Dignified Justice Prespective on The Development of Military Law in Indonesia: What and How?

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Abstract
Military law in Indonesia plays a crucial role in maintaining the country's order and security, with the perspective of dignified justice being highly relevant to ensure the protection of human rights for soldiers and justice in military legal processes. This research aims to analyze the development of military law in Indonesia from the perspective of dignified justice, as well as to identify challenges and opportunities in integrating the principles of dignified justice into the Indonesian military legal system. This study employs normative legal research methods with a conceptual and legislative approach. Data sources include primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials collected through literature studies, then qualitatively analyzed using deductive-inductive reasoning to understand the concept of dignified justice and its application in Indonesian military law. The research findings indicate that the development of military law in Indonesia, viewed from the perspective of dignified justice, shows a complex and dynamic evolution since the era of independence. Continuous efforts are being made to build a military legal system that aligns with the principles of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, as reflected in regulatory changes such as Law No. 34/2004 and Law No. 25/2014. Although there are still challenges in implementation, particularly related to military court jurisdiction, gender equality, and balancing national defense interests with individual rights protection, these developments reflect the efforts to realize dignified justice in the military context. This process also opens significant opportunities, including comprehensive military law reform, strengthening military professionalism, and developing a more humanistic military doctrine, although it still requires continuous evaluation and refinement to achieve a balance between national security and respect for human dignity.

I. Introduction

Military law in Indonesia has a very important role in maintaining state order and security. As an integral part of the national legal system, military law not only functions to regulate military life, but also to protect the human rights of soldiers and ensure justice in every legal process involving military members.(Anggara, 2015) In this context, the perspective of dignified justice becomes very relevant to explore, especially in relation to the development of military law in Indonesia.

The dignified justice perspective emphasizes respect for human dignity in every aspect of law enforcement. This concept demands the protection of basic rights and fair treatment for every individual, without discrimination. In the military realm, where hierarchy and strict discipline often dominate, administering dignified justice can be a challenge.(Sekjen KY RI, 2017) However, it is very important to ensure that every member of the military receives humane and fair treatment, both in everyday life and in legal situations.

One of the main legal foundations that regulate military law in Indonesia is Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army (UU TNI). Article 29 of the TNI Law regulates the obligations of TNI members to obey the law and submit to the authority of the military judiciary. Apart from that, there is Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice which provides the legal basis for the establishment, function and jurisdiction of military justice. These two laws are the main pillars in the military legal structure in Indonesia.

The development of military law in Indonesia cannot be separated from the political and social dynamics that occur in this country. Since the Reformation era, there has been a strong push to carry out reforms in various sectors, including the military sector. This reform aims to increase the professionalism of the TNI and ensure that this institution functions in accordance with democratic principles and the rule of law.(Riza, 2019) One important aspect of these reforms is an effort to increase accountability and transparency in the military justice system.

In a global context, various international instruments also provide guidance for Indonesia in developing just and dignified military law. The Geneva Conventions, for example, set international standards on the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilians in conflict situations. This Convention underlines the importance of humane treatment and respect for human rights, which is in line with the principles of dignified justice.(Nursadi, 2012) Apart from that, Indonesia is also a party to various international human rights conventions, such as the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). These instruments emphasize the state's obligation to ensure that every individual, including members of the military, is protected from torture and inhumane treatment, and has access to fair and impartial justice.(Khairunnisa, 2018)

In practice, the application of the principle of dignified justice in the military legal

system in Indonesia faces various challenges. One of them is the problem of the dualism of the justice system, where military members can be tried in both military courts and civilian courts depending on the type of offense committed. This dualism often gives rise to legal confusion and ambiguity, which in the end can have a negative impact on efforts to uphold fair and transparent justice.(Abdullah, 2022) Concrete examples of this challenge can be seen in the handling of cases of human rights violations involving military members. In some cases, there is an impression that military justice is more inclined to protect its members than to uphold justice for victims. This creates a negative perception in society about the integrity and credibility of the military justice system. Therefore, reform in the military justice system, including strengthening accountability and transparency mechanisms, is critical.(Anggara, 2015)

As part of efforts to overcome this challenge, it is important for Indonesia to continue to strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions, including the military judiciary and independent monitoring institutions. Adequate training and education for military judges and other related personnel is also key in ensuring that the principles of dignified justice are applied consistently in every legal process.(Ruhijat et al., 2019) Apart from that, increasing international cooperation can also provide significant benefits for the development of military law in Indonesia. Through exchanging experiences and best practices with other countries, Indonesia can learn and adopt innovative approaches in strengthening a just and dignified military legal system. Active participation in international and regional forums can also help Indonesia overcome the challenges it faces and improve its global reputation in the field of law enforcement and human rights.(Nugroho et al., 2023)

The dignified justice perspective provides a very important framework in understanding and developing military law in Indonesia. By integrating these principles into every aspect of military law enforcement, Indonesia can ensure that the human rights of soldiers are protected, and that every legal process runs fairly and transparently. Existing challenges must be faced with a strong commitment to reform, increasing institutional capacity, and international cooperation, so that military law in Indonesia can continue to develop towards a more just, transparent and dignified system.(Disantara, 2021)

Based on the background explanation above, the author is interested in conducting research entitled "Perspective of Dignified Justice on the Development of Military Law in Indonesia: What and How?". The problem formulation in this research is:

1. How is the development of military law in Indonesia viewed from the perspective of dignified justice?
2. What are the challenges and opportunities in integrating the principles of dignified justice into the Indonesian military legal system?

II. Research Method

This research uses normative legal research methods, which are library legal research or doctrinal legal research. This method was chosen because this research focuses on studying legal principles, legal systematics, levels of legal synchronization, legal history, and

legal comparisons in the context of military law in Indonesia. Through this method, researchers will study and analyze various legal materials related to the development of military law in Indonesia and the concept of dignified justice.(Marzuki, 2021)

The approach used in this research is a conceptual approach and a statutory approach. A conceptual approach is used to understand the concept of dignified justice and its application in the context of military law. Researchers will examine various views and doctrines that have developed in legal science, especially those related to the concept of dignified justice. Meanwhile, a legislative approach is used to analyze various laws and regulations relating to military law in Indonesia. This approach is important for understanding the hierarchy, consistency and development of regulations in the field of military law.

The sources of legal materials used in this research consist of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include statutory regulations relating to military law in Indonesia, such as the 1945 Constitution, the Law on the TNI, the Law on National Defense, the Law on Military Justice, and other statutory regulations. relevant. Secondary legal materials include textbooks, legal journals, research results, and opinions of legal experts related to the research theme. Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other sources that can provide instructions or explanations for primary and secondary legal materials.(Muhaimin, 2020)

Data collection techniques in this research were carried out through literature study or document study. Researchers will collect and inventory legal materials relevant to the research theme, both from libraries and credible online sources. This process involves searching, reading, recording, and categorizing legal materials according to research needs. Apart from that, researchers will also conduct an investigation into court decisions relating to military law to get an idea of the practice of implementing military law in Indonesia.(Sugiyono, 2019)

The data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative analysis with a deductive-inductive mindset. Qualitative analysis was chosen because this research focuses on an in-depth understanding of legal concepts and developments, not on quantitative measurements. A deductive mindset is used when researchers analyze statutory regulations and general legal concepts to then apply them to specific cases or issues in military law. Meanwhile, an inductive mindset is used when researchers analyze specific cases or phenomena in military law practice to then draw more general conclusions.(J. Moleong, 2017)

In the analysis process, researchers will carry out several stages. First, researchers will organize and categorize the legal materials that have been collected. Second, researchers will interpret the legal materials, including grammatical, systematic and teleological interpretations of relevant statutory regulations. Third, researchers will conduct a critical analysis of the development of military law in Indonesia using the perspective of dignified justice as an analytical framework. Fourth, researchers will synthesize the results of the

analysis to answer the research problem formulation.

III. Results and Discussion

The Development of Military Law in Indonesia Viewed from the Perspective of Dignified Justice

The development of military law in Indonesia, when viewed from the perspective of dignified justice, shows a complex and multidimensional dynamic. Justice with dignity, as a concept that emphasizes the need for laws to uphold human dignity, provides a unique perspective in analyzing the evolution of military law in this country.(Rusfiana & Supriatna, 2021) To understand these developments comprehensively, we need to trace history, analyze regulatory changes, and examine their implementation in a broader context.

In the early days of independence, military law in Indonesia was still heavily influenced by the Dutch colonial legacy. The Military Criminal Code (KUHPM) in force at that time was a translation of Wetboek van Militair Strafrecht voor Nederlandsch-Indie. However, the spirit of independence and efforts to build a national legal system began to appear with the issuance of Law Number 7 of 1946 concerning Military Courts. This law was an early milestone in the establishment of an independent military justice system in Indonesia.(Panggabean, 2005)

From the perspective of dignified justice, this initial phase shows efforts to build a military legal system that is appropriate to the context and needs of the Indonesian nation. Even though there are still colonial influences, the initiative to establish military courts reflects awareness of the importance of a legal system that is independent and in accordance with national values.(Nasir et al., 2023)

Entering the Old Order era, the role of the military in national and state life increased. This was reflected in various policies and regulations issued at that time. One of them is Law Number 29 of 1954 concerning National Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, which emphasizes the central role of the military in the national defense system. From the perspective of dignified justice, this period shows the challenges in balancing the role of the military with the principles of democracy and the rule of law.(Fahrika & Zulkifli, 2020)

The New Order era brought significant changes to the military legal landscape in Indonesia. Law Number 20 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for the Defense and Security of the Republic of Indonesia is the legal basis that strengthens ABRI's dual function doctrine. From the perspective of dignified justice, this period raises critical questions about the extent to which military law can guarantee respect for human dignity, considering the large role of the military in various aspects of state life.(Umar, 2020)

The 1998 reform brought a breath of fresh air in the development of military law in Indonesia. Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense is an important milestone that reorganizes the position and role of the TNI in the national defense system. This law emphasizes that national defense is universal, involving all citizens, territories and other

national resources.(Huda, 2014) Furthermore, Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army further clarifies the TNI's position as a state tool in the defense sector. Article 2 of this law states that the identity of the TNI is the people's army, fighting army, national army and professional army. These principles reflect efforts to build a TNI that is more aligned with democratic values and human rights.

From the perspective of dignified justice, both laws show positive developments. There are efforts to return the TNI to its position as a means of national defense, while emphasizing the importance of professionalism and respect for human rights. This is in line with the principle of dignified justice which emphasizes respect for human dignity in every aspect of law and policy. Further developments can be seen in Law Number 25 of 2014 concerning Military Discipline Law. This law regulates in more detail regarding fostering discipline and law enforcement in the military environment. Article 5 of this law emphasizes that resolution of violations of military discipline law is carried out by taking into account the principles of justice, guidance, equality before the law, presumption of innocence and equality. These principles are in line with the concept of dignified justice which emphasizes respect for individual rights, including in the context of enforcing military discipline.(Wijayanto, 2014)

In the context of military justice, Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice is still the main legal basis. Although this law has been in place since the New Order era, some of its changes reflect efforts to adapt the military justice system to the principles of the modern rule of law. For example, there are regulations regarding the rights of defendants and more transparent examination mechanisms. However, from the perspective of dignified justice, there are still several aspects that need special attention. One of them is regarding the jurisdiction of military justice over TNI members who commit general crimes. The debate regarding whether TNI members who commit general crimes should be tried in general courts or remain in military courts is still ongoing today. This is closely related to the principle of equality before the law which is one of the pillars of the rule of law and the concept of dignified justice.(Irianto et al., 2017)

Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, specifically Article 25 paragraph (4), states that military justice has the authority to examine, try and decide military criminal cases in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations. However, the interpretation of "military criminal acts" is still debated. From the perspective of dignified justice, there needs to be legal clarity and certainty in this matter to ensure fair treatment for all citizens, including members of the military.(Rasyid & Herinawati, 2015)

The development of military law in Indonesia is also inseparable from the issue of human rights (HAM). Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights is an important basis for efforts to protect human rights in Indonesia, including in the military context. Article 104 of this law states that to try serious human rights violations a Human Rights Court will be

established within the general judiciary. This has important implications for members of the military who are involved in various human rights violationst.(Supriyanto, 2014)

Furthermore, the ratification of various international conventions on human rights also influenced the development of military law in Indonesia. For example, the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment through Law Number 5 of 1998 has implications for interrogation and investigation practices in the military environment. From the perspective of dignified justice, this development shows efforts to integrate international human rights standards into national legal systems, including military law.(Ardya, 2023)

In the context of international humanitarian law, Indonesia has ratified the 1949 Geneva Convention through Law Number 59 of 1958. This provides an obligation for Indonesia, including the TNI, to comply with the principles of international humanitarian law in situations of armed conflict. The implementation of these principles in Indonesian military doctrine and practice is an important part of the development of military law which is in line with the concept of dignified justice.(Hardiwinoto et al., 2017)

Technological developments and changes in threat characteristics also influence the development of military law in Indonesia. The emergence of cyber threats and the use of information technology in military operations requires relevant legal regulations. Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense needs to be reviewed to accommodate these developments. From the perspective of dignified justice, the challenge is how to regulate the use of new technologies in military operations without compromising humanitarian principles and respect for individual rights.(Setiawan et al., 2020)

The issue of gender equality in the military is also part of the development of military law in Indonesia. Although there is no formal prohibition on women pursuing a career in the military, there are still challenges in terms of equality of opportunity and treatment. Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI does not explicitly regulate gender equality, but in its implementation, the TNI has opened wider opportunities for women to pursue careers in various military fields. From the perspective of dignified justice, these developments demonstrate efforts to ensure equality and respect the dignity of every individual, regardless of their gender.(Safitri & Listyani, 2021)

The development of military law in Indonesia also includes defense economic aspects. Law Number 16 of 2012 concerning the Defense Industry is an important legal basis for efforts to build the independence of the national defense industry. From the perspective of dignified justice, the challenge is how to build a strong defense industry without sacrificing the principles of transparency, accountability and respect for workers' rights.(Putro, 2022)

In the context of security sector reform, developments in military law in Indonesia also include aspects of the separation of the TNI and Polri. Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is the legal basis that strictly separates defense functions (by the TNI) and security functions (by the Police). From the perspective of

dignified justice, this separation reflects an effort to build a security structure that is more professional and in line with democratic principles.(Suyono, 2014)

Another relevant issue is regarding the involvement of the TNI in countering terrorism. Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law provides a legal basis for the involvement of the TNI in military operations other than war to tackling acts of terrorism. From the perspective of dignified justice, the challenge is how to balance national security needs with respect for individual rights and the principles of the rule of law.(Alghiyats & Dini Dewi Heniarti, 2022)

Overall, the development of military law in Indonesia, when viewed from the perspective of dignified justice, shows that there are efforts to build a legal system that is more in line with the principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. However, there are still challenges that need to be overcome, especially in terms of implementation and enforcement. Dignified justice requires a balance between the interests of national defense and respect for the dignity of every individual, including military members themselves.

In the future, developments in military law in Indonesia need to continue to be evaluated and refined by referring to the principles of dignified justice. This includes efforts to strengthen accountability mechanisms, increase transparency, guarantee equality before the law, and ensure that all military policies and actions always respect human dignity. Thus, it is hoped that military law in Indonesia can become an effective instrument in maintaining national security and defense, while upholding humanitarian values and justice.

Challenges and Opportunities in Integrating the Principles of Dignified Justice into the Indonesian Military Legal System

Integrating the principles of dignified justice into the Indonesian military legal system is a complex and multidimensional effort. This process presents a number of challenges as well as opening up opportunities for improving the existing legal system. The following is an in-depth analysis of these challenges and opportunities:

Challenge:

1. Balance between Military Interests and Human Rights

One of the main challenges in integrating the principles of dignified justice into the Indonesian military legal system is balancing military interests with the protection of human rights. On the one hand, the military has a need for strict discipline and a clear command hierarchy to carry out its functions effectively. On the other hand, the principle of dignified justice requires respect for individual rights, including the rights of military members.(Bawi, 2020) Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army has attempted to balance these two aspects. Article 5 of the law states that the TNI plays a role as a state instrument in the field of defense which in carrying out its duties is based on state policies and political decisions. However, implementing this principle in practice often faces challenges, especially in situations that require quick and decisive action.

2. Military Justice Jurisdiction

The issue of military justice jurisdiction is another challenge in integrating the principles of dignified justice. Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice still gives broad authority to the military judiciary to try members of the TNI who commit criminal acts, including general crimes. This is often considered to be contrary to the principle of equality before the law, which is an important element in the concept of dignified justice.(Chandra & Widiyastuti, 2017) Even though Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power has attempted to limit the jurisdiction of military justice to military crimes only, its implementation still faces challenges. Further harmonization of military justice laws and the principles of dignified justice is needed to ensure that the judicial process against military members continues to uphold the principles of justice and non-discrimination.

3. Military Culture and Resistance to Change

A military culture that tends to be closed and hierarchical can be a challenge in integrating the principles of dignified justice. Resistance to change, especially those deemed to reduce military operational effectiveness, often emerges in the military law reform process.(Rusfiana & Supriatna, 2021) Law Number 25 of 2014 concerning Military Discipline Law has attempted to strengthen aspects of enforcing internal military discipline. However, changing the mindset and culture of an organization

requires time and consistent effort. The challenge is how to build an understanding that the principles of dignified justice do not conflict with military values, but can strengthen the professionalism and integrity of military institutions.

4. Limited Access to Information and Transparency

   The principle of dignified justice demands transparency and accountability in the administration of military law. However, the secretive nature of many military operations and information often poses an obstacle to achieving full transparency. Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information has indeed provided a legal basis for access to public information, including in the military environment. However, its implementation in a military context still faces challenges, especially in terms of determining the limits of information that can be accessed by the public without compromising national security.(Maani, 2009)

5. The Complexity of International Humanitarian Law

   Integrating the principles of dignified justice must also take into account the complexities of international humanitarian law. Indonesia has ratified the 1949 Geneva Convention through Law Number 59 of 1958, but the implementation of humanitarian law principles in military doctrine and practice still requires more intensive efforts. The challenge is how to translate the abstract principles of international humanitarian law into concrete operational rules and procedures, while maintaining the necessary flexibility in conflict situations.(Hardiwinoto et al., 2017)

Opportunity:

1. Military Law Reform

   Efforts to integrate the principles of dignified justice open up opportunities to carry out comprehensive reform of military law in Indonesia. This is an opportunity to review and revise various laws and regulations related to the military, such as Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice, and Law Number 25 of 2014 concerning Law Military Discipline.(Prakasa et al., 2021) These reforms could include improving law enforcement mechanisms within the military, strengthening internal and external monitoring systems, and increasing protection of the rights of military members. For example, consideration

could be given to including more explicit provisions regarding the protection of whistle-blowers in the military, or strengthening mechanisms for handling complaints of human rights violations involving members of the military.(Ruhijat et al., 2019)

2. Strengthening Military Professionalism

Integration of the principles of dignified justice can be a catalyst for increasing the professionalism of the Indonesian military. This opens up opportunities to develop more comprehensive military education and training curricula, which not only focus on technical and tactical aspects, but also emphasize a deep understanding of ethics, law, and human rights.(Rusmana & Muslim, 2024) Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI has emphasized the importance of military professionalism. Article 2 of the law states that the identity of the TNI is a professional soldier. Integrating the principles of dignified justice can strengthen the implementation of these provisions by providing a stronger ethical framework for military professionalism.(Umar, 2020)

3. Increased Public Trust

Efforts to integrate the principles of dignified justice into the military legal system can increase public trust in military institutions. By demonstrating a strong commitment to the values of justice, transparency and accountability, the military can improve its image in the eyes of society.(Nasir et al., 2023) Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information can be a basis for increasing transparency in the military environment. Better implementation of this law in the military context can help build public trust by providing the public with greater access to information regarding military policies and operations, without compromising national security aspects.(Pratiwi et al., 2016)

4. Strengthening International Cooperation

The integration of the principles of dignified justice into the Indonesian military legal system also opens up opportunities to strengthen international cooperation in the field of defense and security. By demonstrating a strong commitment to universal values such as human rights and the rule of law, Indonesia can increase its credibility in the international community.(Ismail & Hartati, 2020) Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations can be a basis for expanding international cooperation

in the military field, including in terms of exchanging knowledge and experience related to the implementation of the principles of justice in the military legal system.

5. Development of a More Humane Military Doctrine

   Efforts to integrate the principles of dignified justice open up opportunities to develop a more humane military doctrine. This could include the development of new concepts in military strategy and tactics that pay more attention to aspects of protecting civilians and respecting human rights. Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense can be the basis for developing a more comprehensive defense doctrine, which does not only focus on aspects of military power, but also considers non-military aspects such as diplomacy, economics and social culture(Sulistiyono & Isharyanto, 2018)

6. Strengthening Supervision Mechanisms

   The integration of the principles of dignified justice also opens up opportunities to strengthen monitoring mechanisms for military institutions. This could include strengthening the role of external monitoring institutions such as the DPR, Komnas HAM, and the judiciary, as well as developing more effective internal monitoring mechanisms. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights can be a basis for strengthening the role of Komnas HAM in supervising practices within the military that have the potential to violate human rights.(Khairunnisa, 2018)

7. Improving the Military Justice System

   Efforts to integrate the principles of dignified justice open up opportunities to improve the military justice system. This could include reviewing the jurisdiction of military justice, increasing the independence of military judges, and strengthening the rights of defendants in military justice processes. Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice can be reviewed to ensure that the military justice system is in line with the principles of dignified justice and international standards regarding fair trials.(Radjab, 2018)

Integrating the principles of dignified justice into the Indonesian military legal system does face various challenges, but also opens up significant opportunities for improvement and development. Challenges such as balancing military interests and human rights, issues of

military justice jurisdiction, and resistance to change require a careful and comprehensive approach. On the other hand, opportunities such as military law reform, strengthening military professionalism, increasing public trust, and developing a more humane military doctrine provide hope for a positive transformation in Indonesia's military legal system.

To realize this integration, strong commitment is needed from all stakeholders, including the government, military, legislators, academics and civil society. This process also requires a holistic approach, which does not only focus on changing regulations, but also on transforming culture and mindset in the military environment. By considering these challenges and opportunities, integrating the principles of dignified justice into the Indonesian military legal system can be an important step in realizing a military institution that is professional, modern, and respects human values and the rule of law.

4. Conclusion

The development of military law in Indonesia, viewed from the perspective of dignified justice, shows a complex and dynamic evolution. Since the era of independence until now, there have been ongoing efforts to build a military legal system that is more in line with the principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. This is reflected in various regulatory changes, such as Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI and Law Number 25 of 2014 concerning Military Discipline Law, which seeks to emphasize military professionalism and respect for human rights. However, there are still challenges in implementation, especially related to issues of military justice jurisdiction, gender equality, and the balance between the interests of national defense and the protection of individual rights. Overall, this development reflects efforts to realize dignified justice in the military context, but still requires continuous evaluation and refinement to ensure that military law can be an effective instrument in maintaining state security while upholding human dignity.

Integrating the principles of dignified justice into Indonesia's military legal system faces several major challenges, such as balancing military interests with the protection of human rights, resolving issues of military justice jurisdiction, overcoming military cultural resistance to change, increasing transparency in an environment with a lot of classified information, and implementing the complexities of international humanitarian law. However, this process also opens up various significant opportunities, including comprehensive reform

of military law, strengthening military professionalism, increasing public trust in military institutions, strengthening international cooperation, developing more humane military doctrine, strengthening oversight mechanisms, and improving the military justice system. Although these challenges require a careful and comprehensive approach, the opportunities that exist provide hope for a positive transformation in the Indonesian military legal system towards an institution that is more professional, modern and respects human values and the rule of law.

Based on the results of this research, it is recommended that the government and relevant stakeholders carry out a comprehensive evaluation of the Indonesian military legal system, with a focus on aligning regulations with the principles of dignified justice. Concrete steps that need to be taken include: revising relevant laws to clarify the jurisdiction of military justice, strengthening human rights protection mechanisms in the military context, increasing transparency and accountability of military institutions, developing education and training programs that emphasize ethics and humanitarian law, and establishing a body independent monitor to monitor implementation of reforms. In addition, ongoing efforts need to be made to change the military culture so that it is more open to change and democratic values, while maintaining the professionalism and operational effectiveness of the TNI in maintaining state security.

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