

RESEARCH ARTICLE



THE AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE INDONESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW SYSTEM

¹Muhammad Rangga

¹Faculty of Law, Suryakencana University, Cianjur Regency, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the legal basis, scope of authority, and implications of the authority of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia within Indonesia's constitutional legal system. This research employs a normative legal research method using a statutory approach, conceptual approach, and case approach. The legal materials consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources collected through library research and subsequently analyzed qualitatively using deductive reasoning. The findings indicate that the authority of the Constitutional Court has a strong constitutional foundation, as stipulated in Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court, as most recently amended by Law Number 7 of 2020. Such authority includes reviewing laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, resolving disputes concerning the constitutional authority of state institutions, deciding on the dissolution of political parties, resolving disputes over general election results, and rendering decisions on the opinion of the House of Representatives regarding alleged violations committed by the President and/or Vice President. This study concludes that the Constitutional Court plays a strategic role as *the guardian of the constitution* in upholding constitutional supremacy, strengthening the system of *checks and balances*, protecting citizens' constitutional rights, and promoting the establishment of a democratic, equitable constitutional legal system.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received : 15 Juny 2026

Revised : 15 July 2026

Accepted : 16 July 2026

KEYWORDS

Constitutional Court;
Constitutional Authority;
Constitutional Law;
Constitutional Supremacy;

CORRESPONDENCE

Nama : Muhammad Rangga

Email : ranggaabdul055@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a state governed by law, as expressly stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. A consequence of this principle is that the exercise of all state powers must be based on the Constitution and the prevailing laws and regulations (Saada, 2026). In a modern constitutional system, a constitution serves not only as the written fundamental law but also as the primary instrument for limiting state power, safeguarding citizens' constitutional rights, and establishing a mechanism of *checks and balances* among state institutions. Therefore, the existence of an institution authorized to safeguard the Constitution constitutes a fundamental necessity for ensuring the enforcement of the rule of law and constitutional democracy (Tibaka & Rosdian, 2018).

The amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia during the reform era brought fundamental changes to Indonesia's constitutional system (Achmad, 2026). One of the most significant changes was the establishment of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia through the Third Amendment to the 1945 Constitution, which was subsequently implemented through Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court, as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 7 of 2020. The establishment of the Constitutional Court formed part of the constitutional reform agenda aimed at strengthening constitutional supremacy, expanding the protection of citizens' constitutional rights, and creating a mechanism for supervising the exercise of state power to ensure that it remains within constitutional boundaries (Azhari et al., 2024; Zen Zanibar, 2018).

As one of the institutions exercising judicial power, the Constitutional Court holds a strategic position as *the guardian of the constitution* and *the sole interpreter of the constitution*. Pursuant to Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Constitutional Court is authorized to review laws against the Constitution, adjudicate disputes concerning the constitutional authority of state institutions whose powers are granted by the Constitution, decide on the dissolution of political parties, resolve disputes over general election results, and render decisions on the opinion of the House of Representatives regarding alleged legal violations committed by the President and/or Vice President in the impeachment process. These authorities demonstrate that the Constitutional Court functions not

only as a constitutional adjudicatory body but also as an important instrument for maintaining the stability of the constitutional system and ensuring that every state official acts in accordance with the principles of constitutionalism (Dube, 2020).

A number of previous studies have examined the position and authority of the Constitutional Court from various perspectives. Nanang and Darmadi explained that the establishment of the Constitutional Court was a consequence of the transformation of Indonesia's constitutional system toward a democratic rule-of-law state that places the Constitution as the highest legal norm. Kurniawati et al. emphasized that the Constitutional Court plays an important role in strengthening the principle of *checks and balances* through its authority to review laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, Barroso (2019) highlighted the importance of the Constitutional Court in upholding the supremacy of law in the reform era, particularly in ensuring that legislative products remain consistent with constitutional values. Another study by Setiawan et al., (2024), demonstrated that Constitutional Court decisions have broad implications for the formulation of national legal policy and the development of Indonesian constitutional law.

Nevertheless, most of these studies remain focused on only one aspect of the Constitutional Court's authority, such as judicial review, the principle of *checks and balances*, or the implementation of Constitutional Court decisions. Comprehensive studies integrating all constitutional authorities of the Constitutional Court and their implications for strengthening constitutional supremacy and Indonesia's constitutional system remain relatively limited. In fact, developments in constitutional practice indicate that the authority of the Constitutional Court has continued to evolve through various decisions that not only resolve constitutional disputes but also establish new legal norms that influence the dynamics of national lawmaking.

In light of these circumstances, this study offers a more comprehensive perspective by analyzing the legal basis of the Constitutional Court's authority, the scope of its authority based on developments in positive law, and the implications of exercising such authority for strengthening constitutional supremacy, protecting citizens' constitutional rights, and implementing the principle of *checks and balances* within Indonesia's constitutional system. Accordingly, this study is expected to contribute academically to the development of constitutional law scholarship and serve as a reference for understanding the strategic role of the Constitutional Court in realizing a democratic state governed by law. Based on the foregoing discussion, this study aims to analyze the legal basis of the authority of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, examine the scope of its authority under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the prevailing laws and regulations, and analyze the implications of exercising such authority for strengthening Indonesia's constitutional legal system.

2. Methodology

This study employs a normative legal research method oriented toward examining legal norms, legal principles, and doctrines related to the authority of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia within Indonesia's constitutional legal system. Normative legal research was selected because the study focuses on analyzing constitutional provisions, laws and regulations, and various legal concepts governing the position and authority of the Constitutional Court as an institution exercising judicial power in safeguarding constitutional supremacy. The approaches employed include a statute approach to analyze the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the laws and regulations governing the Constitutional Court a conceptual approach to examine the concepts of the rule of law, constitutional supremacy, judicial review, and checks and balances, and a case approach through the analysis of several relevant Constitutional Court decisions as manifestations of the implementation of its constitutional authority (Christiani, 2015).

The legal materials used in this study consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court, as most recently amended by Law Number 7 of 2020, and several Constitutional Court decisions related to the exercise of its authority. Secondary legal materials were obtained from various scholarly sources, including books, national and international journal articles, research findings, and the opinions of constitutional law scholars relevant to the focus of the

study. Tertiary legal materials, including legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference sources, were used to strengthen the understanding of the legal concepts being analyzed.

Legal materials were collected through library research by reviewing relevant legal documents and scholarly literature. All legal materials obtained were subsequently analyzed qualitatively using normative juridical analysis through the processes of interpretation, systematization, and evaluation of the applicable legal norms. The analysis was conducted by linking constitutional provisions, laws and regulations, legal doctrines, and developments in constitutional practice reflected in Constitutional Court decisions in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the legal basis, scope, and implications of the Constitutional Court's authority in strengthening Indonesia's constitutional legal system. Conclusions were then drawn deductively, proceeding from general legal provisions to an analysis of the specific issues constituting the object of this study.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Constitutional Basis of the Authority of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia

The establishment of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia was one of the outcomes of constitutional reform aimed at strengthening the principles of the rule of law and constitutional democracy. Prior to the amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia did not have a specialized institution authorized to review laws against the Constitution. This condition resulted in the absence of an effective constitutional mechanism for examining the conformity of legislative products with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, thereby creating the potential for deviations from the principle of constitutional supremacy (Pujayanti et al., 2024).

The Third Amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia marked an important milestone in the establishment of the Constitutional Court through Article 24 paragraph (2) and Article 24C. Article 24, paragraph (2) stipulates that judicial power shall be exercised by the Supreme Court and the judicial bodies under its authority, as well as by a Constitutional Court. Furthermore, Article 24C exhaustively regulates the authority of the Constitutional Court as a constitutional adjudicatory body. These constitutional provisions were subsequently elaborated through Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court, as most recently amended by Law Number 7 of 2020. From a normative perspective, the establishment of the Constitutional Court reflects a shift in Indonesia's constitutional paradigm from parliamentary supremacy to constitutional supremacy. Under this paradigm, the Constitution is positioned as the highest law binding all state institutions, including the legislature. Accordingly, the Constitutional Court functions not only as an institution responsible for resolving constitutional disputes but also as an instrument for ensuring that every action taken by state authorities remains within constitutional boundaries.

The findings of this study indicate that the existence of the Constitutional Court has strengthened the system of constitutional oversight in Indonesia. This is reflected in the growing practice of reviewing laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which provides citizens with an avenue to obtain protection for their constitutional rights. This finding is consistent with the study conducted by Nanang and Darmadi, which states that the establishment of the Constitutional Court was a logical consequence of constitutional reform that positioned the Constitution as the highest legal norm. The findings of Kurniawati et al. also demonstrate that the authority of the Constitutional Court contributes to strengthening the mechanism of checks and balances within Indonesia's constitutional system. Therefore, from a normative perspective, the Constitutional Court has become an essential institution for safeguarding constitutional supremacy and ensuring legal certainty in the administration of government.

3.2. Scope of the Authority of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 24C paragraphs (1) and (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia confer five principal authorities upon the Constitutional Court: reviewing laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia adjudicating disputes concerning the authority of state institutions whose powers are granted by the Constitution; deciding on the dissolution of political parties; resolving disputes over general election results and rendering decisions on the opinion of the House of Representatives regarding alleged legal violations committed by the President and/or Vice President in the impeachment process. These authorities demonstrate that the Constitutional Court performs a strategic function in maintaining the balance of power among state institutions while simultaneously protecting citizens' constitutional rights (Setyawan et al., 2024).

Among these various authorities, the review of laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia constitutes the most frequently exercised and prominent authority. Through the mechanism of *judicial review*, the Constitutional Court is authorized to invalidate statutory provisions that are inconsistent with the Constitution. Decisions of the Constitutional Court, which are final and binding, not only resolve legal disputes but may also establish new legal norms through constitutional interpretation. This demonstrates that the Constitutional Court plays an important role in the development of Indonesian constitutional law. In addition to *judicial review*, the authority to resolve disputes concerning the powers of state institutions also constitutes an important instrument for maintaining the balance of power. Disputes arising between state institutions may obstruct the administration of government when they are not resolved through a clear legal mechanism. Therefore, the Constitutional Court functions as an impartial adjudicator that ensures each state institution exercises its authority in accordance with the constitutional mandate.

The findings of this study indicate that the exercise of all authorities vested in the Constitutional Court has broad implications for strengthening Indonesia's constitutional system. The study conducted by Sugi Asadi and Sukurman (2024) demonstrates that the authority of the Constitutional Court has strengthened the implementation of the rule-of-law principle through oversight of legislative products. This finding is reinforced by the study of Kurniawati et al., which states that the existence of the Constitutional Court constitutes one of the principal instruments for maintaining the balance of power and the system of *checks and balances* among state institutions. Therefore, the authority of the Constitutional Court is not merely juridical in nature but also possesses a political-constitutional dimension in maintaining the stability of Indonesia's system of government.

3.3 The Role of the Constitutional Court in Upholding Constitutional Supremacy and the Principle of Checks and Balances

The Constitutional Court holds a highly strategic position in upholding constitutional supremacy as the highest legal norm within Indonesia's constitutional system. The principle of constitutional supremacy requires all actions undertaken by state authorities, including the enactment of laws and regulations, to remain consistent with the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In this context, the Constitutional Court serves as *the guardian of the constitution*, ensuring that no legal instrument or action taken by a state institution contradicts constitutional values. This function is exercised through the Court's authority to review laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia through the mechanism of *judicial review*. Through this mechanism, the Constitutional Court may invalidate statutory provisions deemed inconsistent with the Constitution, thereby guaranteeing the protection of citizens' constitutional rights. The final and binding nature of Constitutional Court decisions also provides legal certainty, as such decisions take effect immediately upon pronouncement and bind all parties without requiring any further legal remedy (Brinks & Blass, 2017).

In addition to upholding constitutional supremacy, the Constitutional Court also performs an important function in implementing the principle of *checks and balances*. In a democratic system of government, no state institution possesses absolute power. Therefore, a mechanism of mutual oversight among state institutions is necessary to prevent the abuse of power. Through its authority to resolve disputes concerning the powers of state institutions, adjudicate disputes over general election results, and render decisions on the opinion of the House of Representatives regarding alleged legal violations committed by the President and/or Vice President, the Constitutional Court plays a role in maintaining the balance of power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

The findings of this study indicate that the role of the Constitutional Court in upholding constitutional supremacy is manifested not only through the invalidation of unconstitutional statutory provisions but also through shaping the development of constitutional law by means of constitutional interpretation. Various decisions of the Constitutional Court have become important references for lawmakers in formulating regulations that are more consistent with constitutional principles. This finding is in line with the study conducted by Kurniawati et al., which states that the Constitutional Court serves as a principal instrument for strengthening the mechanism of *checks and balances*, as well as the study by Sugi Asadi and Sukurman (2024), which emphasizes that the existence of the Constitutional Court contributes to strengthening the implementation of the rule-of-law principle in the reform era. Based on the foregoing analysis, it can be understood that the Constitutional Court not only performs the function of resolving constitutional cases but also acts as a constitutional control mechanism over the exercise of state power. The existence of the Constitutional Court constitutes an important factor in establishing a constitutional system that is democratic, accountable, and oriented toward the protection of citizens' constitutional rights.

3.4. Challenges in Implementing the Authority of the Constitutional Court in Indonesia

Although the Constitutional Court possesses broad authority to safeguard the Constitution, the implementation of such authority continues to face various challenges. One of the principal challenges is the inadequate implementation of Constitutional Court decisions by lawmakers and other state institutions. In practice, not all Constitutional Court decisions are promptly followed by amendments to the relevant laws and regulations. This situation may create legal uncertainty and reduce the effectiveness of Constitutional Court decisions as instruments for safeguarding the Constitution. Another challenge concerns the growing debate over the practice of *judicial activism*. In several decisions, the Constitutional Court has not only invalidated statutory provisions but has also formulated new legal norms through constitutional interpretation. On the one hand, this approach is regarded as an effort to address legal gaps and provide more effective protection for citizens' constitutional rights. On the other hand, some scholars argue that such practices may encroach upon the authority of lawmakers, thereby generating debate regarding the limits of the Constitutional Court's authority (Sulastri et al., 2025).

Furthermore, the independence of the Constitutional Court constitutes an essential factor in maintaining public trust in the institution of constitutional adjudication. National political dynamics frequently influence public perceptions of Constitutional Court decisions, particularly in cases with significant political implications, such as disputes over general election results and the review of laws relating to the government's strategic policies. Therefore, the independence of constitutional justices must be continuously safeguarded through the consistent application of professionalism, integrity, accountability, and transparency throughout every stage of judicial proceedings.

The findings of this study indicate that the effectiveness of the Constitutional Court's authority is determined not only by constitutional provisions but also by the prevailing *legal culture* and the degree of compliance demonstrated by state institutions with the Court's decisions. These findings demonstrate that strengthening constitutional supremacy requires cooperation among the Constitutional Court, lawmakers, the government, law enforcement institutions, and the public. Accordingly, the success of

the Constitutional Court in exercising its authority depends not only on the quality of the decisions it renders but also on the commitment of all state actors to respect and implement those decisions.

3.5 Implications of the Constitutional Court's Authority for the Development of Indonesian Constitutional Law

The authority of the Constitutional Court has had significant implications for the development of Indonesian constitutional law. Decisions of the Constitutional Court not only resolve concrete constitutional disputes but also shape legal development through the interpretation of constitutional norms. In numerous cases, the Constitutional Court has issued decisions that serve as guidance for lawmakers in amending regulations to ensure their conformity with constitutional principles. From the perspective of protecting citizens' constitutional rights, the Constitutional Court has expanded public access to constitutional justice through the mechanism of judicial review (Eddyono, 2018). Citizens, civil society organizations, and legal entities are entitled to submit petitions for judicial review when they consider that their constitutional rights have been impaired. This mechanism strengthens the position of the public as legal subjects who receive direct protection under the Constitution.

Another implication can be observed in the strengthening of the system of *checks and balances* in the administration of government. The existence of the Constitutional Court encourages lawmakers to exercise greater caution in formulating policies because every legislative product may be subject to constitutional review. This condition indirectly improves the quality of national legislation and strengthens the accountability of state authorities in exercising their powers. The findings of this study indicate that the Constitutional Court has developed into one of the principal actors in the process of legal reform in Indonesia. Through its decisions, the Constitutional Court not only maintains consistency in the application of the Constitution but also encourages the legal system to adapt to developments in democracy, human rights, and societal needs. Therefore, the authority of the Constitutional Court has broad implications for the establishment of a constitutional legal system that is more democratic, responsive, and equitable (Hidayat et al., 2018).

Overall, the findings demonstrate that the Constitutional Court has significantly performed its constitutional functions in safeguarding constitutional supremacy, strengthening the mechanism of *checks and balances*, and protecting citizens' constitutional rights. Nevertheless, the effective exercise of such authority still requires greater compliance with Constitutional Court decisions, improvements to the regulatory framework, and the strengthening of legal culture so that the objective of establishing the Constitutional Court as *the guardian of the constitution* can be optimally achieved.

3 Conclusion

This study concludes that the authority of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia has a strong constitutional foundation, as stipulated in Article 24 paragraph (2) and Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and further regulated under Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court, as most recently amended by Law Number 7 of 2020. The establishment of the Constitutional Court formed part of Indonesia's constitutional reform aimed at strengthening constitutional supremacy, guaranteeing the protection of citizens' constitutional rights, and establishing a mechanism of **checks and balances** in the administration of government.

The findings indicate that the scope of the Constitutional Court's authority includes reviewing laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, resolving disputes concerning the authority of state institutions, deciding on the dissolution of political parties, adjudicating disputes over general election results, and rendering decisions on the opinion of the House of Representatives regarding alleged violations committed by the President and/or Vice President in the impeachment process. These authorities place the Constitutional Court in a strategic position in safeguarding the Constitution,

protecting democracy, and ensuring that the exercise of state power remains consistent with the principles of the rule of law.

This study also finds that the exercise of the Constitutional Court's authority has made an important contribution to the development of Indonesian constitutional law by strengthening constitutional supremacy, protecting citizens' constitutional rights, and improving the quality of lawmaking. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of such authority continues to face challenges, particularly in relation to the implementation of Constitutional Court decisions by lawmakers and other state institutions. Therefore, stronger commitment is required from all state authorities to respect and implement every decision of the Constitutional Court as a manifestation of the principles of constitutionalism and the rule of law. The contributed to the development of constitutional law scholarship, particularly regarding the authority of the Constitutional Court within Indonesia's constitutional system. Future research is recommended to examine the implementation of Constitutional Court decisions in specific areas, such as general elections, human rights, or the formulation of laws and regulations, in order to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of the Constitutional Court's role in the development of national law.

Bibliography

- Barroso, L. R. (2019). Countermajoritarian, Representative, and Enlightened: The Roles of Constitutional Courts in Democracies. *The American Journal of Comparative Law*, 67(1), 109-143. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcl/avz009>
- Brinks, D. M., & Blass, A. (2017). Rethinking judicial empowerment: The new foundations of constitutional justice. *International Journal of Constitutional Law*, 15(2), 296-331. <https://doi.org/10.1093/icon/mox045>
- Christiani, T. A. (2015). Normative and Empirical Research Methods: Their Usefulness and Relevance in the Study of Law as an Object. *GATR Global Journal of Business Social Sciences Review*, 3(4), 16-22. [https://doi.org/10.35609/gjbssr.2015.3.4\(3\)](https://doi.org/10.35609/gjbssr.2015.3.4(3))
- Dube, F. (2020). Separation of powers and the institutional supremacy of the Constitutional Court over Parliament and the executive. *South African Journal on Human Rights*, 36(4), 293-318. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02587203.2021.1925954>
- Eddyono, L. W. (2018). The Constitutional Court and Consolidation of Democracy in Indonesia. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 15(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1511>
- Hidayat, H., Yogaswara, H., Herawati, T., Blazey, P., Wyatt, S., & Howitt, R. (2018). Forests, law and customary rights in Indonesia: Implications of a decision of the Indonesian Constitutional Court in 2012. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 59(3), 293-308. <https://doi.org/10.1111/apv.12207>
- Ilham Azhari, Dodi Haryono, & Dessy Artina. (2024). Unamendable Provisions in The 1945 Constitution to Limit The Power of Constitutional Amendment in Indonesia. *Melayunesia Law*, 8(1), 130-145. <https://doi.org/10.30652/apzyph39>
- Mukhlis Achmad. (2026). *Legal Politics in the Perspective of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.65246/mjssi.v21.495>
- Pujayanti, L., Nugrahayu, Z. Z., & ... (2024). Indonesia's Constitutional Court: Bastion of Law Enforcement and Protector of Human Rights in The Reform Era. *Jurnal Pamator ...*, 17(1), 35-49. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21107/pamator.v17i1.24128>
- Saada, A. N. (2026). Constitutionality Of Independent Government Regulations (PP) In Indonesia. *Golden Ratio of Law and Social Policy Review*, 5(2), 377-388. <https://doi.org/10.52970/grlspr.v5i2.2142>
- Setiawan, H., Handayani, I. G. A. K. R., Guntur Hamzah, M., & Tegnan, H. (2024). Digitalization of Legal Transformation on Judicial Review in the Constitutional Court. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 4(2), 263-298. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v4i2.263>
- Setyawan, D., Suganda, A., & Akkapin, S. (2024). The Role of The Constitutional Court in Maintaining the Balance of Power in Indonesia. *LAW & PASS: International Journal of Law, Public Administration and Social Studies*, 1(4), 204-213. <https://doi.org/10.47353/lawpass.v1i4.40>
- Sulastri, D., Arifin, F., Susanto, A. F., Huda, U. N., & Nor, M. Z. M. (2025). Institutional Integrity and Challenges in the Indonesian Constitutional Court Institution. *Jurnal Media Hukum*, 32(1), 40-58.

- <https://doi.org/10.18196/jmh.v32i1.24100>
- Tibaka, L., & Rosdian, R. (2018). The Protection of Human Rights in Indonesian Constitutional Law after the Amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. *FIAT JUSTISIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 11(3), 266. <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v11no3.1141>
- Zen Zanibar, Z. (2018). The Indonesian Constitutional System in the Post Amendement of the 1945 Constitution. *Sriwijaya Law Review*, 2(1), 45. <https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.Vol2.Iss1.109.pp45-55>