

UNLOCKING ALLAH'S SECRETS,  
HOW RI WAS INCARNATED AS NKRI AND  
NKRI REINCARNATED AS RI, THE SECRET OF  
THE HISTORY OF RI AND NKRI THAT WAS  
NEVER TAUGHT BY TEACHERS  
IN SCHOOLS AND IN UNIVERSITIES

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Stockholm - SWEDEN  
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## ABSTRACT

Before the author writes about how RI incarnated as NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) and NKRI reincarnated as RI, the secret of the history of RI and NKRI that was never taught by teachers in schools and in universities, the author first asks for forgiveness from Allah SWT. Here the author tries to open the veil that covers the secret of how RI incarnated as NKRI and NKRI reincarnated as RI, the secret of the history of RI and NKRI that was never taught by teachers in schools and in universities, based on deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

There are several verses that reveal the secret of Allah about how RI incarnated as NKRI and NKRI reincarnated as RI, the secret of the history of RI and NKRI that was never taught by teachers in schools and in universities, namely the following verse:

*"So Mary made a veil from them, then We sent Our Spirit to Mary, and Our Spirit incarnated before Mary a perfect human being (Maryam: 19: 17).*

In an effort to reveal the secret of Allah about how RI incarnated as NKRI and NKRI reincarnated as RI, the secret of the history of RI and NKRI that was never taught by teachers in schools and in universities, the author uses the basis of deoxyribonucleic acid.

## HYPOTHESIS

Here the author proposes hypothesis how RI incarnated as NKRI and NKRI reincarnated as RI, the secret of the history of RI and NKRI that was never taught by teachers in schools and in universities, based on Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

## PHOTON

Photon is an elementary particle of the boson type and carriers of electromagnetic interactions.

## QUARK

If we want to know quarks, we look at one of the hydrogen atoms that are the building blocks of the human body, animals, plants and fruits and inanimate objects. Then we open the body of the hydrogen atom, we will find one electron and one proton nucleus. Furthermore, if this proton is split, we will find two up quarks and one down quark. Where these three quarks are combined with gluons.

## DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA)

DNA is a storehouse of genetic information that has a double structure that forms a double helix and contains polynucleotide macromolecules that are arranged repeatedly from nucleotide polymers. These nucleotides consist of folate, 5-carbon sugar and one nitrogen base. 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) is composed 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.

## **HOW RI WAS INCARNATED AS NKRI AND NKRI REINCARNATED AS RI, THE SECRET OF THE HISTORY OF RI AND NKRI THAT WAS NEVER TAUGHT BY TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS AND IN UNIVERSITIES**

Well, we are still continuing to focus our minds to uncover the secrets contained behind the verses: *"...Our spirit was incarnated...a perfect human (Maryam: 19: 17).*

Well, Allah declared *"...Our spirit was incarnated...a perfect human (Maryam: 19: 17).*

Now, the question arises,

How did RI (Republic of Indonesia) incarnate as NKRI (Unitary State of Republic of Indonesia) and did NKRI reincarnate as RI?

The answer lies in the secret behind the verse: *"...Our spirit was incarnated...a perfect human (Maryam: 19: 17).*

Well, it turns out that *"...Our spirit was incarnated...a perfect human (Maryam: 19: 17)* refers to RI incarnated as NKRI and NKRI reincarnated as RI.

Now, let's analyze how RI incarnated as NKRI and NKRI reincarnated as RI.

So, how is RI actually growing, developing, dying and living?

Well, according to all Indonesian people on Saturday, August 17, 2024, RI will be 79 years old, is the assumption of the Indonesian people true?

Now, let's explore, how is RI actually growing, developing, dying and living.

When RI (Republic of Indonesia) was proclaimed by Soekarno and Mohammad Hatta on August 17, 1945, de jure the Republic of Indonesia had been established. But de facto, meaning its territory, it was still unclear exactly where its boundaries were. In this case, it only followed what was stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution which reads *"Then from that to form an Indonesian State Government that protects all the Indonesian people and all of Indonesia's homeland"*. Why?

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

Well, when Soekarno formed the first RI Cabinet in early September 1945, it turned out that Soekarno claimed that "*all of Indonesia's homeland*" 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 Soekarno, one of the Governors appointed by Soekarno was Mr. Teuku Mohammad Hassan for the province of Sumatra. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.30*).

Now the question arises, is the claim of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia made on paper by Soekarno true? Of course the answer is not true. Why? Because it is 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) accompanied by Dutch soldiers 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 took place 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 confront 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 a major 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, pp. 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 troops Kidobutai against the TKR. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 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 October 20, 1945. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.68*).

Next was the battle in Surabaya which began 2 days after the Allied Forces' 49th Brigade/23rd Indian Division (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 Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.57*).

Because Brigadier General A.W.S. Mallaby was killed, the Allies issued an ultimatum on November 9, 1945. Then on November 10, 1945, fighting broke out. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.58*).

Now, after fighting had occurred everywhere, the Republic of Indonesia and the Netherlands held negotiations in Linggajati, which was held on March 25, 1947. The signing of the Linggajati agreement at the Rijswijk Palace, now the Merdeka Palace, Jakarta. From the RI side, it was signed by Sutan Sjahrir, Mr. Moh. Roem, Mr. Soesanto Tirtoprodjo, and A.K. Gani, while from the Netherlands side, it was signed by Prof. Schermerhorn, Dr. van Mook, and van Poll. The contents of the Linggajati agreement were, de facto, the Republic of Indonesia with a territory covering Sumatra, Java, and Madura. The Republic of Indonesia and the Netherlands would work together to form the United States of Indonesia, with the name RIS, one of the states of which was the Republic of Indonesia. The RIS and the Netherlands would form the Indonesia-Netherlands Union with the Queen of the Netherlands as its chair. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of*

*the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, pp. 119, 138).*

Now, pay attention, de facto, the territory of the Republic of Indonesia after the Linggajati agreement was not what was initially claimed by Soekarno, namely Sumatra, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Lesser Sunda, Maluku, Sulawesi, and Kalimantan, but it turned out to only cover Sumatra, Java, and Madura.

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

Next, 10 months later, the Renville negotiations were held which were signed on January 17, 1948, where the results of the Renville agreement, some of which concerned a ceasefire along the Van Mook line and the formation of military-free areas. De jure and de facto, the Republic of Indonesia's power was only around the Yogyakarta area and its surroundings. 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 Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, pp. 155,163*).

Now the question is, what happened after the Renville agreement was signed on January 17, 1948? It turns out that the de-facto and de-jure territory of the Republic of Indonesia was in Yogyakarta and the surrounding areas. So, as a result of the signing of the Renville Agreement, the territory of the Republic of Indonesia was only in Yogyakarta and the surrounding areas.

Next, what happened on December 19, 1948? It turns out that after the territory of the Republic of Indonesia led by Soekarno was attacked by Beel troops on December 19, 1948 and the TNI was unable to fight Beel troops, finally Yogyakarta and the surrounding areas fell, Soekarno and Mohammad Hatta were captured and exiled to Bangka.

Well, since December 19, 1948, this is the beginning of a new chapter of the Republic of Indonesia proclaimed by Soekarno, which de-facto and de-jure disappeared from the face of the earth, what emerged was the Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PDRI) formed by Sjafruddin Prawiranegara based on the legal basis of the mandate made in the RI Cabinet Meeting which was still able to be implemented 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 Soekarno cs was languishing in Bangka, PBB Resolution No. 67 (1949) was born on January 28 1949, part of which stated: The Security Council, Noting with satisfaction that the parties continue to adhere to 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 practical date... Noting also with satisfaction that the Government of the Netherlands plans to transfer sovereignty to the United States 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 States of Indonesia 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. (*UN resolution No.67(1949), 28 January 1949, adopted at the 406th meeting*)

Now here it can be seen that based on UN Resolution no.67(1949) dated 28 January 1949, it was

stated that the results of the Linggadjati Agreement of 25 March 1947 and the Renville Agreement of 17 January 1948 were the legal basis for establishing the United States of Indonesia in the form of a federation whose sovereignty would be recognized by the Netherlands no later than 1 January 1950.

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

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

Then from the results of the Renville Agreement on January 17, 1948, it was stated regarding the ceasefire along the Van Mook line and the formation of military-vacant areas. (So that it is seen de-jure and de-facto that the power of the Republic of Indonesia is only around the Yogyakarta area)

So for the recognition of sovereignty from the Netherlands to the United States of Indonesia or the United States of Indonesia, new negotiations need to be held immediately to form a federation where the Republic of Indonesia is one of the States of the United States of Indonesia.

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

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

Based on the results of the Roem Royen negotiations, on July 6, 1949 Soekarno and Mohammad Hatta were released and were able to return to Yogyakarta. And to revive the Republic of Indonesia which had 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 was held, on July 19-22, 1949 in Yogyakarta and on July 31 to August 2, 1949 in Jakarta, an Inter-Indonesian Conference was held between representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the Leaders of the Bijeenkomst voor Federal Overleg (BFO) or Federal Consultative Body. Most of the discussions at this Inter-Indonesian Conference were about the formation of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS).

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

There were 4 envoys who participated in the RTC or the KMB negotiations.

First, the envoy from the Bijeenkomst voor Federal Overleg (BFO) or Federal Consultative Body led by Sultan Hamid II from West Kalimantan. Where the BFO members are 15 States/Regions,

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 East Kalimantan Region, the State of Pasundan, the Riau Region, the State of South Sumatra, and the State of East Sumatra. (30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.244).

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

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

Fourth, envoys from the United Nations Commission for Indonesia (UNCI) 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 Republic of the United States 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 Republic of the United States of Indonesia (APRIS), the existence of a Dutch military mission in Indonesia, to help train APRIS and the repatriation of KL and KM members to the Netherlands. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, pp. 236-237*).

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

First, on December 14, 1949, the Republic of Indonesia became a member of the RIS State by signing the RIS Constitutional Charter at Pegangsaan Timur 56, Jakarta, which was signed by envoys 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 (State of East Indonesia), R.A.A. Tjakraningrat (State of Madura), Mohammad Hanafiah (Banjar Region), Mohammad Jusuf Rasidi (Bangka), K.A. Mohammad Jusuf (Belitung), Muhran bin Haji Ali (Greater Dayak), Dr. R.V. Sudjito (Central Java), Raden Soedarmo (State of East Java), M. Jamani (Southeast Kalimantan), A.P. Sosronegoro (East Kalimantan), Mr. Djumhana Wiriatmadja (State of Pasundan), Radja Mohammad (Riau), Abdul Malik (State of South Sumatra), and Radja Kaliamsyah Sinaga (State of East Sumatra). (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.243-244*).

Second, on 15-16 December 1949, a meeting of the RIS Presidential Election Council was held where members of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) Presidential Election Council elected Soekarno to be the leader of the RIS. On 17 December 1949, Soekarno was inaugurated as President of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS). Meanwhile, Mohammad Hatta was appointed as Prime Minister who was inaugurated on 20 December 1949. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.244*).

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

Fourth, on 27 December 1949, Queen Juliana, Prime Minister Dr. Willem Drees, Minister of

Overseas Affairs Mr. AMJA Sassen and the head of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) Delegation Moh Hatta signed the text of the recognition of RIS sovereignty by the Netherlands in the ceremony of recognition of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) sovereignty. On the same date, in Yogyakarta, the transfer of RI sovereignty to RIS was carried out. While in Jakarta on the same day, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX and the High Deputy Crown Prince AHJ Lovink in a ceremony together signed the text of the transfer of sovereignty. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p. 251*)

Now it is clear that the so-called RI which was proclaimed by Soekarno on August 17, 1945, whose area of authority was around Yogyakarta, on December 14, 1949 officially became a state of RIS. Where the sovereignty of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) is what is recognized by the Netherlands, not RI. The Republic of Indonesia is only a state of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS).

Then, what were Soekarno's tactics and strategies to realize his political, defense, security and aggression policies using the RI and the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) vehicles next?

Let's see and examine it.

Soekarno's next tactics and strategies were to establish and ratify the legal basis of Emergency Law No. 11 of 1950 concerning Procedures for Changing the State Structure of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) which was issued on March 8, 1950.

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

Then Soekarno's next step on August 14, 1950 through the RIS Parliament and Senate ratified the Draft Provisional Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia into the Provisional Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1950-1964, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p. 42*).

Well, this is what distinguishes between the Republic of Indonesia which was proclaimed on August 17, 1945 with the Republic of Indonesia which would be realized on August 15, 1950.

Then on August 14, 1950, the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) Government Regulation Number 21 of 1950 concerning the Formation of Provincial Regions was stipulated by the President of the RIS Soekarno which divided 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 had been merged into the Republic of Indonesia.

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

Subsequently, Soekarno as President of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) issued 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. Aceh-East, 5. Aceh-Central, 6. Aceh-West, 7 -South and the Big City of Kutaraja are included in the autonomous region of North Sumatra Province.

Well, this is where it looks like Sukarno was eating Aceh with his the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) via the North Sumatra route.



We continue with the view directed at the 16 member States and Regions of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) that will merge, namely the Republic of Indonesia according to the Renville agreement of January 17, 1948, the Special Region of West Kalimantan, the State of East Indonesia, the State of Madura, the Regions of Banjar, Bangka, Belitung, Dayak Besar, Central Java, the State of East Java, Southeast Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, the State of Pasundan, Riau, the State of South Sumatra, and the State of East Sumatra. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, pp. 243-244*).

Then what happened on August 15, 1950?

It turned out to be clear and obvious that the member States and Regions of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) were merged into the body of the Republic of Indonesia. Since August 15, 1950, the Republic of Indonesia, which had expanded and become large in body by swallowing 15 RIS States, transformed into 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 Lesser Sunda.

These are the facts, evidence, laws and history regarding the growth and development of the Republic of Indonesia proclaimed by Soekarno on August 17, 1945 which reached its culmination with the name NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) on August 15, 1950.

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

Soekarno who implemented political, defense, security and aggression policies against countries and regions and countries outside the de-facto and de-jure territory of the Republic of Indonesia which transformed into NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia).

9 years after the Republic of Indonesia was transformed into NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) which was built on the ruins of the former countries and regions of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS), Soekarno again carried out a large-scale operation to divide and merge NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) into the Republic of Indonesia with a new face. Where Soekarno's tactics and strategies that he implemented were in order to re-form the Republic of Indonesia with a new face from the body of NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia), namely by taking the path of the Soekarno Conception process or the Soekarno Presidential Conception.

When the Burhanuddin Harahap Cabinet was inaugurated on August 12, 1955, which replaced the Ali-Wongso Cabinet, one of the programs was listed as implementing the General Election program.

Well, the realization was that on September 29, 1955 the first General Election was held to elect members of the DPR and on December 15, 1955 for the election of members of the Constituent Assembly or the Constitution Making Session. Where the members of the DPR to be elected were 272 members. While the members of the Constituent Assembly numbered 542 members. In the General Election for members of the DPR, the top 5 political parties emerged, first the Masyumi Faction won 60 seats, the PNI Faction occupied 58 seats, the NU Faction won 47 seats, the PKI Faction won 32 seats, the National Progressive Faction won 11 seats, while the remaining seats were occupied by other DPR Factions. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1950-1964, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, pp.88-89*).

On March 20, 1956, DPR members were inaugurated and on November 10, 1956, Constituent Assembly members were inaugurated by Soekarno. The first cabinet after the DPR from the first

election was formed was the Ali Sastroamidjojo Cabinet known as the Ali II Cabinet. However, the Ali II Cabinet did not last more than one year. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1950-1964, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, pp.97-98*).

It turned out that the age of the Ali II Cabinet was no more than one year, because Soekarno implemented the Soekarno Concept which led to the concept of an iron fist grip.

Where the main points of President Soekarno's Concept contained that the Western Parliamentary democracy system was not in accordance with the Indonesian personality, therefore it needed to be replaced with a Guided democracy system. Where to implement this Guided democracy, it was necessary to form a gotong royong cabinet whose members consisted of all parties and organizations based on the balance of power in society. And it was necessary to present a four-legged cabinet consisting of four major parties, namely Masyumi, PNI, NU and PKI. It was also necessary to form a National Council consisting of functional groups in society. Where the main task of this National Council was to provide advice to the Cabinet both requested and unsolicited. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1950-1964, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.107*).

As a result of Soekarno's Conception, it turned out that not long after the Ali II Cabinet under Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo returned its mandate to Soekarno on March 14, 1957.

The next step taken by Soekarno, half an hour after the Ali II Cabinet handed over its mandate, Soekarno declared the country in a state of war emergency, and on December 17, 1957 the State of War Emergency was upgraded to a State of Danger at the War Level. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1950-1964, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.109*).

After Soekarno declared a State of Danger at the War Level, he then appointed Soewirjo as the formator. Soewirjo tried to form a Cabinet twice, but both failed. Finally, Soekarno appointed himself as the formator. Where the formator Soekarno formed an Extra-Parliamentary Emergency Cabinet with Djuanda as Prime Minister, who compiled his Cabinet program among his Cabinet Programs was to form a National Council, and normalize the situation in the Republic of Indonesia. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1950-1964, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.110*).

The Constituent Assembly resulting from the General Election of December 15, 1955 which took place from November 10, 1956 apparently still had not succeeded in achieving the Constitution.

Some members of the Constituent Assembly wanted to return to the Constitution containing the Pancasila principles in its Preamble, while other members wanted a Constitution based on Islam pioneered by M. Natsir as stated in his speech delivered at the Constituent Assembly entitled "Islam as the basis of the State", on November 12, 1957. (S.S. Djuangga Batubara, Teungku Tjhik Muhammad Dawud in *Beureueh Mujahid Teragung di Nusantara, Gerakan Perjuangan & Pembebasan Republik Islam Federated Sumatra Medan*, first edition, 1987, p. 94)

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

Here it seems there are two camps, namely Soekarno's camp who wanted to return to the 1945 Constitution containing Pancasila in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, and the M.Natsir camp who wanted a constitution based on Islam.

Then on May 30, 1959 a vote was held, it turned out that the votes that wanted to return to the 1945 Constitution were 269 members, 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 with 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 total votes, on June 1, 1959, a second vote was held, it turned out that the results were 263 in favor of the 1945 Constitution, while 203 wanted a constitution based on Islam. Because in this voting also did not reach two-thirds of the total votes cast, then the next day, June 2, another voting was held, it turned out that 264 wanted the 1945 Constitution, and 204 wanted the Islamic Constitution. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1950-1964, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, pp. 139-141*).

After Soekarno saw and learned that the members of the Constituent Assembly failed to produce a majority vote to return to the 1945 Constitution, then Soekarno with the Presidential Decree on the State of Emergency at the Level of War on March 14, 1957 and together with the Extra-Parliamentary Emergency Cabinet approved by the TNI and justification from the Supreme Court, loudly at the Merdeka Palace on July 5, 1959 read the Presidential Decree of July 5, 1959.

Presidential Decree of July 5, 1959.

Determining the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. Determining that the 1945 Constitution is valid again for the entire Indonesian Nation and all of Indonesia's territory, starting from the date of the stipulation of this Decree and the Provisional Constitution is no longer valid. The formation of the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly, consisting of members of the DPR plus delegates from the regions and groups and the formation of the Provisional Supreme Advisory Council will be held in the shortest possible time. Established in Jakarta, on July 5, 1959. (*30 Years of Indonesian Independence, 1950-1964, State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 1986, p.143*).

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

Soekarno's trickery and cunning in carrying out the strategy of annexing countries, regions and countries outside the de-facto territory of the Republic of Indonesia is truly visible.

It turns out that with the strategy of "President Soekarno's Conception" Soekarno became a leader who was full of enthusiasm to lock up and 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 to be under the power of the Republic of Indonesia which was controlled by people from Java and did not provide room for the desires, ideals and fate of each tribe or nation within the Republic of Indonesia.

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

As a result, the next generation received the bitter results of all the political, security, defense and aggression policies of Soekarno that had been implemented on the face of 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 about Soekarno's trickery in changing NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) back to the Republic of Indonesia by using the Presidential Decree of July 5, 1959 so that all the people of NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) became the people of the Republic of Indonesia with the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila which are known until now.

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

## CONCLUSION

So the conclusion is based on the facts, evidence, history and law above, it proves that the RI which was proclaimed on August 17, 1945 was lost on December 19, 1948. The PDRI emerged until July 13, 1949. Then the RI came back to life on July 13, 1949 after the PDRI handed over its mandate, then the PDRI died. RI became a member of the RIS State on December 14, 1949. Furthermore, RI was transformed into NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) after the Republic of Indonesia swallowed 15 other RIS States on August 15, 1950. Likewise, the Republic of Indonesia that exists today is the result of Soekarno's magic from NKRI (The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) with the 1950 Constitution with the magic of the Presidential Decree of July 5, 1959.

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