

The Contribution Of Constitutional Law To The Development Of Democracy And Governance In Indonesia

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Abstrak

Constitutional law plays a crucial role in establishing and maintaining a democratic system and governance in Indonesia. As a legal framework that regulates the structure, functions, and relationships between state institutions, constitutional law is the foundation for creating transparent, accountable, and participatory governance. This paper aims to analyze the contribution of constitutional law in strengthening democracy and governance in Indonesia. The methods used are normative juridical, qualitative descriptive analysis, with a legislative approach conducted by examining all laws and regulations related to the legal issues being addressed. The results of the study that influence the political system and governance are: 1) The establishment of a system of checks and balances, 2) Protection of the constitutional rights of citizens, 3) Political stability and law enforcement, and 4) Political intervention that interferes with the independence of state institutions. This paper also highlights the challenges and opportunities in the implementation of constitutional law and provides recommendations to increase its contribution to the development of democracy and good governance.

Keywords: Contribution of Constitutional Law, Indonesian Democracy, Governance.

INTRODUCTION

Democracy as a system of government based on the sovereignty of the people requires a strong legal framework to ensure its sustainability and effectiveness. In Indonesia, constitutional law is the main instrument for regulating relations between the state and its citizens, as well as between state institutions. Since the 1998 reform era, Indonesia has undergone a significant democratic transformation, in which constitutional law has played an important role in driving change. However, challenges such as corruption, social inequality, and weak law enforcement still hinder democratic development. Therefore, it is important to explore the contribution of constitutional law in overcoming these challenges and strengthening the democratic system in Indonesia. Constitutional law and democracy complement and reinforce each other. Clear and firm constitutional law provides the foundation for the implementation of democratic principles, while a healthy democracy will give rise to constitutional law that is responsive and adaptive to the needs of society. Efforts to develop these two aspects must be taken seriously by all parties in order to create a clean, fair, and just government for all people.

However, in recent decades, Indonesian democracy has faced various challenges that are directly or indirectly closely related to constitutional law practices. Democracy is not only about elections and majority votes. More than that, a healthy democracy requires a legal system that

guarantees checks and balances between state institutions, protection of human rights, and legal certainty.¹

METHOD

The research method used is a descriptive qualitative analysis method, with a normative juridical approach through a legislative approach conducted by examining all laws and regulations related to the legal issues being addressed. This type of research is library research, which contains theories relevant to the research problems as a tool for analysis. Library research is a technique for collecting legal materials by conducting a study of books, literature, notes, and reports related to the problems to be solved. In writing this article, the author uses a library writing method conducted through the collection of legal materials obtained from theory by reviewing books and journal articles related to constitutional law, Indonesian democracy, checks and balances, and the constitutional rights of citizens. Meanwhile, the tools for collecting legal materials in writing this scientific paper are observational studies, coupled with data collection tools commonly used in library research.

This legal material collection tool involves collecting legal material through literature studies consisting of secondary legal sources and primary legal sources. Primary sources are laws and regulations, documents containing scientific knowledge or known facts or ideas, in the form of books, articles, and so on. Meanwhile, secondary sources are documents containing information about library materials, such as reference materials (references).

RESEARCH RESULTS

A. ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES

Constitutional law plays a role in creating a mechanism of checks and balances through the separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. This mechanism prevents the concentration of power and ensures the accountability of state institutions.

The issue of the division or separation of powers has long been a concern of political thinkers. In the 19th century, the idea of limiting government power through the creation of a constitution, whether written or unwritten, emerged and was subsequently enshrined in what is known as the constitution. The constitution contains limits on government power and guarantees of the political rights of the people, as well as the principle of checks and balances between the existing powers. This constitutional limitation on state power is known as constitutionalism. Constitutionalism then gave rise to the concept of *rechstaat* (from European Continental legal experts) or rule of law (from Anglo-Saxon legal experts), which in Indonesia is translated as Negara Hukum (State of Law).²

Meanwhile, the constitution and constitutionalism discuss the constitution as a legal product and the limitation of power to ensure the welfare of the people. As a legal product, the discussion is about how the constitution is formed and amended. Meanwhile, as a

¹ Fadiyah Kamaliyah, *Hukum Tata Negara dan Masa Depan Demokrasi Indonesia*, diakses 15 Juli 2026 dari <https://kumparan.com/24/06/2025>.

² Sunarto, "Prinsip Checks And Balances Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia, Masalah - Masalah Hukum", Jilid 45 No. 2, April 2016, Halaman 157-163, diakses 10 Juli 2025 dari <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/mmh/article/viewFile/13685/10436>

vehicle for constitutionalism, the discussion is about the content of the constitution and how the constitution determines the limitations of state power.³

Protection of Citizens' Constitutional Rights

Through the regulation of human rights in the constitution, constitutional law guarantees the protection of citizens' basic rights, such as freedom of expression, religion, and association. This forms the foundation for active public participation in the democratic process. The constitutional rights of citizens are an important part of a country's legal system. In Indonesia, the protection of constitutional rights is regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), which guarantees various human rights and civil liberties for all citizens.

The same applies to the existence of human rights in the concept of a constitutional state. However, the concept of the state regulating human rights does not mean that the state restricts human rights, but rather that it regulates them.

In relation to this, according to Bahder Johan Nasution: From the perspective of human rights regulation, on the one hand, human rights have a fundamental nature that limits the power of government, but on the other hand, the government is given the authority to limit fundamental rights in accordance with its control function. So even though fundamental rights have the nature of limiting government power, these limitations do not mean that government power, which essentially includes the authority to control people's lives, is eliminated.⁴

The protection of citizens' constitutional rights is a shared responsibility between the state and society. With a good understanding of their rights and the support of law enforcement agencies, it is hoped that every citizen can enjoy the freedom and justice guaranteed by the constitution. Through continuous improvement measures, we can all contribute to the realization of a more just and civilized society.

Political Stability and Law Enforcement

Constitutional law provides a clear legal framework for resolving political conflicts and ensuring national stability. In addition, consistent and fair law enforcement is key to building public trust in the democratic system.

There is a close reciprocal relationship between political stability and law enforcement. Political stability provides an environment conducive to effective law enforcement, while good law enforcement can be a key pillar in maintaining political stability. When people feel that the law in their country is applied fairly, they tend to have more trust in the government and are willing to participate in the democratic process.

However, challenges remain. In some countries, a lack of adequate resources, training, and infrastructure can hamper the effectiveness of law enforcement. In addition, if law enforcement is used as a tool to suppress political opposition or silence criticism, it will actually create instability.

³ Yuliandri, "Konstitusi dan Konstitutionalisme", diakses tanggal 11 Juli 2025 dari <https://pusdik.mkri.id/materi/> 19 September 2018.

⁴ Bahder Johan Nasution, *Negara Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia*, Mandar Maju, Bandung, 2011, hlm. 241

DISCUSSION

1. Challenges

A. Uncertainty In The Division Of Authority Between The Central And Regional Governments.

Head of the Center for Decentralization and Regional Autonomy Studies at the State Administration Agency (LAN) Hary Supriadi said that in a number of sectors, there has been an unclear division of authority between the central and regional governments. An example of this is a number of sectors that are managed jointly with different budgets. "With this competition, there is the potential for overlap. For example, education, economy, and health still have special allocation funds. This means that there is sectoral intervention. However, development in these three sectors involves sectoral and regional approaches, the division of which is still unclear. Therefore, there is the potential for inefficient costs.⁵

Remigo Yolando Berutu confirmed that leaders in district governments often feel confused about the division of authority. The secondary education sector, for example, is under provincial authority, but education issues in the regions are more often reported to the regency than to the province. Another example is in the forestry sector. Unfortunately, there is no technical management unit that should be under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.⁶

The lack of clarity in the division of authority between the central and regional governments is an issue that often arises in the context of regional autonomy in Indonesia. In a decentralized system, a clear division of authority is essential to enable regional governments to manage government affairs and public services effectively. However, there is often overlap in the exercise of authority, which results in confusion at both the government and community levels.⁷

One of the main problems is the lack of clear regulations regarding the authority of each level of government. This can cause uncertainty in decision-making, where local governments may feel constrained in their actions because they feel that their authority has been taken over or restricted by central government policies. A number of policies issued by the central government often do not take local conditions into account, which results in a lack of responsiveness to the needs of the community in the regions.

In addition, this ambiguity can also create conflict between the central and regional governments. When there is a discrepancy between the policies set by the central government and local needs, regional governments may feel compelled to oppose or ignore these guidelines in the interests of the local community. This type of conflict not only hinders the governance process, but also impacts the public services that should be provided by regional governments.

It is important for all parties involved to evaluate and reformulate this framework for the division of authority. Dialogue between the central and regional governments must be strengthened so that there is a better understanding of the division of

⁵ KPPOD, "Kewenangan Pusat dan Daerah Dinilai Masih Belum Jelas", diakses tanggal 14 Juli 2025 dari <https://www.kppod.org/berita/view?id=667>

⁶ Diakses tanggal 14 Juli 2025 dari, <https://id.search.yahoo.com/>

⁷ Imam Mahdi, Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia, Yogyakarta: Percetakan Teras, 2011, H. 41.

responsibilities. Thus, better synergy between the two levels of government can be achieved, which will ultimately benefit the community.⁸

Overall, the lack of clarity in the division of authority between the central and regional governments is a challenge that must be addressed proactively. Through clearer regulations, effective communication, and a deeper understanding of the functions of each government, governance can be improved to create optimal public services and enhance the quality of life of the community.

b. Weak Law Enforcement And Corruption That Undermine Governance And Democracy.

Corruption has long been one of the most serious problems facing Indonesia. Corrupt practices occur not only at the central level, but also at the regional level. This has a negative impact on governance, which should be transparent, accountable, and responsive. To achieve clean governance, systematic and sustained efforts involving all elements of society, including the government, law enforcement agencies, and civil society, are needed.⁹

Corruption is a serious challenge that must be addressed with strong commitment from all elements of society. Improving the quality of governance is not only a matter of policy, but also a matter of morality and culture that must be built together. Through cooperation between the government, law enforcement agencies, and the community, it is hoped that Indonesia can realize a clean, transparent, and pro-people government.

In contemporary governance, the integrity and effectiveness of law enforcement and the prevalence of corruption are crucial factors that affect the stability of democracy and public trust. Weak law enforcement undermines the rule of law, creating an environment where injustice and favoritism run rampant, which in turn erodes citizens' trust in state institutions. At the same time, corruption acts as a corrosive force that distorts resource allocation, undermines transparency, and encourages impunity, which ultimately weakens the legitimacy of democratic institutions. The interconnection of these issues creates a vicious cycle that hinders reform efforts and threatens the basic principles of democracy. This essay critically examines how weak law enforcement and corruption reinforce each other and undermine governance and democracy, while emphasizing the importance of addressing this dual challenge to promote sustainable democratic development.

Weak law enforcement significantly undermines the rule of law and erodes public trust, creating a fragile democratic environment. When the law is applied inconsistently, citizens perceive the system as favoring those in power or with strong connections, which fuels sentiments of injustice and disenfranchisement. For example, in many developing countries, high-profile cases of police inaction or selective prosecution reinforce perceptions of favoritism, which hinders citizen engagement with and compliance toward legal norms.

⁸ Mualif, Peran Aktor dalam Perumusan Kebijakan Publik, diakses, 1 Agustus 2025 dari <https://an-nur.ac.id/16> September 2024.

⁹ Kesia Tloim, "Korupsi dan Tantangan Tata Kelola Pemerintahan di Indonesia", diakses 14 Juli 2024 dari <https://www.kompasiana.com/kesiatloim8900/685a2f5134777c05256dd652>

Furthermore, the lack of accountability in law enforcement agencies often leads to impunity; officers can abuse their power or engage in corrupt practices without facing consequences. This impunity not only hinders the effectiveness of crime policing, but also sends the message that the law is flexible depending on one's social status. As a result, public trust in institutions declines, undermining democratic stability by reducing citizens' willingness to participate in civic life or trust the justice system to protect their rights.¹⁰

Corruption fundamentally weakens governance and undermines democratic institutions by distorting the allocation of resources and eroding transparency and accountability. When public officials engage in corrupt practices—such as embezzlement, bribery, or nepotism—public funds intended for health, education, and infrastructure are misappropriated or misused, leaving essential services underfunded and ineffective. For example, in some countries, corruption scandals have revealed how funds allocated for infrastructure projects were diverted, resulting in substandard facilities that failed to serve the public. Furthermore, corruption erodes transparency in the governance process; decisions are often made behind closed doors, and accountability mechanisms are circumvented through complex networks of patronage and favoritism. This environment fosters a culture of impunity, where corrupt officials believe they can act without consequences, further eroding the legitimacy of democratic authority. When citizens witness the erosion of justice and integrity in government, trust in democratic institutions diminishes, leading to increased political apathy or extremism.

The link between weak law enforcement and corruption creates a harmful cycle that exacerbates governance challenges. Corruption hinders law enforcement efforts by enabling criminal enterprises, bribing officials, and obstructing justice, which in turn weakens the state's capacity to uphold the rule of law. For example, drug cartels or organized crime groups often bribe law enforcement officials to operate without resistance, making it difficult to effectively combat criminal activity.

Conversely, weak law enforcement provides fertile ground for corrupt practices to flourish, as law enforcement agencies lack the resources, training, or political will to tackle corruption or prosecute perpetrators thoroughly. This vicious cycle not only perpetuates criminality but also hinders reforms aimed at strengthening institutions, as vested interests resist changes that threaten their power or financial gains. Ultimately, the intertwining of weak law enforcement and corruption hinders sustainable democratic development, fostering a political environment rife with instability, inequality, and disillusionment with the democratic process.

Weak law enforcement and corruption are interrelated forces that significantly undermine governance and democracy. Weak law enforcement undermines the rule of law and public trust, while corruption distorts the distribution of resources and erodes institutional legitimacy.

This mutually reinforcing relationship creates a cycle that hinders reform efforts, encourages impunity, and weakens democratic institutions. Addressing these challenges

¹⁰ Herlambang Perdana Wiratraman, "The Collapse of Negara Hukum: How Indonesia's Rule of Law has been Shaped by Embedded Oligarch Politics? been Shaped by Embedded Oligarch Politics", diakses 1 Agustus 2025 dari The Indonesian Journal Of Socio-Legal Studies (Ijsls) (2025), Vol. 4 No. 2, <https://scholarhub.ui.ac.id/ijsls>.

requires a comprehensive approach that strengthens the legal framework, promotes transparency, and improves accountability mechanisms. Only through concerted efforts to improve law enforcement and eradicate corruption can sustainable democratic development be achieved, restoring trust in institutions and ensuring that governance serves the interests of all citizens.

C. Political Interference That Undermines The Independence Of State Institutions Such As The Constitutional Court And The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was established as a follow-up to Article 43 of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes. The KPK was created in response to the suboptimal performance of the police and prosecutors in eradicating corruption. In addition, the KPK is an independent state institution (not bound to any authority, whether executive, legislative, or judicial). However, after the enactment of Law No. 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, it has had a huge impact on the KPK. The principles of independence of the KPK, as characterized as an institution for combating corruption, have increasingly disappeared. The KPK has limited room for maneuver and is under the authority of the executive branch.

The KPK, which was originally a super body, has now become an executive body, which will undoubtedly affect its independence due to intervention from other institutions. When an independent institution is under the auspices of another institution, it will undoubtedly strengthen the interests of the central government and the oligarchy in power.¹¹

As the number of corruption cases uncovered by the KPK increases, various attempts to deliberately weaken the institution have begun to emerge. Some argue that this is a strategy to divert public attention from acts of corruption committed by certain individuals in the government. By reducing the power of the KPK, the potential for uncovering major cases will be even smaller.

When the KPK is weakened, the consequences are not only felt at the institutional level, but also have a broad impact on law enforcement in Indonesia. An institution that should act as the front line in the fight against corruption now faces various obstacles that can hamper its performance. This certainly creates uncertainty for the public regarding the government's commitment to eradicating corruption.

In addition, the weakening of the KPK could also encourage pessimism among the public. If an institution that is expected to be a main pillar of law enforcement faces threats, public trust in the legal system will decline. This is a dangerous cycle, in which the public feels that there is no longer any hope of fighting corruption.

In situations like this, the role of civil society becomes crucial. They must be more active in voicing their opinions and monitoring any efforts that could weaken the KPK. Movements by people who are aware of the importance of eradicating corruption must

¹¹ Alchansyah Farida, Analisa Yuridis Independensi Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi sebagai Lembaga Ekstra Konstitusional dalam Sistem sebagai Lembaga Ekstra Konstitusional dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia Ketatanegaraan Indonesia, Jurnal Konstitusi dan Demokrasi Vol. 4 No. 1 (Juni 2024): 56 – 64 DOI: 10.7454/JKD.v4i1.1403 diakses 14 juli 2025 dari <https://scholarhub.ui.ac.id/cgi/viewcontent.cgi>.

continue to be encouraged so that their voices are not drowned out by certain political interests. Public awareness campaigns about the importance of the KPK and the negative impact of its weakening must be intensified.

Although the challenges facing the KPK are growing, there is still hope for the future. The collective awareness of the public regarding the importance of this institution can become a new force in combating any attempts to weaken the fight against corruption. Education about civil rights and the need for active participation in monitoring state institutions must continue to be promoted.

We believe that collaboration between the public, the media, and independent institutions can have a positive influence in keeping the KPK strong. Only with a shared commitment can Indonesia hope to see significant changes in efforts to eradicate corruption and improve law enforcement.

Weakening the KPK is a high-risk action that could threaten the integrity of law enforcement in Indonesia. It is important for all elements of society to unite and support this institution for a future free from corruption. Let us protect the KPK so that it can continue to serve as the nation's hope for overcoming the rampant problem of corruption.¹²

D. Opportunities

1. Increased public legal awareness encouraging active participation in the democratic process.

Legal reform is a crucial step in increasing public participation in a democratic system. To achieve this goal, changes are needed in the legal framework that support active and effective citizen involvement in the policy-making process. First, there needs to be improved accessibility of legal information for the public.¹³

Legal reform to increase public participation in the democratic system has a major impact on the dynamics of the relationship between the government and society.

A literature review reveals that the first crucial step in this reform process is to simplify legal language. Studies conducted by various legal experts such as Shapiro (2010) In-depth discussions also include an examination of theories of democracy and public participation. Studies by Dahl (1971) and Pateman (1970) argue that effective public participation is the foundation of a healthy democracy. Therefore, legal reform must involve elements that support active and equitable participation from all levels of society.¹⁴

Increasing legal awareness in society is an important step in encouraging active participation in the democratic process. When people understand their rights and obligations, they are more likely to engage in various political and social activities. Legal

¹² Bagaskara Dwy Pamungkas, "Pelemanan KPK dan Politisasi Hukum: Ancaman bagi Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia", diakses tanggal 1 Agustus 2025 dari <https://timesindonesia.co.id/>, 29 Desember 2024

¹³ Hendra Wasaraka, "Reformasi Hukum untuk Meningkatkan Partisipasi Publik dalam Sistem Demokratis", *Souvereignty : Jurnal Demokrasi dan Ketahanan Nasional* Volume 3, Nomor 1, 2024.

¹⁴ Hidayat, Rudi. (2018). "Pandangan Psikologis terhadap Partisipasi Publik dalam Konteks Reformasi Hukum." *Jurnal Psikologi Sosial*, 28(2), 75-90.

awareness encompasses not only knowledge of the law, but also an understanding of how the law can affect daily life.

One effective way to increase legal awareness is through education. Outreach programs involving the community can help people understand the importance of the law and their role in a democratic system. This empowers individuals to voice their aspirations and make positive contributions to their communities.

Active community participation in the democratic process can also be enhanced by providing access to transparent information. In today's digital age, the use of information technology is essential for disseminating legal knowledge. Websites, social media, and mobile applications can be effective channels for reaching the public, making it easier for them to access relevant information.

In addition, collaboration between the government, non-governmental organizations, and academics is also crucial in promoting legal awareness. By involving various parties, programs designed to increase legal awareness will be more comprehensive and tailored to the needs of the community. With all these efforts, it is hoped that the community will become more active in participating in the democratic process, creating a more just and equitable environment.

2. Bureaucratic reform and law enforcement to improve accountability and transparency.

Bureaucratic reform is an important step in creating a more efficient and effective government. In this context, law enforcement serves as a guarantee that every policy and procedure is carried out in accordance with existing regulations. These two aspects are interrelated and play a crucial role in improving accountability and transparency in public administration.

Accountability reflects the responsibility of public officials to the community. Through bureaucratic reform, the monitoring and evaluation system is strengthened, thereby reducing corruption and abuse of power. With clear mechanisms in place, the community can hold their leaders accountable.¹⁵

Meanwhile, transparency ensures that every process and decision made by the government is accessible to the public. In this digital age, open information can strengthen public trust and encourage active participation in decision-making. Strict law enforcement helps ensure that all bureaucratic actions are carried out fairly and openly.

The need for a combination of bureaucratic reform and law enforcement not only increases accountability, but also creates an environment that encourages transparency in government. These steps are essential to building public trust, supporting sustainable development, and ensuring a better future for all.

3. Strengthening state institutions through capacity building and independence.

Strengthening state institutions is one of the key pillars in strengthening the system of government and upholding the integrity and morals of the nation. In this context, increasing the capacity and independence of each institution is crucial. This

¹⁵ Lembaga Pengembangan dan Konsultasi Nasional, "Dasar-Dasar Akuntabilitas dalam Pelayanan Publik", diakses 1 Agustus 2025 dari <https://diklatpemerintah.id/>, 12 Desember 2024

article will discuss how these two aspects contribute to strengthening state institutions and their impact on the integrity and morals of the nation.¹⁶

Enhancing the capacity of state institutions means strengthening human resources, infrastructure, and existing operational mechanisms. When an institution has good capacity, its ability to carry out its duties and functions effectively increases. This not only includes training and education for civil servants, but also requires investment in technology and information systems that support transparency and accountability. With adequate capacity, state institutions can be more responsive to the needs of the community and better address challenges.

The independence of state institutions greatly affects integrity and public trust. When state institutions work without political intervention or vested interests, they can carry out their duties objectively and fairly. This is very important in the context of law enforcement and public policy. Ensuring that institutions such as courts, anti-corruption commissions, and other supervisory agencies operate independently provides assurance that decisions are made based on principles of justice, not due to external pressure. This independence also encourages government officials to act with integrity and professionalism.

When state institutions operate with good capacity and independence, this directly contributes to the integrity and morale of the nation. The public will have greater respect and trust in the decisions made by these institutions. In addition, weak institutional integrity often leads to corruption and abuse of power. Therefore, strengthening state institutions is a significant preventive measure in maintaining the nation's morals. Clean and credible institutions set an example for the public, encouraging the formation of a positive culture among citizens.

Overall, strengthening state institutions by increasing their capacity and independence is a strategic step toward achieving the goals of integrity and morality for the nation. This effort requires not only commitment from the government but also active support from the public. This collaboration will ensure that state institutions can function properly, uphold democratic principles, and improve governance, ultimately leading the nation towards a better future. With strong institutions, we can hope for a clean, fair government that is capable of meeting the expectations of the people.

CONCLUSION

Constitutional law plays a central role in establishing and maintaining a democratic system and governance in Indonesia. By regulating the structure, functions, and relationships between state institutions, constitutional law ensures the creation of order and a framework for state administration.

As a legal framework that regulates governance, human rights, and the relationship between the state and its citizens, constitutional law provides the basis for the operationalization of the democratic system. There are several concrete contributions of constitutional law to the development of democracy and governance in Indonesia, namely:

1. Regulation of Government Structure;

¹⁶ Bilqis Dewi P, dkk, "Peran Lembaga Negara Dalam Memperkuat Demokrasi Dan Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia", *Jurnal: Lontar Merah* Vol. 7 Nomor 2 (2024), Diakses Tanggal 29 Juli 2025, Dari <Https://Id.Search.Yahoo.Com/>

2. Protection of Human Rights;
3. Facilitation of Public Participation;
4. Development of Social Justice;
5. Law Enforcement and Justice;
6. Constitutional Adaptation and Change.
7. Maintaining National Integrity and Ethics

Through these contributions, constitutional law is not only a normative instrument, but also a foundation that supports the creation of a healthy climate for democracy and governance in Indonesia. In this context, the challenge ahead is to ensure the consistent and effective implementation of constitutional law principles and to strengthen the commitment to democratic values and a proper system of government at all levels of society and among stakeholders, in accordance with the noble values of the Indonesian nation.

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