

Changes in the Indonesian Constitution from the Beginning of Independence to the Reform Era

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Abstrak

This study aims to analyze the history of changes in Indonesia's constitution and identify the factors that led to the change. The research method uses qualitative analysis with historical and normative approaches. Data is obtained from library sources through scientific reference applications. The results of the study show that constitutional changes in Indonesia are driven by a variety of factors, including political instability, the push for democratization, and the need for a more inclusive legal system. The most significant constitutional reform occurred through the amendment of the 1945 Constitution in the Reform era which resulted in fundamental changes in the constitutional structure. The Indonesian Constitution is predicted to continue to undergo adjustments to remain relevant and responsive to the needs of the community.

Keyword

1945 Constitution, people's movements, political law, political history

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Abstrak

Kajian ini bertujuan menganalisis sejarah perubahan konstitusi Indonesia dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan perubahan. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis kualitatif dengan pendekatan historis dan normatif. Data diperoleh dari sumber pustaka melalui aplikasi referensi ilmiah. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa perubahan konstitusi di Indonesia didorong oleh berbagai faktor, termasuk ketidakstabilan politik, desakan demokratisasi, dan kebutuhan akan sistem hukum yang lebih inklusif. Reformasi konstitusi yang paling signifikan terjadi melalui amandemen UUD 1945 pada era Reformasi yang menghasilkan perubahan fundamental dalam struktur ketatanegaraan. Konstitusi Indonesia diprediksi akan terus mengalami penyesuaian agar tetap relevan dan responsif terhadap kebutuhan masyarakat.

Keywords

UUD 1945, gerakan rakyat, hukum politik, sejarah politik

Introduction

The Constitution is all basic laws that become guidelines in the administration of the state. In Indonesia, the constitution is not just a legal text, but also a reflection of the nation's historical and political journey. Since independence, Indonesia has undergone several constitutional changes that reflect the political and social dynamics of society. History records that constitutional changes are often closely related to changes in the system of government. Starting from the

presidential system under the 1945 Constitution, the parliamentary system under the 1949 RIS Constitution and the 1950 Constitution, returning to the presidential system through the 1959 Presidential Decree, to the New Order era which maintained the 1945 Constitution without changes. The 1998 reforms brought fundamental changes through amendments to the 1945 Constitution that established a more democratic and accountable system of government.

Previous research such as the one conducted by Jadidah (2020) identified that the amendment of the 1945 Constitution has a positive impact on strengthening democracy in Indonesia, especially by strengthening institutions such as the Constitutional Court. Changes to Indonesia's constitution over the past few decades provide an opportunity to evaluate the successes and challenges of constitutional implementation in the modern era. Given the importance of the constitution as the supreme basic law, this research has become particularly relevant to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how constitutional changes have affected the structure and dynamics of the constitution. This research is also important to identify areas that need improvement so that the constitution can continue to act as an effective and responsive legal guideline to the needs of the nation.

Indonesia as an independent country, of course, has a constitution as the basis for running the country's government. The formation of the constitution in Indonesia began with the promise of Japan which then formed the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Investigation Agency (BPUPKI) in Japanese called *Dokoritsu Zumbi Choosakai*, then formed on April 29, 1945, inaugurated on May 28, 1945, began working on May 29, 1945, then with the formation of BPUPKI the Indonesian nation legally prepared for its independence, to formulate the conditions that must be met as an independent country (Darji Darmodiharjo, 1991: 26).

The development of the constitution in Indonesia was greatly influenced by the political system at a certain time, initially the 1945 Constitution was made a constitution, but it was not enforced in the government of the Republic of Indonesia Serikat and during the parliamentary system of government, finally the 1945 Constitution as a constitution in Indonesia was re-enacted until now and has undergone changes. The development of the constitution in Indonesia is an interesting thing to study, so on this occasion the author is interested in studying and pouring it in the form of this writing, with the following problems: "How is the development of the constitution in Indonesia?" And why has the constitution in Indonesia changed?" The purpose of this research is the purpose of the problem presented, in order to achieve the expected goal, the goal should be in line with the problem that has been determined. The objectives of this study are: To understand how the constitution in Indonesia has developed, and why has the constitution in Indonesia changed?

Method

This research uses qualitative methods with historical and normative approaches. This method was chosen to delve deeply into the history of changes to the Indonesian constitution, the factors behind these changes, and their impact on the system of government. In addition, a **historical** approach is used to trace constitutional changes over time and the accompanying political, social, and legal contexts. Data collection techniques are collected through literature studies, namely by analyzing books, scientific journals, and related legal documents. Then with the analysis of official documents, namely reviewing changes in the constitutional text from time to time. And, finally, with the use of digital references with data compiled using *mendeley* and *zotero* to ensure the accuracy of library sources and facilitate academic **citations**.

Discussion

A. Definition and Basic Concept of the Constitution

Etymologically, the constitution means to form "Formation" which comes from the *verb constituer* (French), while in Dutch it is *Grondwet* which means a law that is the basis of all laws. The meaning of the constitution in constitutional practice can generally have two meanings, which are broader than the constitution and the same as the meaning of the constitution. The word constitution can have a broader meaning than the meaning of the constitution, because the meaning of the constitution only includes the written text and besides that there are still unwritten constitutions, which are not covered by the constitution (Kaelan, 2004:180).

The Constitution means the basic laws, both written and unwritten. The written basic law is usually referred to as the Constitution, while the unwritten basic law is called the Convention, which is the constitutional custom or basic rules that arise and are maintained in the practice of state administration. Given the difficulty of amending the Constitution, while there are conditions that require regulations, conventions are usually used in the administration of government.

The drafters of the 1945 Constitution adhered to a broader meaning of the constitution than the constitution, because in the Explanation of the 1945 Constitution it was said: "The Constitution of a State is only part of the law of the basis of the country. The Constitution is a written law, while in addition to it the Constitution also applies the unwritten Basic Law, which are the basic rules that arise and are maintained in the practice of state administration, even though they are not written". However, during the period of the Republic of Indonesia from December 27, 1949 to August 17, 1950, the drafters of the RIS Constitution narrowly translated the term constitution as the same as the constitution. This is proven by the term Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia for the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Totopandoyo, 1981: 25-26). According to E.C.S Wade in his book "*Constitutional Law*" (Miriam Budiardjo, 2007, 96), a constitution is a text that describes the framework and duties of the main tasks of a country's governing bodies and determines the main functions of these bodies.

B. History of the Indonesian Constitution

The history of changes to Indonesia's constitution reflects the political, legal, and social dynamics that have developed since the beginning of independence. The Indonesian constitution has undergone several changes that not only reflect the needs of the times, but are also often influenced by the political interests of the rulers. In this section, we will discuss the development of the Indonesian constitution from various periods, the factors that caused the change, and the impact it had on the system of government and democracy in Indonesia.

Since gaining independence in 1945, Indonesia's constitution has undergone a number of significant changes that shape the country's current legal and governance framework. The Indonesian constitution has gone through various important periods that mark the evolution of the constitutional system, starting from the original 1945 Constitution, the constitutional era of the Republic of Indonesia (RIS), to returning to the 1945 Constitution with various amendments during the reform era. The efforts made by the Indonesian people to build a more democratic legal system are reflected in this change. and responsive to the demands of the people. The Constitution, as the supreme fundamental law, plays a vital role in regulating every aspect of government, including the division of powers and the protection of human rights.

The Indonesian Constitution began to take shape during the Japanese colonial period. *Dokuritsu Junbi Cosakai* or officially known as the Indonesian Independence Preparatory

Business Investigation Agency (BPUPKI), was formed on April 29, 1945. The establishment and first day of operation of BPUPKI was on May 29, 1945. Without a Constitution or constitution, Indonesia cannot form and run its own government after gaining independence. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is governed by the President and Vice President, according to Article 4 paragraphs (1) and (2). The President leads the government in addition to being the head of state. The President is the head of the Indonesian government as stated in the 1945 Constitution. A country's constitution is essentially the supreme fundamental law that governs every aspect of its government.

The legislative, executive, judicial, and judicial branches of government that together make up the judicial system are the six branches that make up the constitution, police, prosecutor's office, and state financial supervision. Each branch is led by a different organization or institution. In addition, because the constitution regulates the spirit and essence of state administration, changes to the constitution have a great impact on the constitutional system. A democratic state can turn into an authoritarian state as a result of constitutional amendments. The public's desire to amend the constitution cannot be ignored. This happens when the community believes in the management procedures mandated by the constitution. The Constitution can be amended in three different ways. The three are constitutional conventions, legal interpretations, or judicial interpretations, and formal amendments, or formal amendments. There are two main stages in amending the constitution, namely the official process and the informal process. Changes regulated by the country's constitution are called formal amendments.

There are two main procedures used in state activities globally to modify the constitution. The first method, the creation of a new constitution is one of the strategies that is often carried out in many countries around the world. The procedure for amending or revising the constitution is usually described in detail in countries that use this approach. Typically, this procedure needs to be approved by existing government institutions such as parliament or constituent bodies, as well as democratic channels for community engagement. The second approach, referred to as the constitutional amendment system, is used in the United States. This structure allows for amendments, which are an important component of the current constitution, to amend the original constitution while keeping it enforceable.

Amendment procedures are typically more complicated and require a high level of approval required by most states, congress, and the federal government. This strategy is intended to maintain the stability of the constitution while remaining flexible enough to accommodate modern innovations and societal demands. The ultimate goal of the two, although the approaches are different, is to ensure that constitutional amendments are carried out carefully, taking into account the interests of the state and the general needs of the people (Soerjono & Mamudji, 2010).

Constitutional changes are an integral part of a country's evolution, describing the political, social, and economic dynamics that have occurred throughout its history. A new constitution is often designed to replace the old one if it is deemed no longer relevant to the conditions and aspirations of the community. The history of France after World War II and the process of forming a new constitution in Indonesia is a clear example of how a nation tries to adapt its legal order to the changing times. The Indonesian Constitution has been amended through several changes starting from the 1945 Constitution, the RIS Constitution, to returning to the 1945 Constitution which has undergone various amendments during the reform period. These changes not only show adaptation to changing political and social conditions, but also reflect the desire to build a more democratic legal system that is responsive to the demands of the people.

Jimly Asshiddiqie divides the period of drafting the Indonesian constitution into six stages, each with its unique characteristics and historical context, marking the long journey of the Indonesian nation in building a solid and just foundation of the state.

C. Constitutional Dynamics in Indonesia

A new constitution can be drafted in its place if the old constitution is deemed inappropriate to the modern political climate or societal expectations. The history of France after World War II, when the country was liberated from German occupation and drafted a new constitution, can be an example. The new French state was established with this new constitution, which reflected the post-war political, social, and legal order that the French people had long aspired to. This procedure demonstrates an intention to rebuild the country and provide a flexible legal system that adapts to the post-conflict social and political landscape. In addition, in reaction to changes in government and the demands of the people, the Indonesian constitution has undergone changes.

The drafting of the constitution was divided into six stages by Jimly Assidqie: The following time periods are listed: 1) From August 18, 1945 to December 27, 1949; 2) From December 27, 1949 to August 17, 1950; 3) From August 17, 1950 to July 5, 1959; 4) From July 5, 1959 to October 19, 1999; 5) From October 19, 1999 to August 10, 2002; 6) August 10, 2002 until now (Asshidqie, 2007).

1. Constitution 1945 (18 August 1945 – 27 December 1949)

The Japanese occupation led to the birth of the Indonesian Constitution. Without a constitution, Indonesia cannot form and run its government after gaining independence (MZ, 2020). As illustrated in Soekarno's statement, the 1945 Constitution was drafted quickly and under difficult conditions, so he considered the 1945 Constitution to be a fast constitution: "The People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) will reconvene to draft a more comprehensive and ideal constitution if the situation of the country is more peaceful. The current constitution is still temporary." (Yamin, 1959)

Dokuritsu Junbi Cosakai is the official name of the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Business Investigation Agency (BPUPKI) which was established on April 29, 1945. The 1945 Constitution was drafted on May 28, 1945, when the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Agency (BPUPKI) was formed. By BPUPKI, the meeting was held. The first session was held in 1945 from May 29 to June 1, and the second session in 1945 was held from July 10 to July 17, 1945. At the BPUPKI summit, the final draft of the Constitution was prepared. After BPUPKI was dissolved, the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee (PPKI) was formed by the Japanese government. His responsibility is to organize all affairs related to Indonesian independence.

The 1945 draft Constitution was revised by BPUPKI to take into account the fundamental shift in the state. The mandate of the Jakarta Charter for believers to uphold Islamic sharia is replaced with the necessity of believing in God Almighty. The Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee (PPKI) officially ratified the 1945 Constitution as the first Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia after Indonesia declared its independence on August 18, 1945. The 1945 Constitution is valid until December 27, 1949. To be recognized as the foundation of the state, this Constitution must be amended to suit the social, political, and economic circumstances of the nation (Munthe, et al., 2023). It is worth mentioning that since it is a transition period, not all provisions can be immediately applied at that time. The provisions cannot be applied

immediately because a number of changes must be made to the condition of the newly independent country so that all the provisions that have been made previously regarding the institutional system and the system of government can be fully implemented. This constitution places a strong emphasis on the state's duty to maintain national sovereignty (Indriati et al., 2017).

It is clear that the current government structure is changing and the constitution has not been implemented properly. The Central Indonesian National Committee (KNIP) is tasked with taking care of laws and regulations, forming working groups, implementing laws together with the President, and formulating the GBHN before the formation of the MPR and DPR. He reports to the Central National Committee on his daily activities. Vice President Decree Number X taken on October 16, 1945 clarifies this (Tutik, 2006).

2. RIS Constitution (27 December 1949 – 17 August 1950)

The 1945 Constitution, which is the foundation of the state, was drafted on August 18, 1945 by the Secretariat General of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly (1945) and the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee (PPKI). The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia at that time consisted of three components. The establishment of the state of Pancasila is contained in the opening of the first part. The second component, known as the "Constitutional Body", consists of two more regulatory provisions, four transitional articles, and 37 articles. The 1945 Constitution is explained in the third part. During the recent independence period, Indonesia was described as "*Rechtsstaat*" and not "*Machtsstaat*" in the Explanation of the 1945 Constitution which contained information about the country's law.

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was drafted by the Dutch who had ruled Indonesia for centuries. As a result, this did not last long because the political aspirations of Indonesian politicians and the desires of the people had nothing to do with their sociological and philosophical substance. The re-enactment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is requested by all united nations. To return to its original status as a unitary state, Indonesia must create the necessary Constitution. Therefore, a collaborative team was formed to design this project. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United Republic accepted the document on August 14, 1950, while the Working Body of the National Committee approved it on August 12, 1950.

In an attempt to regain control of Indonesia, the first aggression was started in 1947 by the Dutch, while the second aggression began in 1948. The Netherlands was unable to maintain sovereignty over Indonesia despite fierce resistance from the country. The Round Table Conference (KMB) took place in The Hague, Netherlands, in 1949. The State of Indonesia was established as one of the KMB resolutions. The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was finalized and ratified on December 27, 1949 by the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee (PPKI).

The government uses a parliamentary system of government, in which ministers in the House of Representatives work together to carry out government tasks individually and in groups. The highest power in the government, namely the head of state, cannot be challenged because of its infallibility. If the House of Representatives is deemed unrepresentative, the President can dissolve it.

The RIS constitution was not intended to last long because it was designed by the Dutch who had dominated Indonesia for hundreds of years, and its sociological and philosophical substance did not depart from the wishes of the Indonesian people or political elite. All countries

unite and call for the Republic of Indonesia to be reunited. A constitution must be designed for the Republic of Indonesia in order to return to its original status as a unitary state. Therefore, a collaborative team was formed to design this project. On August 12, 1950, the document was received by the National Committee of the Republic of Indonesia on August 14, the Senate and the House of Representatives did the same thing (Saputra, et al, 2021).

3. 1950 Constitution (17 August 1950 - 5 July 1959)

Since the Dutch colonial powers used the RIS constitution sociologically and intellectually to maintain their centuries of rule over Indonesia, historical evidence suggests that the RIS constitution could not be sustained in the long term. The protection of people's sovereignty and human rights is regulated in the Provisional Constitution (1950 Constitution), replacing the RIS constitution. As stated in the book by Adnan Buyung Nasution:

"The 1949 Federal Constitution was superseded by the 1950 Provisional Constitution. In comparison to earlier constitutions, this one was more democratic. It included the right to conduct protests and strikes as well as a clear defense of human rights, such as the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights' adoption. It also firmly affirmed the sovereignty of the people". (Nasution, 1992)

Article 1 Paragraph 1 of the 1950 Constitution states that the Unitary State of Indonesia is an independent, sovereign, democratic, and legal state. In order to maintain the sovereignty of the people over the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 2, the government collaborates with the House of Representatives. The branches of executive government that are accountable to the House of Representatives either individually or jointly, are carried out within the framework provided by the legislative system. The President cannot be impeached because he is considered to have never done anything wrong. If the House of Representatives is considered unrepresentative, the President can still dissolve it.

As a democratic unitary state, the state of Indonesia is an autonomous and sovereign unitary state based on law, according to the first paragraph of Article 1 of the 1950 Constitution; The second paragraph emphasizes that the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia belongs to the people and is implemented by the government in coordination with the House of Representatives. The legislature, which is individually or collectively accountable to the House of Representatives, provides the basis for the government that supports the running of the executive branch. Because the President is believed to have never done anything wrong, he cannot be impeached. However, the President has the authority to dissolve the House of Representatives if it is considered unrepresentative.

President Soekarno decided that the constitution elected in the 1955 election failed to form a new constitution because it did not complete its duties according to the mandate of the constitution. The decision to dissolve the constitution and return to the 1945 Constitution signaled the end of Indonesia's democratic process and the beginning of a new democratic period guided by Sukarno's military ambitions and political goals. Buyung Nasution argued that Soekarno committed a constitutional coup and a big mistake when he issued a decree and dissolved the Constituent Assembly, thus deviating Indonesia from the goal of establishing a constitutional democratic state (Ismail MZ, 2020).

4. The 1945 Constitution was re-enacted (July 5, 1959-October 19, 1999)

The President proclaimed the 1945 Constitution to be re-established on July 5, 1959. The country is in danger, as declared on August 17, 1945, and the President or Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces must take action in accordance with the constitution to safeguard the country. The organization of the state changed after the 1945 Constitution was passed. With the help of cabinet members who report to him, the president, who was previously only the head of state, now also serves as the head of government. This change changed the parliamentary system of government to a presidential one.

The 1945 Constitution was actually not fully ratified until 1966. Inequality occurs because the newly formed government institutions have no constitutional basis and are only temporary. Therefore, the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) began an anti-Pancasila agitation on September 30, 1966, which eventually resulted in its dissolution. Suharto replaced President Soekarno as the country's leader at this time. The March 11 order marked the beginning of this change, and a second general election in 1972 marked its continuation.

With a constitutionally based government structure, five-year general elections, and strong national development, the New Order era has begun. However, in order to maintain economic expansion and national stability, due to the unprecedented dictatorship, the democratic system outlined in the 1945 Constitution could not run as it should. During the New Order period, the provisions of the 1945 Constitution that regulated the position of the president in the legislature were duplicated. The human rights of the community are also restricted. The New Order regime often made mistakes in various aspects of people's lives due to uncontrolled power. The occurrence of nepotism, collusion, and corruption (KKN) at every level of government. The monetary crisis is caused by development disparities, economic disparities, and rising debt.

B.J. Habibie spearheaded the reform period after the collapse of the New Order. After the community submitted a number of demands, the Development Reform Cabinet was finally formed. However, this cabinet did not last long. In 1999, a full thirteen months later, members of the House of Representatives were elected by general election. President B.J. Habibie was forced to resign on October 19, 1999, after a year and a half in office, following the rejection of the MPR for his accountability speech in the general assembly. Abdurrahman Wahid replaced B.J. Habibie; however, the Bulog controversy made Abdurrahman Wahid's presidential position cut off, then taken over by President Megawati Soekarno Putri who was the previous Vice President.

5. Reform period and constitutional amendment (19 October 1999 - 10 August 2002)

The first signs of change were seen in 1998, when the basic constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the 1945 Constitution, needed to be revised. The People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) is involved in changes intended to ensure the application of democratic values and principles. There are five important points agreed by the MPR in its efforts. First, the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution remains intact. Second, the idea of a Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is upheld through a number of initiatives. The third most popular choice is support for a presidential form of government. Fourth, the addition of norms to the articles of the 1945 Constitution makes it better. Fifth, important actions taken to maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. The 1945 Constitution underwent four major revisions at that time.

6. The 1945 Constitution as amended, came into force on August 10, 2002

The 1945 Constitution, which has undergone 4 amendments, is the foundation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which directs the development of the country to become a unitary state for its citizens. Because the changes that are happening today are being completed carefully and on time, in contrast to the hasty approach of BPUPKI during the Japanese occupation, the existence of democracy is more assured. The executive (government), legislative (MPR, consisting of the House of Representatives and the Regional Representative Council), and the judiciary (Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, and Judicial Commission), and paramilitary institutions are parallel state institutions in government. The function of state bodies is now clearer than some time ago. A president can be elected for two terms. Human rights with the 1945 Constitution as ensuring the existence of a more effective and clear democracy. Politics is not divided; This is different from previous times.

Causes of Constitutional Changes in Indonesia

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was drafted on August 18, 1945 by the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Investigation Agency (BPUPKI), and was immediately accepted by the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee (PPKI). Japanese colonialism was the background for the making of the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, the development initiatives of the Indonesian nation at that time could not be implemented perfectly. As time went by, it became clear that Indonesia's constitution needed to be changed. The Indonesian nation was increasingly determined to declare its independence, especially after obtaining permission from Japan, which at that time was still officially occupying Indonesia. Preparations for independence are possible in this permit. During World War II, the work on the draft Constitution of Indonesia became famous. External forces also had an impact on constitutional changes, especially from the Netherlands which aimed to change the structure of the Indonesian state into a federal state. Because the Dutch colonizers who constantly tried to regain power had blocked Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, a change in the constitution also meant a change in the state structure.

Conclusion

Since the country's independence in 1945, Indonesia's constitution has undergone a long and varied journey. The legal framework of the state was first established by the 1945 Constitution. The Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee (PPKI), which after completing its completion became the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Agency (BPUPKI), ratified the Constitution on August 18, 1945. The 1945 Constitution provides a framework for the formation and division of power as well as the structure of state institutions. The 1945 Constitution was originally intended as a temporary document, and later underwent many revisions.

August 18, 1945 was the day of the ratification of the first constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the 1945 Constitution, which was valid until December 27, 1949. Indonesia adheres to a parliamentary system of government at that time, with the president serving as the head of state and head of government. However, the precarious nature of this arrangement encourages modifications to the political system. The enactment of the second phase of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (RIS) took place between December 27, 1949 and August 17, 1950, after the Round Table Conference (KMB). The parliamentary system of government of the federation is established by this constitution. However, RIS did not succeed due to a lack of popular support and actions that did not reflect the will of the people.

After the issuance of a Presidential Decree in 1959, the 1945 Constitution was re-enacted in the fourth stage, which lasted from July 5, 1959 to October 19, 1999. The presidential form of government replaced the parliamentary form of government. A number of other developments in political life and government administration, such as the fall of the New Order regime in 1998, also colored this era. The 1945 Constitution underwent many revisions in the fifth phase of Indonesia's history, which was from October 19, 1999 to August 10, 2002. Ensuring that democratic norms and principles are applied is the main goal of these measures. The 1945 Constitution came into force during the sixth term which took place on August 10, 2002 until now. This has been experienced several times. The 1945 Constitution remains an important foundation of state law in the life of the nation and state.

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