



Volume 1 Issue 1 Pages 1-19

Journal of Religious and Social Studies

Web : <https://ejournal2.uinsaid.ac.id/index.php/rils/index>

Political Dynamics of Law and the Development of State Institutions in the Perspective of Islamic Constitutionalism

Muhammad Zaenul Arif¹, Aisyah Diah N², Tiyyas Indah W³, Haniyyah Isnaini⁴,

¹ UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia

^{2,3,4} UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Article Info

Article history:

Received: January 23, 2026

Revised: March 16, 2026

Accepted: Mei 14, 2026

Keywords:

*Legal politics, state institutions,
reform, Islamic constitution,
democracy*

This study analyzes the development of political law and state institutions in Indonesia after the 1998 Reform from the perspective of Islamic constitutionalism. Using a juridical-normative and historical approach, the research finds that constitutional amendments significantly reshaped Indonesia's governance through stronger democratic principles, the establishment of independent institutions, the implementation of checks and balances, and the expansion of regional autonomy. Key reforms included limiting executive power and strengthening legislative and judicial institutions, as well as creating bodies such as the Constitutional Court, Judicial Commission, and Corruption Eradication Commission. Despite these advances, challenges remain, including overlapping institutional authority, political interference, bureaucratic inefficiency, and inconsistencies in legal reform. From an Islamic constitutional perspective, political law should promote justice, public welfare, accountability, and deliberation, values that are consistent with a modern constitutional state based on the rule of law, power oversight, and the protection of citizens' rights.

Correspondence Address:

Zainalarief378@gmail.com

RILS Journal

Published by Faculty of Ushuluddin and Dakwah, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta, Indonesia

Copyright ©



This is an open-access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.

INTRODUCTION

Bagian From the perspective of Islamic statehood, the existence of state institutions has an important function in maintaining justice, order, and the welfare of society (Rizal, 2014). Islam views that power is not only a tool of government, but also a mandate that must be carried out responsibility. Therefore, every state institution must work based on the principles of justice, deliberation (*shura*), trust, and the benefit of the people. These principles are the basis for the concept of *siyasa dusturiyah* or Islamic constitutionality.

The concept of Islamic statehood does not recognize absolute power. Power must be limited by law and supervised so that there is no abuse of authority (Asshiddiqie & Safa'at, 2016). This has similarities with the modern constitutional system in Indonesia which applies the principle of checks and balances between state institutions. In Islam, supervision of leaders and the running of government is also highly emphasized as a form of moral and social responsibility to prevent tyranny and abuse of power.

The development of state institutions in post-reform Indonesia can be understood as an effort to create a more democratic and accountable system of government. The establishment of new institutions such as the Constitutional Court, the Judicial Commission, and the Corruption Eradication Commission shows the state's desire to strengthen supervision and law enforcement. From an Islamic perspective, this step is in line with the goal of realizing a clean, fair, and public interest government (Suryono, 2020).

In addition, legal politics from the perspective of Islamic constitutionalism is not only oriented towards the formation of rules, but also pays attention to moral and ethical values in the administration of the state (Triningsih, 2016). The law is not only seen as a tool of power, but as a means to achieve the common good. Therefore, the dynamics of political and legal in Indonesia need to be directed at strengthening the values of justice, transparency, and responsibility so that state institutions are able to carry out their functions optimally in accordance with the principles of the state of law and Islamic teachings.

METHOD

This study uses the research method used in this study is a juridical-normative method with a historical approach. The juridical-normative approach is used to examine various laws and regulations, legal theories, and constitutional concepts related to the development of state institutions in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the historical approach is used to understand the process of development of state institutions from the pre-reform period to after the 1998 reform.

Research data is obtained through literature studies by collecting various sources such as books, scientific journals, laws, research results, and official documents related to Islamic politics, law and constitutionality. This study also examines the changes to the 1945 Constitution and state policies that affect the formation of new state institutions in Indonesia.

The data analysis technique is carried out in a descriptive-analytical manner, namely by explaining and analyzing the relationship between legal politics, government dynamics, and the development of state institutions in the perspective of Islamic constitutionalism. Through this method, the research is expected to provide an understanding of the challenges, developments, and directions of state institutional reform in Indonesia in the future.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Political Dynamics of Law in the Development of State Institutions in Indonesia

Changes in the constitutional structure in Indonesia are inseparable from the role of political law that determines the direction of state policies, legislation, and institutions. Prior to the 1998 reforms, Indonesia's system of government tended to be centralistic with strong executive power dominance (Ishak, 2016). In the context of legal politics, law at that time was used more as a tool of power legitimacy than as an instrument to create democratic and transparent governance. As a result, state institutions that are supposed to function as balancers of power are often under the control of the ruling government.

However, after the reforms, there was a shift in legal politics to a more democratic one, characterized by efforts to decentralize power and strengthen the

system of checks and balances (MPR RI, 2017). The amendment of the 1945 Constitution became the starting point for the country's institutional transformation. These changes aim to limit the previously dominating executive power and increase transparency and accountability in government (MPR RI, 2019).

1. Separation of Powers between State Institutions

Before the reform, the separation of powers between state institutions was still very limited. The MPR functions as the highest state institution with very broad authority, including establishing the Outline of the State Direction (GBHN), electing and appointing the president, and has absolute authority in determining the direction of state policies. However, after the reform, the role of the MPR underwent restructuring:

a) Change in MPR status

The MPR is no longer the highest institution of the state, but is on par with the DPR and DPD in the legislative system. The GBHN was abolished, so that the president had the freedom to formulate government policies without having to be bound by the guidelines of the MPR.

b) Direct Presidential Election

Before the reforms, the president was elected by the MPR, which was often a political tool for certain groups to retain power. After the amendment of the 1945 Constitution, presidential elections were conducted directly by the people, thereby strengthening the legitimacy of democracy and reducing the possibility of political intervention by the power elite in the MPR.

c) Strengthening the Role of the DPR and DPD

The House of Representatives is given greater authority in the function of legislation and supervision of the government. The DPD was formed to fight for regional interests in the legislative process, strengthening the principle of decentralization in government.

With a clearer separation of powers, Indonesia's constitutional system has become more democratic and open than in previous eras.

2. Strengthening the Judiciary

Prior to the reforms, the judicial system in Indonesia was under the influence of the executive, resulting in a lack of independence in the legal process. The Supreme Court (MA) is the only highest judicial institution, but its authority is limited and often faces intervention from the government. Post-reform, various steps were taken to strengthen the judiciary (Asshiddiqie, 2026):

a) Establishment of the Constitutional Court (MK)

The Constitutional Court was established as a judicial institution that functions as a guardian of the constitution and has the authority to test laws against the 1945 Constitution. The Constitutional Court also has the authority to resolve disputes between state institutions and decide disputes over election results.

b) Strengthening the Supreme Court (MA)

The Supreme Court is given broader authority to supervise the conduct of the judiciary throughout Indonesia. It is strengthened by the role of the Judicial Commission (KY) in supervising the ethics and professionalism of judges.

c) Judicial Commission (KY)

The KY was formed as an independent supervisory institution tasked with ensuring the integrity and independence of judges in the judicial environment. With reforms in the judicial sector, it is hoped that the judicial system in Indonesia can be more independent, fair, and not influenced by political interests.

3. Establishment of an Independent State Institution

One of the main results of political and legal reform in Indonesia is the emergence of various independent state agencies (state auxiliary agencies) (Daim, 2019). These institutions were established to oversee the running of government, uphold the rule of law, and protect the rights of citizens.

Some of the independent institutions that were formed after the reform include:

a) Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)

The KPK was established to handle corruption cases more effectively, considering the weakness of the law enforcement system in eradicating corruption before the reform. The KPK has the authority to investigate, investigate, and prosecute corruption cases involving state officials.

b) National Human Rights Commission (*Komnas HAM*)

Komnas HAM functions to supervise the implementation of human rights in Indonesia and handle cases of human rights violations.

c) Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia

The Ombudsman was formed to supervise public services and handle public complaints against government institutions that are considered to have maladministration.

The establishment of these independent institutions demonstrates a commitment to law and politics to increase transparency, accountability, and the rule of law in government.

4. Decentralized System Reform

Before the reform, Indonesia's system of government was highly centralised, where the central government had full control over policies at the regional level. As a result, regions often experience limitations in managing resources and developing local policies. After the reform, major changes were made in the decentralized system:

a) Establishment of the Regional Representative Council (DPD)

The DPD was formed as a legislative institution that represents regional interests in the national legislation process. The DPD has the authority to provide input in the drafting of laws related to the regions.

b) Regional Autonomy

The Regional Autonomy Law gives greater authority to local governments in managing local budgets, resources, and policies. The regional autonomy system aims to improve the welfare of the community by accelerating development at the local level.

This reform of the decentralized system allows the regions to be more independent in running the government, while reducing dependence on the central government.

These changes show that the post-reform legal politics are oriented towards democratization and increased accountability in state administration. However, although there have been many positive changes, the implementation of political and legal policies in the development of state institutions still faces various challenges,

such as overlapping authority between institutions, political intervention, and effectiveness in carrying out institutional functions. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen regulations and better supervisory mechanisms to ensure that state institutions can carry out their functions in accordance with the principles of the state of law and democracy (Imtyas et al. 2020).

1.2. Comparison of the Development of State Institutions in the New Order and Reform Period

The development of state institutions in Indonesia underwent significant changes after the 1998 reform. During the New Order period, the system of government was highly centralistic, with the president as the holder of supreme power who controlled almost all aspects of government, including the legislature and the judiciary. The reform brought fundamental changes in the constitutional system, with the aim of creating a more democratic, transparent, and accountable system.

1.3. Power Structure and System of Government

During the New Order period, state power was centralized in the hands of the executive, with the president as the main controller. The legislative and judicial institutions do not have a significant role in political decision-making, as they function more as tools of executive policy legitimization. Meanwhile, after the reform, the government system underwent changes with the implementation of a clearer check and balance mechanism (Mazjah, 2025).

Aspects	New Order (1966-1998)	Post-Reformation (1998-present)
Power System	Centralistic, with dominant executive power	Decentralization, by strengthening checks and balances between state institutions
Presidential Election	Elected by the MPR, without the direct involvement of the people	Directly elected by the people through elections
Monitoring Mechanism	The House of Representatives only serves as the legitimacy of executive policy	The House of Representatives has stronger supervisory authority over the executive
The Role of the MPR	As the highest institution of the state that has broad authority	It is no longer the highest institution, but only as a

		legislative institution that is on par with the DPR and DPD
Implementation of Regional Autonomy	No, the local government is controlled by the central government	Regional autonomy is strengthened by decentralization
Press Freedom and Democracy	Tightly controlled by the government	More open, with wider press freedom

1.4. Executive Branch: President and Its Authority

During the New Order period, the president had enormous power, even exceeding other state institutions. This can be seen from the following aspects:

a) Presidential Authority

The President has full control over government policies and is able to issue binding decisions without a strong oversight mechanism. In addition, the president also has the authority to control the legislative and judicial institutions, so that political decisions are more determined by the executive.

b) Limitations of the DPR and MPR

The House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly during the New Order period did not have a significant role in supervising the running of the government. The House of Representatives functions more as an institution that approves executive policies without the authority to evaluate or reject policies proposed by the president (Ahsanul Khuluqi & Muwahid, 2024).

After the reforms, various changes were made to limit executive power and strengthen the checks and balances mechanism (Pangaribuan et al., 2023).

a) Direct Presidential Election

One of the biggest changes after the reform was the mechanism for electing presidents that were carried out directly by the people. This aims to strengthen the legitimacy of democracy and ensure that the country's leaders are elected based on the will of the people, not through a political process controlled by the elite in the MPR.

b) Strengthening the Role of the House of Representatives in Government Supervision

The House of Representatives is given greater authority to supervise executive policies. With the right to interpellation, the right to inquiry, and the right to express

opinions, the House of Representatives can be more active in controlling the running of government and ensuring that the policies made are in accordance with the interests of the people.

1.5. Reform of the Judiciary and the Rule of Law

Before the reform, the judicial system in Indonesia did not have strong independence because it was still under the influence of the executive. The absence of a judicial review mechanism causes laws that are contrary to the constitution to remain in force without effective supervision.

a) Political Intervention in the Judiciary in the New Order Era

During the New Order period, judges and judicial officials were often pressured by the government to handle cases of political importance. The Supreme Court (MA) as the highest judicial institution also does not have the authority to test laws and regulations that are contrary to the 1945 Constitution, so the rule of law is difficult to enforce.

b) Establishment of the Constitutional Court (MK) as the Constitutional Guardian

After the reform, the Constitutional Court (MK) was formed with the main authority to test laws against the 1945 Constitution, resolve authority disputes between state institutions, and handle disputes over election results. The existence of the Constitutional Court is one of the important milestones in strengthening the legal system in Indonesia.

c) Establishment of the Judicial Commission (KY) to Supervise Judges

To maintain the independence of the judiciary, the Judicial Commission (KY) was established with the main task of overseeing the ethics and professionalism of judges. The Criminal Court has the authority to recommend the dismissal of judges who are proven to violate the code of ethics, so that the judicial system becomes more transparent and accountable.

1.6. Establishment of independent state institutions

During the New Order period, there was no independent institution that had the authority to supervise the running of the government. As a result, many cases of corruption and abuse of power cannot be effectively followed.

a) The Absence of Government Supervision Mechanisms in the New Order Era

During the New Order, supervision of the running of the government was very weak because all policies were controlled by the executive. There is no independent institution that functions to ensure transparency and accountability in the bureaucracy, so there are many practices of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN).

b) Establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as an Anti-Corruption Agency

After the reform, the KPK was established to handle corruption cases more effectively. The KPK has special authority in the investigation, investigation, and prosecution of corruption cases, and can conduct arrest operations against state officials involved in corruption crimes.

c) The Role of *Komnas HAM* and the Ombudsman in Increasing Government Transparency

In addition to the KPK, other institutions such as the National Commission on Human Rights (*Komnas HAM*) and the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia were also established to ensure the protection of citizens' rights and improve the quality of public services. *Komnas HAM* is tasked with handling cases of human rights violations, while the Ombudsman has a role in supervising and following up on public complaints about the performance of state apparatus.

2. Overlapping Authority Between State Institutions

After the reform, the number of state institutions increased significantly, both main and independent institutions. However, in practice, there are many cases where the authority between institutions overlaps, which leads to ambiguity in the implementation of the duties and functions of each institution (Melaniati Suharni & Arman, 2023).

a) Indecisiveness in the Division of Authority

Some state institutions have similar duties, but without clear limits of authority. For example, in the eradication of corruption, the Corruption Eradication Commission

(KPK) has a leading role, but the Prosecutor's Office and the Police also have the authority to handle corruption crimes. This indecisiveness in the division of roles often leads to conflicts of authority between legal institutions.

b) Disputes of Authority in the Judiciary

In the judicial system, the authority between the Constitutional Court (MK) and the Supreme Court (MA) also often causes legal ambiguity. The Constitutional Court has the task of reviewing the constitutionality of a law, while the Supreme Court has the authority to interpret the law in the context of the general judiciary. In some cases, the decisions of the two institutions are different, causing confusion in the implementation of the law in Indonesia.

2.1. Political Intervention in Independent Institutions

One of the main goals of the reform was to create an independent institution that was free from political influence. However, in practice, many independent institutions still face political pressure, especially in the process of selecting and appointing their officials.

a) Political Pressure in the Election of State Institutions Leaders

Many independent institutions such as the KPK, the Judicial Commission (KY), and the Ombudsman have intervened in the process of electing their leaders. In some cases, candidates with a strong track record in eradicating corruption or law reform are often under pressure from interested parties, making the selection process not entirely objective.

b) Efforts to Weaken the Supervisory Institution

Institutions that have supervisory functions often face weakening efforts, either through legislative revisions or through restrictions on authority. For example, in recent years, revisions to the KPK Law have reduced the independence of the institution, by transferring its authority under the government through the establishment of the KPK Supervisory Board.

2.3. Effectiveness and Accountability of State Institutions

In addition to facing challenges in terms of authority and independence, effectiveness in the implementation of duties is also a major problem for many state institutions.

a) Slow Decision Making

Some state institutions still face long bureaucratic constraints, so the decision-making process is slow. This is especially evident in the legislature, where the House of Representatives often takes a very long time in the process of discussing and passing laws.

b) Lack of Accountability in Budget Management

Many state institutions are still facing problems in budget transparency. In some cases, inefficient use of budgets and alleged corruption within government agencies hinder the effectiveness of the work program that has been designed.

2.4. Resistance to Legal Reform

In addition to internal constraints, the implementation of legal reform also faces external challenges from parties who feel disadvantaged by changes in the constitutional system that are more transparent and democratic.

a) Rejection of Institutional Reform

Some political groups or individuals who benefited from the old system of government often resisted institutional reform. This can be seen from the resistance to changes in the electoral system, decentralization, and the establishment of independent institutions that aim to oversee the government.

b) Lack of Consistency in Policy Implementation

Although legal reform has been underway for more than two decades, policy implementation is still inconsistent. Many policies have changed in accordance with the political interests of the rulers, thus creating uncertainty in the legal system and governance (Yandi et al., 2024).

2.5. Efforts to Solve Challenges in the Implementation of Legal Politics

To overcome various challenges in the implementation of political law on state institutions, several strategic steps are needed so that the government system runs more effectively and in accordance with the principles of democracy and the rule of law.

a) Harmonization of Regulations to Prevent Overlap of Authority

The government needs to clarify the division of authority between state institutions through the revision of relevant laws and regulations. With stricter regulations, it is hoped that there will no longer be conflicts of authority between state institutions in carrying out their duties.

b) Maintaining the Independence of State Institutions through Reform of the Public Officials Selection Process

The process of electing the leaders of independent institutions must be carried out transparently and free from political intervention. The selection mechanism needs to be strengthened by involving public participation and monitoring from civil society to ensure that elected officials truly have high capacity and integrity.

c) Increased Transparency and Accountability in Government Management

Every state institution must have a clear reporting mechanism that is accessible to the public. The implementation of the e-governance system can be a solution in increasing transparency in budget management and government policies.

d) Increasing Effectiveness in the Implementation of Legal Reform

Institutional reform must continue to be carried out by involving a wide range of stakeholders, including academics, civil society organizations, and the private sector. In addition, periodic evaluations of the policies that have been implemented are needed to ensure that the reforms are carried out in accordance with the expected objectives.

3. The Concept of Legal Politics in Islamic Constitutionalism

Legal politics in Islamic constitutionalism is a policy or rule made by the government to regulate people's lives in accordance with Islamic values. In Islam, law and politics are not separated, as they both aim to create a just, safe, and prosperous life for society (Imtyas et al. 2020).

The concept of legal politics in Islam is known as *siyasah syar'iyah*. *Siyasah syar'iyah* is a policy of a leader or government that is made for the benefit of the people and does not contradict the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith. This means that a

leader can make new rules according to the needs of the times as long as the rules are still based on Islamic values.

In the Islamic view, the state has a great responsibility to maintain (Winner, 2018):

- * Religion, The Soul of Man,
- * Justice,
- * Treasures and,
- * Community welfare.

Therefore, law in Islam is not only used to punish or control society, but also to protect the rights of the people and create common good.

3.1. The Politics of Law in Islam as a Means of Justice

Islam places justice ('*al-'adl*') as the main basis in government. A leader is obliged to act fairly to all people regardless of ethnicity, religion, position, or social status.

Justice in Islamic statehood means:

- * Everyone gets his rights,
- * The law applies equally and,
- * There is no abuse of power.

This is explained in the Qur'an Surah An-Nisa verse 58 which commands leaders to establish the law fairly.

In the Islamic constitutional system, the law cannot be used to protect the interests of the ruler alone. If the law is only used to maintain power, then it is contrary to the principles of Islam. Therefore, the politics of Islamic law rejects an authoritarian and arbitrary system of government.

3.2. Legal Politics to Realize Benefits

In addition to justice, the main goal of Islamic legal politics is to create ****benefits**** ('*maslahah*') for society. *Maslahah* means everything that brings benefits and goodness to the ummah.

For example:

- * To make anti-corruption rules,

- * Maintain state security,
- * Protect the rights of the community,
- * Improve education and,
- * Create economic prosperity.

In Islam, the government must ensure that every policy made actually benefits the people, not just a certain group. Therefore, leaders must prioritize the public interest over personal or group interests.

3.3. Legal Politics and the Principle of Trust

In Islam, the position is *amanah* or entrust that must be carried out with full responsibility. Leaders are not the owners of absolute power, but servants of the community who will be held accountable in this world and the hereafter.

The trust principle teaches that:

- * State officials must be honest,
- * Not corrupt,
- * Do not abuse his position,
- * Work for the benefit of the people.

Therefore, Islam strongly opposes the practice:

- * Corruption,
- * Collusion,
- * Nepotism,
- * Abuse of power.

If leaders do not carry out their mandate properly, then the government can become unfair and detrimental to society.

3.4. The Principle of Deliberation in Islamic Constitutionalism

Islamic constitutionalism also emphasizes the importance of deliberation ('*sura'*) in decision-making. Deliberation means discussing a common issue to achieve the best decision.

In the Qur'an Surah Ash-Shura verse 38 it is explained that believers settle their affairs through deliberation.

This principle shows that:

- * Leaders should not act arbitrarily,

- * the people have the right to express their opinions,
- * and state decisions should involve multiple parties.

The concept of deliberation in Islam has similarities with the principles of modern democracy, especially in terms of public participation in government.

3.5. Legal Politics and Protection of People's Rights

In Islamic statehood, the state is obliged to protect the rights of the people, such as:

- * The right to justice,
- * The right to live safely,
- * The right to obtain welfare,
- * The right to express opinions.

Islam forbids the government from oppressing the people. Therefore, state institutions must be established to maintain justice and supervise power so that there is no abuse of authority.

This is in line with the development of modern state institutions that have the following functions:

- * Supervision,
- * Law enforcement,
- * Protection of people's rights.

3.6. Political and Legal Relations with the Development of State Institutions

The development of state institutions in Islam should be based on the following values:

- * Justice,
- * Trust,
- * and Responsibility to the people.

Therefore, the establishment of such institutions as:

- * Judicial institutions,
- * Supervisory Boards,
- * Legislative Institutions,
- * Anti-corruption agencies,

Part of the effort to realize good governance according to Islamic principles. From the perspective of Islamic constitutionalism, state institutions not only function to exercise power, but also maintain government morals and ensure that state policies remain in favor of the interests of the community (Yassirly Amrona Rosyada, Alvin Noor Sahab Rizal, and Muhammad Noor Sulaiman Syah 2025).

Thus, legal politics in Islamic constitutionalism can be understood as a state policy system based on sharia to create a government that is just, trustworthy, democratic, and brings benefits to all people.

CONCLUSION

The dynamics of legal politics in Indonesia have a huge influence on the development of state institutions, especially after the 1998 reform. Reform has brought fundamental changes in Indonesia's constitutional system through amendments to the 1945 Constitution, strengthening democratic principles, limiting executive power, and implementing a system of checks and balances between state institutions. These changes are marked by the restructuring of the authority of the MPR, the strengthening of the functions of the DPR, the establishment of the DPD, the Constitutional Court, the Judicial Commission, and the birth of various independent state institutions such as the *KPK*, *Komnas HAM*, and the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia.

The development of post-reform state institutions shows that there are efforts to create a more democratic, transparent, and accountable government than the New Order period which tended to be centralistic and authoritarian. The constitutional system that was previously centered on executive power has undergone a change towards a more balanced distribution of power. In addition, decentralization reform through regional autonomy also provides greater space for local governments to manage their own interests.

However, the implementation of political law in the development of state institutions still faces various challenges. Overlapping authority between institutions, political intervention against independent institutions, weak bureaucratic effectiveness, and lack of consistency in legal reform are obstacles to realizing ideal

governance. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen regulations, increase transparency, and sustainable institutional reform so that state institutions can carry out their functions optimally in accordance with the principles of the state of law and democracy.

From the perspective of Islamic constitutionalism, legal politics not only aims to shape state rules, but also to realize justice, benefits, trust, and deliberation in the life of the state. The concept of *siyasaḥ syar'iiyyah* places the law as a means to protect the rights of the community and maintain the welfare of the people. These principles have strong relevance to the modern constitutional system in Indonesia, especially in an effort to build a government that is clean, fair, and in favor of the interests of the people.

Thus, the development of state institutions and the dynamics of political law in Indonesia need to continue to be directed at strengthening the values of democracy, the rule of law, and the ethics of government as taught in Islamic constitutionalism. Through the synergy between the principles of the modern state of law and Islamic values, it is hoped that a more fair, effective, and able government system will be created that is able to realize prosperity for all people.

REFERENCES

- Ahsanul Khuluqi, Mohammad, and Muwahid Muwahid. "The History of the System of Government and Executive Power in Indonesia." *Al-Qanun Journal of Islamic Law Thought and Reform* 26, no. 2 (2024): 167-80. <https://doi.org/10.15642/alqanun.2023.26.2.167-180>.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly. "Development & Consolidation of Post-Reform State Institutions." Secretary General & Clerk of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2006, p.203.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly, and M. Ali Safa'at. "Hans Kelsen's Theory of Law." *Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia*, no. Jakarta (2016): 15.
- Assessment Body of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia. *Arrangement of Authority and Duties of the MPR. Journal of the Assembly: Constitutional Aspirations Media*. Vol. 12, 2019.
- Daim, Nuriyanto Ahmad. "The Urgency of the Regulation of Special State Institutions in the 1945 Constitution." *Journal of Constitutional* 16, no. 1 (2019): 105.

<https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1616>.

- Imtyas, Rizkiyatul, Kusmana Kusmana, Alvin Rizal, and Didin Saepudin. 2020. "Religional Source and Politics: A Case Study on The Hadith of 'Loving The Arabs Is Faith and Hating Them Is Infidel' and It's Relevance in Indonesia Context." doi:10.4108/eai.7-11-2019.2294558.
- Ishak, Nuraika. "Legal Politics of Amending the Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945." *Rule of Law: Journal of Legal Studies* 5, no. 2 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.14421/sh.v5i2.2011>.
- Mazjah, Ibnu. "Separation of Powers in the Government System: A Study on the Implementation of Trias Politica in Indonesia" 5, no. 3 (2025): 2519–29.
- Melaniati Suharni, and Yohanes Arman. "Efforts to Overcome Overlapping Authority in Indonesia's Sea Border Area." *Execution: Journal of Law and State Administration* 1, no. 3 (2023): 91–105. <https://doi.org/10.55606/eksekusi.v1i3.455>.
- MPR RI. "Checks and Balances in the Indonesian Constitutional System." MPR RI Review Body 1 (2017): viii–251.
- Pangaribuan, Refo Rifaldo, Toar Neman Palilingan, and Feiby Wewengkang. "Sharing of Power in the Government System in Indonesia." *Lex Administratum* 12, no. 5 (2023): 1–11.
- Rizal, Alvin Noor Sahab. "Pergerakan Islam Indonesia Masa Jepang (1942-1945)." *Jurnal Indo-Islamika* 4.2 (2014): 179–189.
- Suryono, Adityadarma Bagus Priasmoro. "Analysis of the Development of Post-Reform State Institutions Reviewed from the Perspective of Legal Politics." *Journal of Law Lex Generalis* 1, no. 7 (2020): 20–39. <https://doi.org/10.56370/jhlg.v1i7.229>.
- Triningsih, Anna. "The Politics of Law and Testing Laws and Regulations in State Administration." *Journal of the Constitution* 13, no. 1 (2016): 124. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1316>.
- Winner. "Education Module of the State of Law and Democracy." *Pancasila Education Center* 29, no. 1 (2018): 3–34.
- Yandi, Muhammad Adystia Sunggara, Yang Meliana, Wahab Aznul Hidayat, Sokhib Nain, and Mawrni Fatma. "Legal Dynamics and Political Corruption (Impacts and Challenges of Law Enforcement in Indonesia)." *Unizar Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2024): 35–48. <https://doi.org/10.36679/ulr.v7i1.64>.
- Yassirly Amrona Rosyada, Alvin Noor Sahab Rizal, and Muhammad Noor Sulaiman Syah. 2025. "Factionalization of the Majelis Mujahidin Indonesia: Transformation of the Leadership of a Terror Organization into a Political Organization." *Journal of Islamic History* 5(2):191–212. doi:10.53088/jih.v5i2.2506.