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ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

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This certificate is proudly awarded to

Prof. Dr. H. Rasji, S.H., M.H

from

Universitas Tarumanagara

in recognition of successful participating in the International Mini Seminar
International Discourse in Syariah and Law Series 1/2026:
"Contemporary Legal Issues in Malaysia and Indonesia"

held on **3rd June 2026**

at the **Seminar Room Library, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia**



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Manan Ismail
Dean

Faculty of Syariah and Law
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia



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Certificate of Appreciation

This certificate is proudly awarded to

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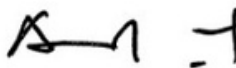
from

Universitas Tarumanagara

in recognition of successfully **presented the paper titled**
"Indonesian Government System"

in the International Mini Seminar
International Discourse in Syariah and Law Series 1/2026:
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Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Prof. Dr. H. Rasji, S.H., M.H.
Permanent Lecturer at the Faculty of Law UNTAR

International Discourse In Syariah And Law Series 1/2026

Malaysia: Uaniversitas Ssains Islam Malaysia, Juni 3, 2026



INTRODUCTION



Name : Prof. Dr. H. Rasji, S.H., M.H.

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INTRODUCTION

- Indonesia and Malaysia are two neighboring countries in Southeast Asia
 - Each is a sovereign country.
 - Both have similarities and differences.
-
- One of the differences is the difference in the country's government system.
 - How is the Indonesian government system?
 - This is what I will introduce.



INDONESIAN COUNTRY

❑ Indonesia was born on August 17, 1945, becoming an independent country

❑ As a constitutional state

- That is administration of the state based on the constitution (UUD 1945)



❑ As a unitary state (not a federal state)

- there is only one country, one government, one constitution, and one legislation of Indonesia
- does not consist of federal states and states of Indonesia

Negara Kesatuan RI



NKRI dibagi dalam 38 Provinsi = Daerah Otonom

GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

❑ The Indonesian government is a republic (not a monarchy). That is:

- The government of a country is determined by the public (the people), namely the people who determine the government of the country (not determined based on descent)
- The head of state government is the President (not king)
- Every citizen who meets the requirements can become president.
- The appointment of the head of state is carried out through direct general elections by the electorate.
- The term of office of the head of state is limited (not for life)

❑ Government power is based on law, because:

- Indonesia is a rule of law country
- Law as the basis of powers and accountability of powers

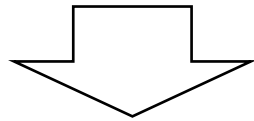


INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

❑ Indonesia has a presidential system of government

That is Government by the President (not by the Prime Minister):

- a. The president is the actual head of the state government
- b. Ministers and the Council of Ministers (Cabinet) are appointed and dismissed by the President,
- c. Ministers and the Council of Ministers (Cabinet) are not responsible to parliament but to the president.
- d. The House of Representatives (parliament) cannot dissolve (dismiss) the President, Cabinet, or individual Ministers.
- e. The president cannot dissolve parliament



The President's power over the government is not symbolic power but real power.



APPOINTMENT OF THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

❑ Presidential Position:

- Elected directly by the people through general elections
- The President candidate paired with the Vice President candidate is proposed by a political party or coalition of political parties.
- The pair of President and Vice President candidates who receive at least 50% + 1 vote are declared as the elected President and Vice President.
- The President and Vice President-elect are inaugurated by the People's Consultative Assembly
- The term of office of the President and Vice President is 5 years and they can be re-elected for one further term.

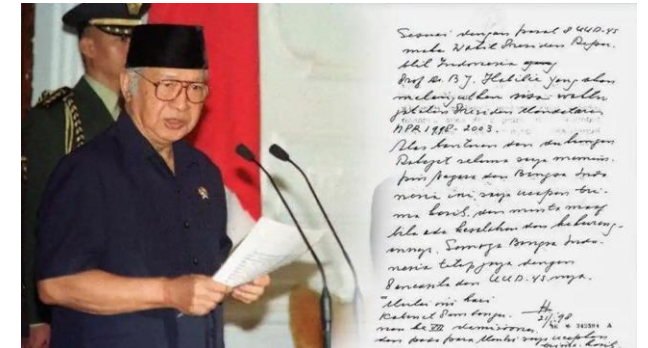


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TERMINATION OF THE POSITION OF HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

❑ The term of office of the President and/or Vice President ends because:

- His term of office ends
- Voluntary resignation
- Die,
- Dismissed/impeachment because:
 - proven to have violated the law, in the form of treason against the state, corruption, bribery, other serious crimes,
 - proven to have committed a despicable act, or
 - proven to no longer meet the requirements as President and/or Vice President.



PROCESS OF DISMISSING/IMPEACMENT THE PRESIDENT AND/OR VICE PRESIDENT

❑ The process of dismissing/impeachment the President and/or Vice President in the middle of his term of office:

- The parliament is of the opinion that the President and/or Vice President are proven to have committed a violation of the law in the form of treason against the state, corruption, bribery, other serious crimes, or disgraceful acts, or if they are proven to no longer fulfill the requirements as President and/or Vice President,
- The parliament submitted a request to the Constitutional Court to adjudicate the Parliament's opinion,
- The Constitutional Court tries the president/vice president,
- The Constitutional Court submits its decision to Parliament,
- If the President/Vice President is guilty, Parliament requests the People's Consultative Assembly to hold a special session to dismiss the President/Vice President,
- The People's Consultative Assembly held a special session to dismiss the President/Vice President,



THAT'S MY PRESENTATION



Thank you for your concern



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