

UNLOCKING ALLAH'S SECRETS,
IS IT TRUE THAT THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA IS
THE RESULT OF THE INCARNATION OF
THE NKRI 64 YEARS AGO

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ABSTRACT

Before the author writes about is it true that the Republic of Indonesia is the result of the incarnation of the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) 64 years ago, the author first asks forgiveness from Allah SWT. Here the author tries to open the veil that covers the secrets about is it true that the Republic of Indonesia is the result of the incarnation of the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) 64 years ago, based on deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

There are several verses that reveal Allah's secret about is it true that the Republic of Indonesia is the result of the incarnation of the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) 64 years ago, namely the following verses:

"Say: "He is Allah, the Almighty. (Al Ikhlash: 112: 1) "Allah is God on whom all things depend (Al Ikhlash: 112: 2)" He neither begets nor is begotten (Al Ikhlash: 112: 3) "and there is no one equal with Him (Al Ikhlash: 112:4)

In an effort to uncover Allah's secret about is it true that the Republic of Indonesia is the result of the incarnation of the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) 64 years ago, the author uses the basis of deoxyribonucleic acid.

HYPOTHESIS

Here the author proposes a hypothesis is it true that the Republic of Indonesia is the result of the incarnation of the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) 64 years ago, based on Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

PHOTON

Photons are elementary particles of the boson type and carriers of electromagnetic interactions.

QUARKS

If we want to know quarks then we pay attention to one of the hydrogen atoms which is a building element of the human body, animals, plants and fruit as well as inanimate objects. Then we open the body of the hydrogen atom, we will find one electron and one proton nucleus. Next, if this proton is split, we will find two up quarks and one down quark. Where these three quarks are combined with a gluon.

DEOXYRIBONUCLIC ACID (DNA)

DNA is a storehouse of genetic information that has a double structure that forms a double helix and contains polynucleotide macromolecules which are composed repeatedly of nucleotide polymers. This nucleotide consists of folate, a 5-carbon sugar and one of the nitrogen bases. The nitrogen bases are Guanine (G), Adenine (A), Cytosine (C) and Thymine (T).

Guanine (G) consists of 5 carbon atoms, 5 nitrogen atoms, 1 oxygen atom and 5 hydrogen atoms. Adenine(A) has 5 carbon atoms, 5 nitrogen atoms and 5 hydrogen atoms. Cytosine (C) contains 4 carbon atoms, 3 nitrogen atoms, 1 oxygen atom and 5 hydrogen atoms. Thymine (T) contains 5 carbon atoms, 2 nitrogen atoms, 2 oxygen atoms and 6 hydrogen atoms. Folate contains 1 phosphorus atom, 4 oxygen atoms and 2 hydrogen atoms. 5 carbon sugar has 5 carbon atoms, 2 oxygen atoms and 8 hydrogen atoms.

Based on human deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), it consists of 32.20% carbon atoms, 25.43% nitrogen atoms, 6.78% oxygen atoms and 35.59% hydrogen atoms. Where carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen atoms are widely available around us and in the atmosphere.

IS IT TRUE THAT THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA IS THE RESULT OF THE INCARNATION OF THE NKRI 64 YEARS AGO

So now, we still continue to focus our minds on uncovering the secrets contained behind the verses: *"Say: "He is Allah, the Almighty. (Al Ikhlah: 112: 1) "Allah is God on whom all things depend (Al Ikhlah: 112: 2)" He neither begets nor is begotten (Al Ikhlah: 112: 3) "and there is no one equal with Him (Al Ikhlah: 112:4)*

Here Allah declares *"Say: "He is Allah, the Almighty. (Al Ikhlah: 112: 1) "Allah is God on whom all things depend (Al Ikhlah: 112: 2)*

So now, the question arises,

What did secularist Soekarno actually mean by belief in one and only God?

Well, the answer is in the secret behind the verse: *"Say: "He is Allah, the Almighty. (Al Ikhlah: 112: 1) "Allah is God on whom all things depend (Al Ikhlah: 112: 2)*

Apparently, what secularist Soekarno meant by the Almighty God was a large stone that was worshipped, or a large statue that was worshipped, or a large tree that was worshipped.

So, Soekarno's secularist version of Belief in One God does not refer to *"Say: "He is Allah, the Almighty. (Al Ikhlah: 112: 1) "Allah is God on whom all things depend (Al Ikhlah: 112: 2)*

Well, now, another question arises,

Is it true that the Republic of Indonesia (RI) is the incarnation of the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) 64 years ago?

Well, the answer will be revealed below

Now, what is the actual process of growth, development, death and life of RI, on Thursday, August 17 2023, RI was 78 years old. Is it true that all Indonesian Muslims are adherents of secularists Soekarno ?

So, when the Republic of Indonesia was proclaimed by secularists Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta on August 17 1945, de-jure, the Republic of Indonesia was established. But de-facto, meaning its territory, it is still not clear exactly where its boundaries are. In this case, it only follows what is stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution which reads "Thereafter, to form an Indonesian State Government that protects the entire homeland of Indonesia and all of Indonesia's blood."

Why is the Republic of Indonesia's territory still not clear exactly where its boundaries are?

Because it could be that what is meant by "the entire homeland of Indonesia" is only around Jakarta or only around the island of Java or only around the island of Sumatra or only around the island of Kalimantan or only around the island of Maluku. So what is called "all of Indonesia's blood" is relative.

So, when secularist Soekarno formed the first Indonesian Cabinet in early September 1945, it turned out that secularist Soekarno claimed that "all of Indonesia's blood" was Sumatra, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Lesser Sunda, Maluku, Sulawesi and Kalimantan. So that 8 Governors were appointed for the eight provinces claimed by secularist Soekarno, one of the Governors appointed by secularist Soekarno was Mr. Teuku Mohammad Hassan for Sumatra province. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.30)

Now the question arises,

Is it true that the claim for the territory of the Republic of Indonesia was made on paper by secularist Soekarno?

Of course the answer is not true.

Why ? Because it was proven that after the formation of the First Cabinet of the Republic of Indonesia, various wars arose everywhere.

For example, in Sumatra, Allied troops (British - Gurkha) were accompanied by Dutch troops and NICA (Netherland Indies Civil Administration) under the leadership of Brigadier General T.E.D. Kelly landed in Medan on October 9 1945. On October 13 1945 the first battle occurred between the youth and Dutch troops, known as the "Medan Area" battle. On December 10, 1945, the entire Medan area was attacked by Allied and NICA troops by land and air. Then Padang and Bukittinggi were attacked by Allied troops and NICA soldiers.

Meanwhile in Aceh, because the Allies moved Japanese troops to face and hit the Acehese Islamic fighters, a battle broke out, known as the Krueng Panjo/Bireuen incident, in November 1945. Then the Allies sent Japanese troops again from East Sumatra to invade Aceh, resulting in big battle around Langsa/Kuala Simpang. The Aceh Islamic fighters were directly led by Resident Teuku Nyak Arif. Then the Japanese troops were repulsed. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.70-71)

Likewise in Java, such as the battle in Semarang which began on October 14 1945 for five days. The war between the Japanese Navy Veteran Kidobutai troops and the TKR. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.50)

Next was the battle in Ambarawa which began with the landing of Allied troops under the leadership of Brigadier General Bethel in Semarang on 20 October 1945. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p. 68)

The next battle in Surabaya began 2 days after the 49th Brigade/23rd Indian Division of the Allied Army (AFNEI) under the command of Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby landed for the first time in Surabaya on October 25 1945. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.57)

Because Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby was killed, so the Allies issued an ultimatum on 9 November 1945. Then on 10 November 1945 fighting broke out. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia,

1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p. 58)

Now, after fighting broke out everywhere, the Republic of Indonesia and the Netherlands held negotiations in Linggajati, which were held on March 25 1947.

Signing of the Linggajati agreement at Rijswijk Palace, now Merdeka Palace, Jakarta. From the Indonesian side it was signed by Sutan Sjahrir, Mr. Moh. Roem, Mr. Soesanto Tirtoprodjo, and A.K. Gani, while from the Dutch side it was signed by Prof. Schermerhorn, Dr. van Mook, and van Poll. The contents of the Linggajati agreement, de facto RI with territory covering Sumatra, Java and Madura. RI and the Netherlands will work together to form the United States of Indonesia, with the name RIS, one of the states of which is RI. RIS (United States of Indonesia) and the Netherlands will form the Indonesian-Dutch Union with the Queen of the Netherlands as chairman. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.119,138)

Try now to pay attention, in fact the regions of the Republic of Indonesia after the Linggajati agreement were not those claimed by secularist Soekarno at first, namely Sumatra, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Lesser Sunda, Maluku, Sulawesi and Kalimantan, but apparently only included Sumatra, Java, and Madura.

Then, if we study further, starting from March 25 1947, it turns out that the de-facto regions of Lesser Sunda, Maluku, Sulawesi and Kalimantan are no longer included in the de-facto and de-jure regions of the Republic of Indonesia. Because the de-facto territory of the Republic of Indonesia is only Sumatra, Java and Madura.

Then, 10 months later, the Renville negotiations were held which were signed on January 17 1948, where the results of the Renville agreement, part of the contents of which concerned a ceasefire along the Van Mook line and the creation of military empty areas. In de jure and de facto, RI's power is only around the Yogyakarta area and the surrounding area. The Renville Agreement was signed by Prime Minister Mr. Amir Sjarifuddin from the Amir Sjarifuddin Cabinet, witnessed by H.A. Salim, Dr. Leimena, Mr. Ali Sastroamidjojo. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.155,163)

Now the question is, what happened after the Renville agreement was signed on January 17, 1948?

It turns out that RI's de-facto and de-jure territory is in Yogyakarta and the surrounding area. So, as a result of the signing of the Renville Agreement, the Republic of Indonesia's territorial authority was only in Yogyakarta and the surrounding area.

Furthermore, what happened on December 19, 1948?

It turns out that after the territory of the Republic of Indonesia led by secularist Soekarno was attacked by Beel troops on December 19 1948 and the TNI was unable to fight Beel troops, Yogyakarta and the surrounding area finally fell, secularists Soekarno and Mohammad Hatta were taken prisoner and exiled to Bangka.

So, from 19 December 1948, a new chapter of the Republic of Indonesia began which was proclaimed by the secularist Soekarno to de-facto and de-jure disappear from the surface of the earth, what emerged was the Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PDRI) which was formed by Sjafruddin Prawiranegara based on legal mandate. which was made at the Indonesian Cabinet Session which was still being held before the Republic of Indonesia disappeared, and was sent via radiogram to Sjafruddin Prawiranegara who was in Sumatra at that time.

Then, when RI disappeared from the surface of the earth and secularist Soekarno was languishing in Bangka, UN Resolution No. 67 (1949) dated January 28 1949 was born, part of which stated:

The Security Council,

Noting with satisfaction that the parties continue to adhere the principles of the Renville Agreement and agree that free and democratic elections should be held throughout Indonesia for the purpose of establishing a constituent assembly at the earliest practicable date.

Noting also with satisfaction that the Government of the Netherlands plans to transfer sovereignty to the United Republic of Indonesia by 1 January 1950 if possible, and in any case during the year 1950.

Recommends that, in the interest of carrying out the expressed objectives and desires of both parties to establish a federal, independent and sovereign United Republic of Indonesia (RIS) at the earliest possible date, negotiations be undertaken as soon as possible by representatives of the Government of the Netherlands and representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, with the assistance of the Commission referred to in paragraph 4 below, on the basis of the principles set forth in the Linggajati and Renville Agreements. (PBB resolution No.67(1949), 28 January 1949, adopted at the 406th meeting)

Now here it can be seen that based on UN Resolution no. no later than January 1, 1950.

Why were the results of the Linggajati Agreement and the Renville Agreement included in PBB Resolution No. 67 (1949)?

Because, in the Linggajati Agreement of March 25 1947, it was stated that the Republic of Indonesia and the Netherlands would work together in forming the United Republic of Indonesia, with the name RIS, one of the states of which was the Republic of Indonesia. RIS and the Netherlands will form the Indonesian-Dutch Union with the Queen of the Netherlands as chairman.

Then, as a result of the Renville Agreement of 17 January 1948, it was stated that there was a ceasefire along the Van Mook line and the establishment of military empty areas. (So it can be seen that de-jure and de-facto RI power is only around the Yogyakarta area)

So, to recognize sovereignty from the Netherlands to the United Republic of Indonesia, new negotiations need to be immediately held to form a country in the form of a federation where the Republic of Indonesia is one of the states of the United Republic of Indonesia.

Based on UN Resolution No.67 (1949) through the Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia under Sjafruddin Prawiranegara held new negotiations called the Roem Royen negotiations.

The Republic of Indonesia whose government was replaced by PDRI was represented by a delegation led by Mr. Moh. Roem while the Dutch side was chaired by Dr. Van Royen. Where the agreement was signed on May 7 1949 in Jakarta, part of the contents of which was to participate in the Round Table Conference in The Hague, with the aim of accelerating the unconditional and complete handover of sovereignty to the United States of Indonesia. Where the Dutch agreed to the existence of the Republic of Indonesia as part of the United Republic of Indonesia. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.210).

Based on the results of Roem Royen's negotiations, on July 6 1949 secularists Sukarno and

Mohammad Hatta were released and were able to return to Yogyakarta. And to revive the Republic of Indonesia which has been lost de-facto and de-jure, the Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia under the leadership of Mr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara returned the mandate to Vice President Mohammad Hatta on July 13 1949 in Jakarta.

Then, before the Round Table Conference took place, on 19-22 July 1949 in Yogyakarta and from 31 July to 2 August 1949 in Jakarta an Inter-Indonesian Conference was held between representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the Leaders of the Bijeenkomst for Federal Overleg (BFO) or the Federal Consultative Body. Most of the discussions at the Inter-Indonesian Conference were about the formation of the United Republic of Indonesia (RIS).

Next, on August 23 1949, Round Table Conference (KMB) negotiations were held in Ridderzaal, The Hague, Netherlands.

There are 4 delegates participating in this KMB.

First, delegates from the Bijeenkomst voor Federal Overleg (BFO) or Federal Consultative Body led by Sultan Hamid II from West Kalimantan. Where BFO's members are 15 States/Districts, namely the Special Region of West Kalimantan, the State of East Indonesia, the State of Madura, the Banjar Region, the Bangka Region, the Belitung Region, the Dayak Besar Region, the Central Java Region, the State of East Java, the Southeast Kalimantan Region, the Region East Kalimantan, Pasundan State, Riau Region, South Sumatra State, and East Sumatra State. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p. 244).

Second, the envoy from the Republic of Indonesia according to the Renville agreement of 17 January 1948 whose negotiator was Drs. Moh. Hatta, Mr. Moh. Roem, Prof. Dr. Mr Soepomo, Dr. J. Leimena, Mr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, Ir. Juanda, Dr. Soekiman, Mr. Soeyono Hadinoto, Dr. Soemitro djojohadikusumo, Mr. Abdul Karim Pringgodigdo, Colonel T.B. Simatupang, and Mr. Soemardi.

Third, a delegation from the Kingdom of the Netherlands whose delegation was chaired by Mr. Van Maarseveen.

Fourth, the delegation from the United Nations Commission for Indonesia (UNCI) was led by Chritchley.

Where in the KMB negotiations, the results of which were signed on November 2 1949, it was agreed that the Netherlands would hand over sovereignty to the United Republic of Indonesia (RIS) at the end of December 1949. Regarding West Irian, the settlement was postponed for one year. The dissolution of the KNIL and the inclusion of former KNIL members into the Armed Forces of the United Republic of Indonesia (APRIS), the existence of a Dutch military mission in Indonesia, to help train APRIS and the return of KL and KM members to the Netherlands. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, pp. 236- 237).

Then the realization and implementation of the results of the KMB negotiations are,

First, on December 14 1949 the Republic of Indonesia became a member of the United Republic of Indonesia (RIS) State by signing the RIS Constitutional Charter at Pegangsaan Timur 56, Jakarta, which was signed by delegates from 16 RIS States/Regions, namely Mr. Susanto Tirtoprodjo (Republic of Indonesia according to the Renville agreement), Sultan Hamid II (Special Region of West Kalimantan), Ide Anak Agoeng Gde Agoeng (Eastern Indonesia), R.A.A. Tjakraningrat (Madura State), Mohammad Hanafiah (Banjar Region), Mohammad Jusuf Rasidi (Bangka), K.A. Mohammad Jusuf (Belitung), Muhran bin Haji Ali (Great Dayak), Dr. R.V. Sudjito (Central Java),

Raden Soedarmo (East Java), M. Jamani (Southeast Kalimantan), A.P. Sosronegoro (East Kalimantan), Mr. Djumhana Wiriatmadja (Pasundan State), Radja Mohammad (Riau), Abdul Malik (South Sumatra State), and Radja Kaliamsyah Sinaga (East Sumatra State). (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, pp. 243-244).

Second, on 15-16 December 1949, a session of the RIS Presidential Election Council was held where members of the RIS Presidential Election Council chose secularist Soekarno to become the leader of RIS. On December 17 1949 secularist Soekarno was appointed President of the RIS. Meanwhile, Mohammad Hatta was appointed as Prime Minister, who was inaugurated on December 20, 1949. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Indonesian State Secretariat, 1986, p. 244).

Third, the position of President of the Republic of Indonesia was handed over from secularist Soekarno to Mr. Asaat as Acting President of the Republic of Indonesia on December 27, 1949.

Fourth, on December 27 1949 Queen Juliana, Prime Minister Dr. Willem Drees, Minister for Overseas Affairs, Mr. AMJA Sassen, and head of the RIS Delegation, Moh Hatta, signed the document on the recognition of RIS sovereignty by the Netherlands at the RIS sovereignty recognition ceremony. On the same date, in Yogyakarta, RI's sovereignty was handed over to RIS. Meanwhile in Jakarta on the same day, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX and High Deputy of the Crown AHJ Lovink in a ceremony jointly put their signatures on the document handing over sovereignty. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1945-1949, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p. 251)

Now it is clear that the so-called RI which was proclaimed by secularist Sukarno on 17 August 1945, whose territory was around Yogyakarta, on 14 December 1949 had officially become a state of the RIS. Where the sovereignty of RIS is recognized by the Netherlands, not RI. The Republic of Indonesia is the only state of the RIS.

Then, what were Soekarno's secularist tactics and strategies for implementing his political, defense, security and aggression policies using the RI and RIS vehicles next?

Let's take a look and explain it.

Secularist Soekarno's next tactic and strategy was to establish and ratify the legal basis for Emergency Law No. 11 of 1950 concerning Procedures for Changing the State Structure of the RIS, which was issued on March 8, 1950.

Well, this is one of the weapons to swallow up the 15 RIS States.

Then secularist Soekarno's next step was on August 14 1950, through the RIS Parliament and Senate, ratifying the Draft Provisional Constitution of NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) to become the Provisional Constitution of NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia). (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1950-1964, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p. 42).

So, this is the difference between the Republic of Indonesia which was proclaimed on August 17 1945 and NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) which will be incarnated on August 15 1950.

Then on August 14 1950, RIS Government Regulation Number 21 of 1950 concerning the Formation of Provincial Regions was stipulated by RIS President Soekarno which divided NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) into 10 provincial regions, namely, 1. Java - West,

2. Java - Central, 3. Java - East, 4. Sumatra - North, 5. Sumatra - Central, 6. Sumatra - South, 7. Kalimantan, 8. Sulawesi, 9. Maluku, 10. Sunda - Small if the RIS has been merged into the Republic of Indonesia.

Well, this is the result of secularist Soekarno's devouring of his deceptive weapon called Emergency Law No. 11 of 1950 concerning Procedures for Changing the State Structure of the RIS.

Subsequently, secularist Soekarno as President of the RIS stipulated Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 5 of 1950 concerning the formation of the Province of North Sumatra, which included the Aceh region which encompassed the Regencies of 1. Aceh Besar, 2. Pidie, 3. Aceh-North, 4. East-Acheh, 5. Central-Acheh, 6. West-Acheh, 7. South-Acheh and the Big City of Kutaraja are included in the autonomous region of North-Sumatra Province.

Well, here you can see Aceh being eaten by secularist Soekarno with RIS via the North Sumatra route.

We continue again with a view directed at the 16 member States and regions of RIS which will be merged, namely the Republic of Indonesia according to the Renville agreement of 17 January 1948, the Special Region of West Kalimantan, the State of East Indonesia, the State of Madura, the Regions Banjar, Bangka, Belitung, Dayak Besar, Central Java, East Java, Southeast Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Pasundan, Riau, South Sumatra, and East Sumatra.

What happened next on August 15, 1950?

It turns out that it is clear that the members of the States and Regions that are part of the RIS (United Republic of Indonesia) were merged into the body of the Republic of Indonesia (RI).

Since August 15 1950, the Republic of Indonesia, which has expanded and grown in size because it swallowed up 15 RIS states, was transformed into the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) which consists of ten provinces, namely West Java, Central Java, East Java, North Sumatra, Central Sumatra, South Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Little Sunda.

These are the facts, evidence, law and history regarding the growth and development of the Republic of Indonesia which was proclaimed by the secularist Soekarno on 17 August 1945 which reached its final point with the name NKRI on 15 August 1950.

Now we will discuss how the secularist Soekarno changed the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) into Republic of Indonesia with a new face.

Soekarno carried out political, defense, security and aggression policies against countries and regions as well as countries outside the de-facto and de-jure territory of the Republic of Indonesia which was transformed into the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia)

9 years after the Republic of Indonesia was transformed into the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) which was built on the rubble of the former RIS states and regions, secularist Soekarno carried out another large-scale operation to split and merge the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) into the Republic of Indonesia again with a new face. Where secularist Soekarno's tactics and strategies that he implemented were in order to reshape the Republic of Indonesia with a new face from the body of the NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia), namely by taking the process of secularist Soekarno's conception or president secularist Soekarno's conception.

When the Burhanuddin Harahap Cabinet, which was inaugurated on August 12 1955, which replaced the Ali-Wongso Cabinet, included in its Cabinet program one of the programs that would implement the General Election program.

Well, the realization was that on 29 September 1955 the first General Election was held to elect members of the DPR (House of Representatives) and on 15 December 1955 for the election of members of the Constituent Assembly or Institution that makes the Constitution. There are 272 members of the DPR to be elected. Meanwhile, there are 542 members of the Constituent Assembly.

In the general election for members of the DPR, the top 5 political parties emerged, firstly the Masjumi (Indonesian Muslim Syuro Council) faction took 60 seats, the PNI (Indonesian National Party) faction took 58 seats, the NU (Nahdlatul Ulama) faction got 47 seats, the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) faction took 32 seats, the Progressive National Faction got 11 seats, while the remaining seats were occupied by Other DPR factions. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1950-1964, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, pp. 88-89)

On 20 March 1956 secularist Soekarno appointed members of the DPR and on 10 November 1956 secularist Soekarno appointed members of the Constituent Assembly.

The first cabinet after the DPR as a result of the first election was formed was the Ali Sastroamidjojo Cabinet, known as the Ali II Cabinet. But Ali II's Cabinet was no more than a year old. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1950-1964, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.97-98)

It turns out that Ali II's Cabinet is no more than a year old, because secularist Soekarno implemented secularist Soekarno's conception which led to the concept of an iron fist.

Where the main points of secularist Soekarno's conception contained that the Western system of Parliamentary democracy was not in accordance with Indonesia's personality, therefore it needed to be replaced with a Guided democracy system. Where for the implementation of Guided Democracy it is necessary to form a mutual cooperation cabinet whose members consist of all parties and organizations based on the balance of power that exists in society. And it is necessary to put forward a four-legged cabinet consisting of the four major parties, namely Masyumi, PNI, NU and PKI. It is also necessary to form a National Council consisting of functional groups in society. Where the main task of the National Council is to provide advice to the Cabinet, whether requested or unsolicited. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1950-1964, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.107)

As a result of secularist Soekarno's conception, it was not long before the Ali II Cabinet under Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo returned its mandate to secularist Soekarno on March 14 1957.

The next steps taken by secularist Soekarno, half an hour after Ali II's Cabinet handed over the mandate, secularist Soekarno declared the country in The State of War Emergency, and on December 17 1957 The State of War Emergency was upgraded to State of War Level Danger. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1950-1964, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.109)

After secularist Soekarno declared a State of War Level Danger, he appointed Soewirjo as the formator. Soewirjo tried twice to form a Cabinet, but both times failed. Finally, secularist Soekarno appointed himself as formateur. Where secularist Soekarno's formateur formed Extraparliamentary emergency cabinet with Djuanda as Prime Minister, who compiled his Cabinet program, among which his Cabinet Program was to form a National Council, and normalize the situation in NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia). (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1950-1964, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.110)

The Constituent Assembly Session resulting from the General Election of 15 December 1955 which took place from 10 November 1956 apparently still failed to advance the Constitution.

Some members of the Constituent Assembly want a return to the Constitution which contains Pancasila principles in its Preamble, while other members want a Constitution which has an Islamic basis which was pioneered by M. Natsir as stated in his speech delivered to the Constituent Assembly entitled "Islam as the foundation of the State", on November 12 1957. (S.S. Djuangga Batubara, Teungku Tjhik Muhammad Dawud in Beureueh Mujahid Teragung di Nusantara, Movement for the Struggle & Liberation of the Islamic Republic of Sumatra Federation Medan, first printing, 1987, p. 94)

It turned out that secularist Soekarno was replying to M. Natsir's speech, on April 22 1959 secularist Soekarno delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly with the content of his message calling for a return to the 1945 Constitution.

Here there appear to be two camps, namely secularist Soekarno's camp which wants to return to the 1945 Constitution which contains Pancasila in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, and M.Natsir's camp which wants a Constitution based on Islam.

Then on May 30 1959 a vote was held, it turned out that 269 members wanted to return to the 1945 Constitution, while 199 members wanted a Constitution based on Islam.

According to article 137 of the 1950 Constitution, it is stated that the Constitution can be ratified by a majority vote of two-thirds of the total votes cast.

Because the results of the first vote did not reach a majority of two-thirds of the votes, on June 1 1959, a second vote was held, with the result being that 263 agreed to the 1945 Constitution, while 203 wanted a Constitution based on Islam. Because this voting did not reach two-thirds of the total number of votes cast, the next day, June 2, another vote was held, it turned out that 264 wanted the 1945 Constitution, and 204 wanted the Islamic Constitution. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1950-1964, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.139-141)

After secularist Soekarno saw and learned that the members of the Constituent Assembly had not succeeded in producing a majority vote to return to the 1945 Constitution, then Soekarno with a Presidential Decree Concerning the State of Danger at the Level of War 14 March 1957 and together with the Extraparliamentary Emergency Cabinet which was approved by the TNI (Indonesian national army) and justified by the Supreme Court, with loudly at the Merdeka Palace on July 5 1959 reading the Presidential Decree of July 5 1959.

Presidential Decree 5 July 1959.

Deciding on the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. To stipulate that the 1945 Constitution is valid again for the entire Indonesian Nation and all of Indonesia's blood, starting from the day of the adoption of this Decree and the Provisional Constitution will no longer apply. The formation of a Temporary People's Consultative Assembly, consisting of members of the DPR plus delegates from regional areas and groups as well as the formation of Provisional Supreme Advisory Council will be held within the shortest possible time. Stipulated in Jakarta, on July 5 1959. (30 Years of Independent Indonesia, 1950-1964, Republic of Indonesia State Secretariat, 1986, p.143)

Now it is clear that secularist Soekarno, with his Presidential Decree of July 5 1959, has transformed NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) into the Republic of Indonesia again.

It really looks like secularist Soekarno deception and cunning in carrying out the strategy of annexing countries, regions and countries outside the de-facto territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

It turns out that with the strategy of "Secularist Soekarno's Presidential Concept" secularist Soekarno became a secularist leader who was full of enthusiasm to confine, bind and force all the countries and regions of the former RIS states and countries outside the RIS such as Aceh, South Maluku and West Papua is under the control of NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) which is controlled by people from Java and does not give room for movement regarding the desires, ideals and fate of every tribe or nation within NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia).

Secularist Soekarno was unable to lead the country wisely and full of deliberation, secularist Soekarno was only good at deceiving and lying to his political opponents, secularist Soekarno was only good at using his Armed Forces to control, occupy and colonize countries and regions and other countries.

As a result, future generations will receive the bitter results of all of secularist Soekarno's political, security, defense and aggression policies that have been carried out on earth. NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia), which since July 5 1959 has changed into the Republic of Indonesia again with a new face.

This is the reason for the facts, evidence, history and law regarding secularist Soekarno's deception to change NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) into the Republic of Indonesia again by using the Presidential Decree of 5 July 1959 so that all the people of NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) would become the people of the Republic of Indonesia with the 1945 Constitution and its Pancasila which is known to this day.

So that the new generation now knows only the Republic of Indonesia with the 1945 Constitution. In fact, before it became the Republic of Indonesia today, the Republic of Indonesia had grown and developed through various processes, starting from disappearing and disappearing after being attacked by Beel troops in Yogyakarta. Handing over the mandate to Sjafruddin Prawiranegara to form the PDRI (Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia) Exile in Aceh. Then it came back to life on July 13 1949 after PDRI (Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia) returned its mandate to Mohammad Hatta in Jakarta. Followed by entry into the RIS State. Swallowing RIS Member States and Regions. Annexing countries outside the RIS such as Aceh, South Maluku and West Papua. Then it was transformed into NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia). Finally, this changed again from NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) to the Republic of Indonesia through the Presidential Decree of 5 July 1959 with the 1945 Constitution and the state foundation of Pancasila contained in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

Or in other words, the Republic of Indonesia is the incarnation of NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) 64 years ago.

On the basis of the state or state philosophy, which is named Pancasila, is the source of law for the secular state of the Republic of Indonesia. Even though there is an inclusion of the Almighty God, it does not refer to what *"...revealed by Allah...(Al Maa'idah: 5: 49)" Says: "He is Allah, the Almighty. (Al Ikhlash: 112 : 1) "Allah is a God who depends on Him for everything (Al Ikhlash: 112: 2), but only as a religious symbol.*

Because it could be that the belief in the Almighty God refers to a large stone, which is worshipped,

a large statue, which is worshipped, a large tree, which is worshipped.

Or in other words, the source of law for the secular State of the Republic of Indonesia is Pancasila.

Or it could also be said, the source of law of the secular State of the Republic of Indonesia is a source of law that does not recognize the law *"...revealed by Allah...(Al Maa'idah: 5: 49)*

CONCLUSION

From what has been explained above, it can be concluded that based on the facts, evidence, history and law above, it proves that the Republic of Indonesia which was proclaimed on 17 August 1945 was lost on 19 December 1948. The PDRI (Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia) appeared until 13 July 1949. Then the Republic of Indonesia came back to life on On July 13, 1949, after PDRI (Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia) handed over its mandate, PDRI (Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia) died. RI became a member of the RIS State on 14 December 1949. Subsequently, RI was transformed into NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) after RI as a state of RIS swallowed up 15 other RIS States on 15 August 1950. Likewise, the Republic of Indonesia as it exists today is the result of Soekarno's secularist conjuring of NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) which is based on the 1950 Constitution using the sleight of hand of the Presidential Decree of 5 July 1959.

Or in other words, the Republic of Indonesia is the incarnation of NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) 64 years ago.

On the basis of the state or state philosophy, which is named Pancasila, is the source of law for the secular state of the Republic of Indonesia. Even though there is an inclusion of the Almighty God, it does not refer to what *"...revealed by Allah...(Al Maa'idah: 5: 49)" Says: "He is Allah, the Almighty. (Al Ikhlash: 112 : 1) "Allah is a God who depends on Him for everything (Al Ikhlash: 112: 2),* but only as a religious symbol.

Because it could be that the belief in the Almighty God refers to a large stone, which is worshipped, a large statue, which is worshipped, a large tree, which is worshipped.

Or in other words, the source of law for the secular State of the Republic of Indonesia is Pancasila.

Or it could also be said, the source of law of the secular State of the Republic of Indonesia is a source of law that does not recognize the law *"...revealed by Allah...(Al Maa'idah: 5: 49)*

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