight and sanction mechanisms. This step is crucial to ensure that the principles of civilian supremacy, military professionalism, and the rule of law can be effectively realized in Indonesian constitutional practice.

The Practice of Dual Positions by TNI Soldiers and Its Implications for the Supremacy of Law and Democracy

The practice of TNI soldiers holding concurrent positions in civilian positions is an empirical phenomenon that demonstrates a gap between legal norms (*das sollen*) and practical reality (*das sein*) within the Indonesian constitutional system. Normatively, Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, through Article 39 letter c, expressly prohibits active-duty soldiers from holding civilian positions, except under certain conditions as stipulated in Article 47. However, in practice, there have been numerous cases of active-duty soldiers being placed in strategic civilian positions in ministries, state institutions, and state-owned enterprises. This phenomenon demonstrates a deviation between imperative legal norms and their permissive implementation, raising serious questions about the effectiveness of law enforcement in regulating civil-military relations.

Empirically, this practice of concurrent positions occurs in various forms, such as the assignment of active-duty soldiers as structural officials in ministries, commissioners or directors in state-owned enterprises, and even strategic positions in non-structural institutions. This situation is often justified by the pretext of organizational needs or limited civilian human resources, although normatively, it does not always have a strong legal basis. Furthermore, there is a tendency to use the phrase "assignments outside the TNI structure" in Article 47 of the TNI Law as a justification for expanding the scope of military involvement in the civilian sphere. However, if interpreted restrictively, this provision is

intended only for positions directly related to national defense functions, not civilian positions in general.

This gap between norms and practices is also influenced by several factors, including weak oversight of the implementation of the TNI Law, the absence of a firm sanction mechanism, and the existence of political and institutional interests that encourage military involvement in civilian positions. Furthermore, the suboptimal security sector reform in Indonesia also contributes to the continued strong influence of the military within the civilian government structure. From a rule of law perspective, this situation reflects a violation of the principle of the supremacy of law, as established norms are not consistently enforced by state administrators.

The implications of this dual-position practice are significant for the principles of military neutrality and professionalism. TNI soldiers holding civilian positions are potentially exposed to conflicts of interest, particularly when they must perform both military and civilian administrative functions. This can compromise independence in decision-making and open up opportunities for abuse of power. Furthermore, the presence of military personnel in civilian positions can also undermine the principle of meritocracy within the bureaucracy, as appointments to positions are no longer entirely based on relevant civilian competencies and qualifications.

From a state administrative law perspective, this practice also contradicts the principle of public accountability as stipulated in Law Number 28 of 1999, specifically Article 3, which affirms the general principles of state administration, including legal certainty, orderly state administration, public interest, openness, proportionality, professionalism, and accountability. Holding concurrent positions by TNI personnel in civilian positions has the potential to violate the principles of professionalism and accountability, due to the dualism of roles that is inconsistent with the principles of good governance. Furthermore, this situation can weaken internal and external oversight mechanisms for the exercise of power.

In a constitutional context, this practice of holding concurrent positions disrupts the system of checks and balances, a key characteristic of a democratic state. The involvement of the military in civilian positions has the potential to create an unbalanced concentration of power, thereby reducing the effectiveness of oversight between state institutions. It contradicts the spirit of Article 1 paragraph (3) and Article 30 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which emphasize the principle of the rule of law and the limitation of the TNI's function as a national defense tool. Therefore, the practice of TNI soldiers holding dual positions cannot be viewed merely as an administrative issue, but as a constitutional problem that has the potential to undermine the rule of law and the quality of democracy in Indonesia.

Reconstruction of the Regulations on the Prohibition of Dual Positions for TNI Soldiers as an Effort to Strengthen Civilian Supremacy

Reconstruction of the regulations prohibiting concurrent positions held by TNI soldiers must begin with reinforcing the principles of the rule of law and civilian supremacy as the constitutional basis, as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (3) and Article 30 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Within this framework, the norms

contained in Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, particularly Article 39 letter c, need to be reconstructed so that they are not merely declarative but also operational. Concrete action that can be taken is to make legislative changes to the TNI Law to emphasize the absolute prohibition on active soldiers holding civilian positions, except in certain circumstances that are defined in a limited and closed manner. The reformulation of the norms must include an explicit list of positions that are permitted and prohibited, thereby eliminating the room for multiple interpretations that have previously been a loophole for deviation.

Reconstruction is also necessary for Article 47 of the TNI Law, which has been a source of broad interpretations regarding "assignments outside the TNI structure." Concretely, this norm must be amended by stipulating that active-duty military personnel can only be assigned to institutions directly related to national defense functions, such as the Ministry of Defense and intelligence agencies, and must be approved by the House of Representatives (DPR) as a form of civilian oversight. Furthermore, a provision should be added that all assignments must be temporary and accompanied by an obligation to resign or take early retirement if they intend to hold a permanent civilian position. This step is crucial to closing legal loopholes that have been exploited to legitimize dual-position holding.

In terms of oversight and law enforcement, an integrated oversight mechanism involving independent civilian institutions is needed. Concrete actions that could be proposed include the establishment of a civil-military relations oversight commission or granting additional authority to existing institutions, such as the National Commission on Human Rights or the Indonesian Ombudsman, to oversee the placement of TNI personnel in civilian positions. Furthermore, the law should establish strict administrative and criminal penalties for violations of the prohibition on holding dual positions, including dishonorable discharge for active-duty personnel who breach this rule and the annulment of appointments to unlawful civilian positions. This strengthening of sanctions aligns with the principle of accountability in Law Number 28 of 1999.

Legal reconstruction must also integrate the principle of civilian control of the military, an international standard in democratic countries. In this context, concrete actions that need to be taken include strengthening the role of the legislative body in overseeing policies regarding the placement of TNI soldiers outside the military structure, including through a fit and proper test mechanism. Furthermore, the government needs to formulate derivative regulations in the form of government regulations or presidential regulations that technically govern the procedures, criteria, and limitations for the assignment of TNI soldiers outside the military. This is crucial to ensure that every policy adopted remains within the framework of civilian supremacy and does not deviate from democratic principles.

From a legal theory perspective, this reconstruction must fulfill three primary legal objectives: justice, certainty, and benefit. Specifically, legal certainty is achieved through the formulation of clear and non-interpretible norms, justice is achieved through equal treatment in filling public positions based on meritocracy, and benefit is achieved through

the creation of effective and professional governance. Furthermore, it is necessary to harmonize existing laws and regulations, including Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning the State Civil Apparatus and Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, to avoid normative conflicts that undermine legal implementation.

Reconstruction of the regulation prohibiting concurrent positions for TNI soldiers must be directed towards systemic and sustainable change. Concrete actions that can be taken include revising the TNI Law, developing comprehensive derivative regulations, strengthening oversight mechanisms, and increasing institutional awareness of the importance of military professionalism. Moreover, strong political commitment from the government and support from civil society are needed to ensure the effective implementation of these reforms. Thus, the proposed legal reconstruction will not only serve as normative discourse but will also have a real impact in strengthening civilian supremacy and maintaining the professionalism of the TNI within the Indonesian constitutional system.

Conclusion

Based on the entire discussion, it can be concluded that the regulation prohibiting TNI soldiers from holding dual positions in the Indonesian legal system has a strong normative basis, both within the rule of law, as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and in Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, specifically Article 2, Article 39 letter c, and Article 47. However, at the implementation level, there is a significant gap between legal norms and empirical practice, as evidenced by the continued widespread involvement of active-duty soldiers in civilian positions across various sectors. Unclear norms, multiple interpretations of provisions governing assignments outside the TNI structure, disharmony among laws and regulations, and weak oversight and law enforcement mechanisms contribute to this condition. The implications of this practice are not only administrative but also constitutional, namely weakening civilian supremacy, disrupting military professionalism, and potentially giving rise to conflicts of interest and abuse of power that contradict the principles of the rule of law and democracy.

In line with this, it is recommended that comprehensive and implementable legal arrangements be reconstructed through a revision of Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). This will emphasize the prohibition on holding multiple positions in a limited and non-multi-interpretable manner, including clarifying the scope of exceptions in Article 47 and establishing a list of civilian positions that are expressly prohibited and permitted. Furthermore, an independent and effective oversight mechanism should be established, involving civilian institutions and strengthening the role of the House of Representatives (DPR) in overseeing TNI personnel assignment policies. Strict sanctions, both administrative and legal, must also be integrated to ensure compliance with norms. Furthermore, harmonization with other laws and regulations and the development of technical and operational derivative regulations are necessary. These efforts must be supported by strong political commitment and institutional

awareness to ensure the realization of civilian supremacy, military professionalism, and democratic governance based on the rule of law.

References

- Arditama, E. (2016). Mengkaji Ruang Publik dari Perspektif Kuasa: Fenomena Kemenangan Aktor Hegemonik Melalui Dominasi Budaya. *Politik Indonesia: Indonesian Political Science Review*, 69–86.
- Asadi, S. (2024). Supremasi Hukum dalam Kerangka Konstitusi: Studi Kritis terhadap Implementasi Prinsip Negara Hukum di Era Reformasi. *SEIKAT: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Hukum*, 208–215.
- Ashady, S. a. (2026). Rangkap Jabatan Anggota Kepolisian Republik Indonesia (Tinjauan Yuridis Kepatuhan dan Profesionalitas Kepolisian Pasca Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 114/PUU-XXIII/2025). *A Juridic. Indonesia Berdaya*, 291–300.
- Bunga, M. (2021). Modernisasi Negara Dalam Konteks Supremasi Hukum. *Jurnal Al Himayah*, 98–108.
- Egip, S. E. (2023). *Pengangkatan Anggota Tentara Nasional Indonesia Dan Anggota Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia Aktif Menjadi Penjabat Kepala Daerah*.
- Handoko, F. a. (2025). Conflict of Interest Dampak Rangkap Jabatan ASN/TNI/POLRI. *Jurnal Sosial Dan Sains (SOSAINS)*, 55.
- Kamil, M. A. (2022). *Legalitas Anggota TNI Aktif Dalam Rangkap Jabatan Sipil (Studi Terhadap Undang-Undang Nomor 34 Tahun 2004 Tentang Tentara Nasional Indonesia)*. Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Prabowo, J. R. (2022). Peran Tentara Nasional Indonesia Dalam Menanggulangi Pengungsi Dari Luar Negeri: Studi Kasus Pengungsi Rohingya Di Indonesia (2015-2020). *Aliansi: Jurnal Politik, Keamanan Dan Hubungan Internasional*, 27–39.
- Pratama, A. B. (2024). Inkonsistensi Norma Penempatan Tentara Nasional Indonesia Sebagai Penjabat Kepala Daerah Pada Masa Transisi. *Jurnal Dunia Ilmu Hukum Dan Politik*, 117.
- Purwanto, P. a. (2025). Problematika Rangkap Jabatan Anggota TNI Aktif Dalam Menduduki Jabatan Sipil. *Law and Humanity*, 170–186.
- Siregar, M. B. (2021). Analisis Larangan Rangkap Jabatan Menteri Yang Berasal Dari Unsur Partai Politik Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia. *Indonesia Law Reform Journal*, 88–110.
- Sulistyo, H. D. (2020). Tinjauan Yuridis Pertahanan Negara Yang Dilakukan Tentara Nasional Indonesia. *YUSTISIA MERDEKA: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 62.
- Tumanggor, S. W. (2026). *Tinjauan Yuridis Dwifungsi Tni Dalam Jabatan Sipil Di Era Reformasi Berdasarkan Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan Yang Baik*. Jakarta: Universitas Kristen Indonesia.
- Ujung, F. H. (2025). Kajian Yuridis terhadap Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2025 tentang Perubahan Atas UU No 34 Tahun 2004 pada Pasal 47 tentang Tentara Nasional Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmiah Multidisipliner*, 309–315.

-
- Wibowo, D. E. (2023). Peran Tentara Nasional Indonesia Dalam Mengatasi Aksi Terorisme di Indonesia. *Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS)*, 3075–3088.
- Wijayanti, O. M. (2025). Analisis Yuridis Rangkap Jabatan TNI dan Polri Ditinjau Dari Peraturan Perundang-Undangan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 175–186.
- Yasin, B. W. (2025). Problematika Hukum Atas Keterlibatan Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI) Aktif Pada Kementerian Atau Lembaga Di Indonesia. *JURNAL HUKUM PELITA*, 340–249.
- Zarkasi, A. (2025). Pengisian Jabatan Sipil Oleh Anggota TNI Aktif Dalam Perspektif Peraturan Perundang-Undangan. *Limbago: Journal of Constitutional Law*, 92–105.