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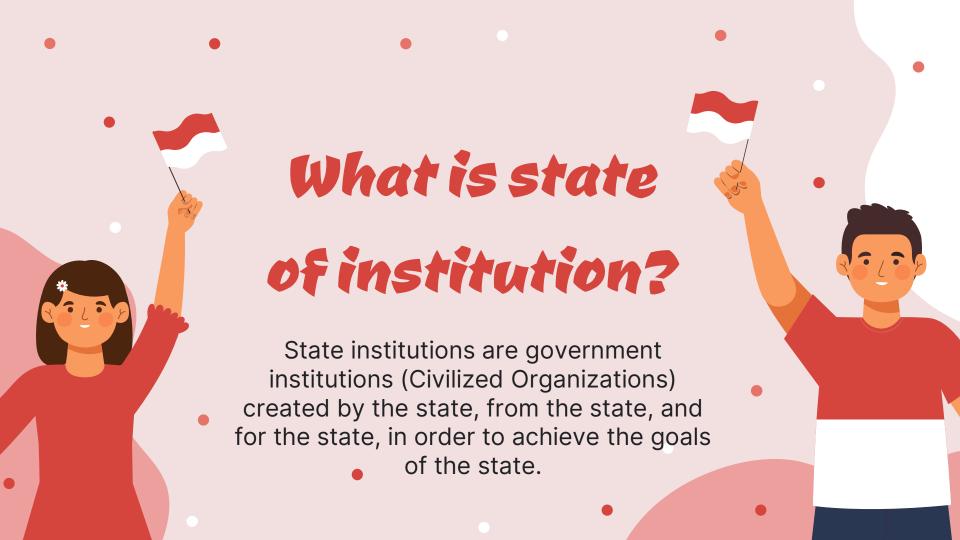


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### GENERAL DUTIES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS



Maintain security, political, legal, human rights and cultural stability in a country concerned.



Help run the wheels of state government.



Maintain the liaison between the state and the people.



Be a source of inspiration and aspiration of the people.

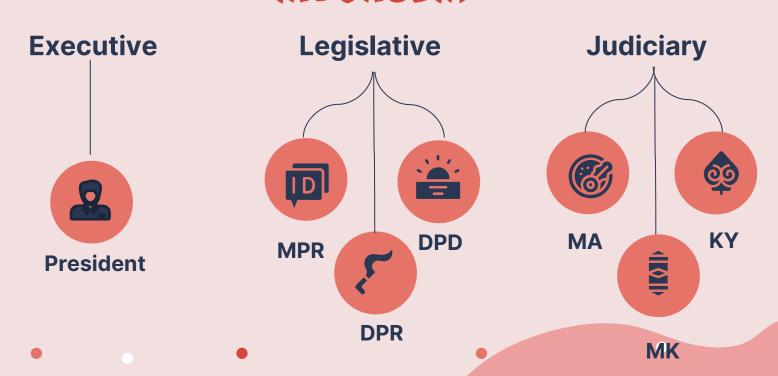


Creating a conducive, safe, and harmonious state environment



Eradicating corruption, collusion, and nepotism

# DIVISION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA





# EXECUTIVE BOARD

is the president and vice president and along with their ministers who help their duties in a country. The president is a state institution that has executive power, namely the power that runs the wheels of government or to run the government.



### LEGISLATIVE BUARD

- is an institution or council that has the duty and authority to make or formulate the existing constitution in a country. Consists of:
- MPR (People's Consultative Assembly)
- 2. The House of Representatives (DPR)
- Regional Representative Council (DPD)



# The functions of MPR



#### **Duties & Authorities**

are authorized to amend and stipulate the Constitution, inaugurate the president and/or vice president and can only dismiss the president and vice president in his term of office according to the Constitution (Article 3 (1,2,3) of the Constitution 1945).



#### **Rights & Obligations**

- submitting proposals for amendments 1945 Constitution
- elect and be elected
- immunity (immunity) not to be sued in court)
- protocol rights (the right to be respected with respect to position).



#### The Functions of DPR

# Legislative functions

Making laws



# A budget funtions

Approving the budget



# **Supervisory function**

Supervising the government (Article 20 (1) of the 1945 Constitution)



## The Rights of DPR

The right of interpellation

The right to ask questions and the right to convey suggestions or opinions

The right of inquiry and the right to declare opinion (Article 20A (2) of the 1945 Constitution)

The right to immunity (Article 20A (3) of the 1945 Constitution).

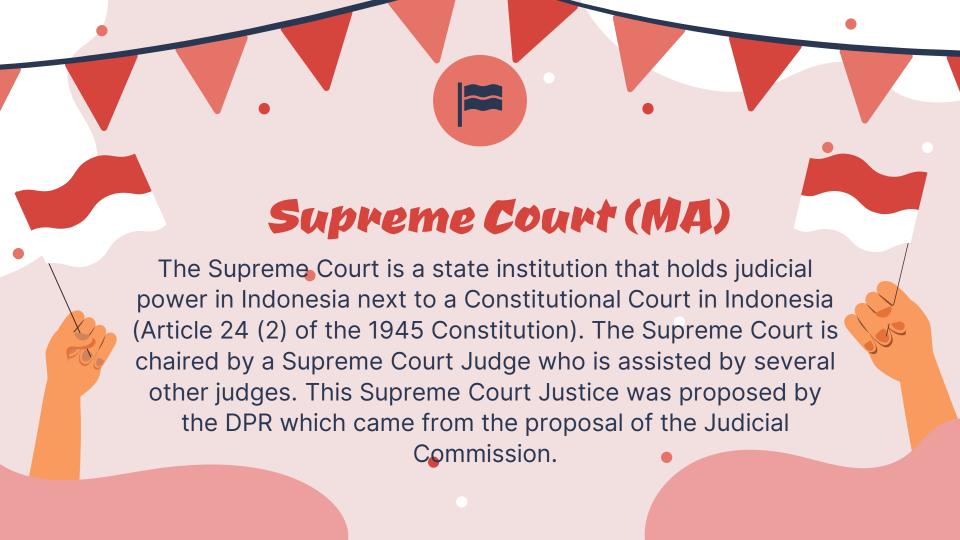


DPD are provincial representatives. The DPD is part of the MPR membership which is elected through general elections every province. DPD members are domiciled in their constituencies, and during their session residing in the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia.

## **Functions**

has the right to submit draft laws relating to regional autonomy and related to the region to the DPR.





# The Function of MA

- 1. The Supreme Court oversees the judiciary in Indonesia (Article 24 (2) of the 1945 Constitution)
- 2. Judicial power is an independent power for administering justice in order to uphold law and justice (Article 24 (1) UUD 1945)
- 3. Judging at the level of cassation, examining laws and regulations, and other powers granted by law
- 4. Propose three members of the Constitutional Court
- 5. Giving consideration for clemency and rehabilitation proposed by the President

### CONSTITUTIONAL COURT (MK)

The Constitutional Court has the authority to adjudicate at the first and final levels, and also has the authority to execute judicial power within the general, military, religious and administrative courts. consists of nine people, 3 members proposed by the Supreme Court, 3 members are proposed by the DPR and 3 members are proposed by the president.



# The Authorities of MK

- 1) Judging at the first and final level of the Act against the Constitution
- 2) Decide on disputes over the authority of state institutions whose powers are given by the Constitution.
- 3) Decide on the dissolution of political parties.
- 4) Deciding on the results of disputes regarding elections (Article 24C (1) of the 1945 Constitution)
- 5) Giving a decision on the opinion of the DPR regarding the President's violation and/or Vice President according to the Constitution (Article 24C (2) of the 1945 Constitution).

# Conclusion

The MPR is the most powerful institution in the country. MPR has the power to change and enact the Constitution, as well as to appoint the President and/or Vice President and dismiss the President and/or Vice President during the term of his office according to the Constitution. The House of Representatives has the authority to draft legislation. The DPD proposes a draft law to the DPR, in terms of regional autonomy.

# Conclusion

The legislative sphere is the House of Representatives, which is in charge of making legislation. The executive is in charge of enforcing laws. The executives are the President and Vice President, as well as their ministries who assisted him. The judiciary is in charge of ensuring that the law is followed. The Supreme Court, MK, and KY is the judicial component.

