

The Authority and Duties of the People's Consultative Assembly in the Perspective of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council, and the Regional People's Representative Council

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Abstract. The Prelude to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), in its fourth section, states that the objectives of the State are outlined in the constitution or major law of the State: Each of the 1) shield the entire Indonesian nation and Indonesia's carnage.; 2) propelling general government help; 3) enlighten the nation's life; additionally, 4) partake in doing world solicitation. Specifically, People's Consultative Social affair, then, at that point, dense as MPR, is People's Consultative Get-together true to form in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Articles 4 to 6 of Guideline Number 17 of 2014 concerning People's Consultative Social event, People's Representative Council, the Regional Specialist Chamber, and the Neighborhood Country's Agent Board.

Keywords: Authority; Task; MPR; UURI Number 17 of 2014.

1 Introduction

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (UUD 1945) is the most essential guideline in the nation and state where the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (UUD 1945) directs the connection between the public authority and its state and the connection between government foundations so the Constitution The Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (UUD 1945) can be supposed to be the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The constitution of a nation directs the accompanying things: a) Determines limitations on the power of state organs; b) Regulates the relationship between one state institution and another; and c) Regulates the power relationship between state institutions and citizens[1]. d) The things that are typically regulated in the constitution are the execution of the purpose of the country's formation; however, every nation in the world is substantially formed to have distinct goals, specifically the goals of the nation in state life. The state's aims fluctuate in concurrence with individuals' attestations on the country and the point of view that underlies them.[2]

In most cases, the goals of a state are stated in the state's constitution or basic law. One example of this is that the goals of the Indonesian state are explicitly stated in the fourth section of the prelude to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945): Each of the 1) protect the entire Indonesian nation and Indonesia's butcher; 2) propelling general government help; 3) enlighten the nation's life; additionally, 4) partake in doing world solicitation. In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), the expansion and limitations of the meaning of guideline are not astoundingly clear. Article 20 of the 1945 Constitution simply communicates the DPR's ability to approach guidelines with imparted simultaneousness to the public power. Article 24 C passage (1) just verifies that the Established Court has the position to audit regulations against the Constitution. Regulations in the feeling of VHPSLW³OHJLVODWLYH DFW¥ or legitimate deeds framed by the official foundation with common concurrence with the chief establishment, in the broadest sense a regulation can be perceived as a lawful text, which concerns specific material and form.[3] In this manner to make a law and order, the state should make standard guidelines in regards to regulations, methods, and components for the development of legal guidelines. In Indonesia, there are a few guidelines in regards to the guideline of the development of legal guidelines, to be specific TAP MPRS Number XX/MPRS/1966 concerning Wellsprings of Legitimate Request, TAP MPR Number III/MPR/2000, and refined with Regulation Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Arrangement of Regulative Guidelines. Feeling that the past guidelines were deficient, on 12 August 2011 the public authority sanctioned Regulation Number 12 of 2011 to supplant Regulation Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Arrangement of Administrative Guidelines. [4]

Individuals' Consultative Gathering, hereinafter truncated to the MPR, is Individuals' Consultative Gathering as planned in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.[5] The People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) is the highest institution in the Indonesian political system. The history of the MPR involves various stages and changes throughout the course of Indonesia's political development. The following is the background to the development of the MPR:

1. Era of Independence: In the early days of Indonesian independence, there was a Constituent Body whose task was to draft the country's UUD (Constitution). However, the process of drafting the constitution at that time could not be completed.
2. Liberal Democracy Era: During the liberal democracy era (1950-1957), a Constituent Assembly was formed as a result of the 1955 elections which succeeded in establishing the 1945 Constitution as the basis of the state.
3. New Order Era: In the New Order era under the leadership of President Soeharto, the MPR played a very important role in government. The 1945 Constitution was amended to give greater executive powers to the president.
4. Reform: Political reforms that began in 1998 brought significant changes to the Indonesian political system. One of the results of the reform is a change in the structure of the MPR. In 2002, the Reform MPR was established as a new institution to replace the old MPR. As part of this change, the MPR's authority in presidential elections was also changed. Now, the MPR elects the president and vice president, which was previously done by the old MPR.

In general, the regulations governing the MPR and its duties include:

1. 1945 Constitution: The 1945 Constitution is the groundwork of the Indonesian constitution. This Constitution makes sense of the construction of government, the freedoms of residents, and the power of the MPR. The 1945 Constitution has gone

through a few corrections to explain the job of the MPR and the Indonesian political framework.

2. MPR Law: Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD (MD3 Law) regulates the MPR and its duties and authorities. This law contains details regarding the preparation, amendment, and implementation of the Constitution, as well as procedures for selecting the president and vice president.
3. Inner Guidelines: The MPR has inward guidelines which manage the strategies for completing its obligations and authority. This incorporates the standards for MPR meetings, the appointment of MPR administration, and the component for checking the public authority.
4. Additional Regulations: Apart from the MPR Law, various additional regulations such as the Law on Elections, the Law on Political Parties, and the Law on Presidential Elections regulate special aspects related to elections and the role of the MPR.

The MPR has a key role in the formulation and supervision of laws and policies in Indonesia. In the context of reform, the MPR is directed to become a more transparent and accountable people's representative institution. Apart from that, the MPR also played an important role in the formation and amendment of the 1945 Constitution, which is the country's basic law. With a regulatory framework governing the role and functions of the MPR, this institution has become an integral part of the Indonesian political and legal system.

Indonesia's insight during the past government time opened up changing the 1945 Constitution, and afterward the revisions carried out by the MPR gave an alternate tone to relations between high state establishments. One of the issues being bantered around then was in regards to the obligations and authority of the MPR. Subsequently, this investigation will examine the powers and obligations of the MPR in view of the post-alteration point of view of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Despite the fact that the correction experienced discussion, the soul of change to alter the 1945 Constitution got support from every single political power and all degrees of society who tried to additional soundness in Indonesia's administration and sacred framework.

2 Problem Formulation

From the situation above, a problem formulation can be found, namely; How to implement the authority and duties of the MPR based on the perspective of Regulation 17 of 2014 pertaining to the Local Agent Committee, the Provincial Nation's Delegate Chamber, the Individuals' Consultative Gathering, and the Individuals' Delegate Board.

3 Methodology and Approach

3.1 Method

The technique utilized recorded as a hard copy this applied paper is an expressive scientific strategy, specifically by utilizing information that plainly portrays issues straightforwardly in the field, then, at that point, examination is done and afterward ends are attracted to take care of an issue. In order to prepare this paper, the data were

collected through observation and literature review. In accordance with the exploration targets to be accomplished, the space of this examination is remembered for the domain of subjective examination, consequently a subjective methodology technique will be utilized. Petrus Soerjowinoto et al. state, subjective strategies are techniques that underscore the scientist's comprehension interaction of issue definition to develop a mind boggling and all encompassing legitimate peculiarity.[6]

3.2 Approach

Standardizing juridical methodology, to be specific the juridical methodology strategy used to look at issues with regards to regulation and legal guidelines, in particular principles that can be utilized as a reason for analyzing issues and their legitimate results, for this situation to be specific Guideline Number 17 of 2014 concerning People's Consultative Get-together, People's Representative Board, the Nearby Specialist Council, and the Common Country's Agent Chamber.

Normalizing juridical approach, applied to explicit lawful rules or created guidelines, associating with the Execution of the MPR's Situation and Commitments considering the Perspective of Guideline Number 17 of 2014 concerning People's Consultative Social affair, People's Representative Board, the Neighborhood Agent Chamber, and the Commonplace Country's Agent Panel. This assessment depicts what is happening of the article under study, specifically focusing in on rule and the execution of the MPR's situation and commitments considering the perspective of Guideline Number 17 of 2014 concerning People's Consultative Social affair, People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Board, and the Common Country's Representative Chamber before long.[6]

4 Discussion

4.1 Implementation of the MPR's Authority and Duties Based on the Perspective of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council, and the Regional People's Representative Council

A vote based system is an administration by individuals where the force of most of residents is worked out. In current majority rule government, a vote based system is served through portrayal, where individuals choose their delegates. As per the premise of a majority rules system, the most noteworthy choices in state government lie in the possession of individuals through the mediator of the Delegate Body. The individuals from the local area who address these are called Political Delegates.[7]

There has been a ton of conversation in regards to whether the 1945 Constitution should be revised or replaced.[8] After the Change Period, the 1945 Constitution was at this point not consecrated, in actuality, talk about the Constitution specifically and different issues overall was broadly opened. This is expected by and large to the commitment made by the 1945 Constitution in annihilating the everyday environments of the Indonesian state as it is today, remembering the deteriorating financial environment and the decay for the way of life of individuals. Open doors are available

to do understandings and execution of the articles in the 1945 Constitution.[9] The launch of translation of the 1945 Constitution has additionally opened up translation of the Obligations and Specialists of the MPR, bringing about the issuance of Guideline Number 17 of 2014 concerning People's Consultative Social affair, People's Representative Board, the Nearby Specialist Advisory group, and the Commonplace Country's Agent Chamber.

Then again, numerous different variables add to unfortunate administration processes, making this condition happen, both outside and inward factors. Outside factors for this situation are worldwide political and monetary improvements in different nations on the planet. With the extension of worldwide relations and what is called globalization, changes in the states of a nation, particularly created nations, will pretty much affect different nations. Indonesia is a developing nation that still heavily depends on technology and trade from developed nations. Meanwhile, internal factors include bad state administration, which is overshadowed by negative "cultures" like nepotism, paternalism, corruption, and other similar behaviors.

The MPR (People's Consultative Assembly) is the highest institution in the political system in Indonesia which has certain duties and authorities by the constitution. The following is a description of the MPR's specific duties and authorities:

1. Revise or Draft the Constitution: The MPR has the position to alter or draft the Constitution (Constitution) by changes in the necessities and yearnings of the local area. Changes to the Constitution require the endorsement of 66% of the MPR individuals.
2. Choose the President and VP: The MPR has the position to choose the President and VP. The MPR holds this political race like clockwork after the overall political race. The chosen President and VP should get the votes of the greater part of the individuals from the MPR.
3. Supervision of the Government: The MPR has a role in supervising the implementation of government. This includes monitoring government programs, budget use, and implementation of government policies.
4. Determine the Outline of State Policy (GBHN): The MPR has the authority to determine the GBHN which serves as a guideline for the formulation and implementation of government policies. GBHN includes national development goals, defense and security (defense and security), and equitable development.
5. Giving Approval to the National Development Plan: The MPR approves the national development plan submitted by the government. This involves drawing up long-term development plans and national development planning every five years.
6. Examining Government Reports: The MPR has the task of examining and evaluating government reports regarding the implementation of national development, government policies, and other strategic actions.
7. Ratify Special Bills: The MPR has the authority to ratify Special Bills relating to changes to the Constitution or policies that have a significant impact on the country.
8. Holding a Joint Session: The MPR holds a joint session between the DPR (House of Representatives) and the DPD (Regional Representative Council) to discuss important issues that require joint agreement.

9. Election and Dismissal of MPR Leaders: The MPR has the task of electing the MPR Chair, MPR Deputy Chair, and members of the MPR Budget Body. The MPR can also dismiss the Chairman of the MPR if deemed necessary.
10. Proposing Constitutional Amendments: The MPR has the authority to propose changes to the Constitution if deemed necessary. However, to ratify the amendment, it needs to go through the stages of approval by the DPR and DPD as well as public approval in a referendum.

The MPR has an important role in carrying out its functions to ensure stability, justice, and sustainability of the country. The duties and authority of the MPR are an integral part of the Indonesian political system and play a role in executing state government democratically and fairly.[10]

Guideline Number 17 of 2014 concerning People's Consultative Get-together, People's Representative Board, the Neighborhood Specialist Advisory group, and the Commonplace Country's Agent Chamber, further regulates the Authority and Duties of the MPR as follows:

Article 4

MPR has authority of:

- a. amend and lay out the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. inaugurate the President as well as VP because of the overall political race;
- c. decides on the DPR's proposition to excuse the President or potentially VP during their term of office, after the Protected Court concludes that the President and additionally VP has been demonstrated to have disregarded the law as injustice against the state, debasement, pay off, other serious crook acts, or dishonorable demonstrations as well as it is demonstrated that the President as well as VP no longer satisfies the necessities as President or potentially VP;
- d. inaugurate the VP as President on the off chance that the President bites the dust, leaves, is excused, or can't do his commitments during his term of office;
- e. elect the VP from 2 (two) competitors proposed by the President on the off chance that the place of VP becomes empty during his term of office; What's more,
- f. elect the President and VP if the two of them bite the dust, leave, are excused, or can't complete their commitments during their term of office at the same time, from 2 (two) sets of official and bad habit official competitors proposed by the ideological group or mix of ideological groups whose official and bad habit official up-and-comers are the president gotten the first and second most votes in the past broad political decision, for the rest of his term of office.

Duty

Article 5

MPR duties:

- a. popularize MPR decisions;
- b. promote Pancasila, the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution, the Republic of Indonesia's Unitary Condition, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika;
- c. examine the constitutional system, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and its implementation; And
- d. absorbing the community's aspiration about the implementation of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 6

- (1) In doing the power and obligations as expected in Article 4 and Article 5, the MPR has freedom in setting up the financial plan which is illustrated in projects and

exercises which are submitted to the President for conversation with the DPR by the arrangements of legal guidelines.

- (2) In preparing MPR programs and activities as intended in paragraph (1), to meet their needs, the MPR can prepare special cost standards and submit them to the Government for joint discussion.
- (3) The MPR budget is managed by the MPR Secretariat General by the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (4) The MPR determines accountability for managing the MPR budget in MPR regulations by the provisions of statutory regulations.

Guideline Number 17 of 2014 concerning People's Consultative Get-together, People's Representative Board, the Nearby Specialist Panel, and the Common Country's Agent Chamber (known as the MD3 Law) is a law that regulates the structure, duties, and authority people's representative institutions in Indonesia. This law has several articles that regulate the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD. The following is an explanation and description of the MD3 Law:

1. People's Consultative Assembly (MPR):
 - a. MPR Design: The MD3 Regulation makes sense of that the MPR comprises of two chambers, in particular the DPD (Local Delegate Gathering) and the DPR (Individuals' Agent Committee). The MPR is the most elevated establishment in individuals' portrayal framework in Indonesia.
 - b. Election of President and VP: The MPR has the position to choose the President and VP of Indonesia. This political race is held at regular intervals after the overall political race.
 - c. Joint Session Arrangements: The MPR can hold joint sessions between the DPD and the DPR to discuss important issues that require joint agreement
2. House of Representatives (DPR):
 - a. DPR Structure: The MD3 Law regulates the structure of the DPR, including the number of members, the electoral system, and its duties. The DPR is a people's representative institution consisting of members elected through general elections.
 - b. Role in Forming Laws: The DPR has the authority to form laws (UU) together with the government. The MD3 Law regulates the procedures for forming laws, discussing bills (draft laws), and the role of the DPR in the legislative process.
3. Regional Representative Council (DPD):
 - a. DPD Structure: The MD3 Law explains the structure of the DPD, which consists of regional representatives from each province in Indonesia. DPD has a special role in representing regional interests.
 - b. Role in Legislation: The DPD has the right to provide views (opinions) regarding bills proposed by the DPR. Although the DPD's view is consultative, it accommodates regional aspirations at the national level.
4. Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD):
 - a. DPRD Design: The MD3 Regulation likewise directs the design and obligations of the DPRD at the common and area/city levels. The

DPRD is a group's delegate establishment at the provincial level which has the position to plan local guidelines.

- b. Legislative Power: DPRD has the power to pass provincial guidelines, like Territorial Guidelines (Perda), which regulate issues at the regional level.
5. Political race System: The MD3 Regulation makes sense of the system for choosing individuals from the DPR, DPD, and DPRD, including the guidelines in regards to general decisions and designation methods
6. Examination of Authority: The MD3 Law also regulates the mechanism for examination of the exercise of authority by people's representative institutions and the supervision of the government.
7. Set of principles and Rules: This Regulation incorporates arrangements with respect to the general set of principles for individuals from individuals' delegate foundations and court rules.
8. Amendment to the Constitution: The MD3 Law regulates the mechanism for limited amendments to the 1945 Constitution, which can be proposed by the MPR in a joint session.

The MD3 Law is the legal basis that regulates the people's representation system in Indonesia. This law ensures that the people's representative institutions, namely the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD, can carry out their duties and authorities transparently and by democratic principles. It is an important part of Indonesia's legal framework that encourages citizen participation in the political process and policy formation.

5 Conclusion

Guideline Number 17 of 2014 about People's Consultative Social gathering, People's Representative Panel, the Commonplace Agent Chamber, and the Regional Country's Representative Board (known as the MD3 Regulation) is a regulation that manages the design, obligations, and authority individuals' delegate foundations in Indonesia. Guideline Number 17 of 2014 concerning People's Consultative Get-together, People's Representative Board, the Neighborhood Specialist Panel, and the Common Country's Agent Chamber, further controls the Power and Obligations of the MPR as follows: Article 4, specifically, that the MPR is authorized to: a. modify and spread out the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; b. initiate the President or, possibly, the Vice President because of the political race as a whole; c. chooses the DPR's suggestion to pardon the President and furthermore VP during their term of office, after the Hallowed Court reasons that the President as well as VP has been exhibited to have dismissed the law as unfairness against the state, degradation, take care of, other serious convict acts, or disgraceful shows or possibly it is shown that the President and also VP no longer fulfills the requirements as President and moreover VP; d. present the VP as President if the President passes on, leaves, is pardoned, or can't do his responsibilities during his term of office; e. pick the VP from 2 (two) contenders proposed by the President taking the position of VP becomes unfilled during his term of office; Also, if the President and Vice President both leave, choose, leave, are excused, or can't complete their commitments during their term of office all the while, from 2 (two) sets of official and bad habit official competitors proposed by the ideological group or mix of ideological groups whose official and

bad habit official applicants are the president gotten the first and second most votes in the past broad political decision, for the rest of his term of office.

The commitments of the MPR are: a. advance MPR decisions; b. advance Pancasila, the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution, the Republic of Indonesia's Unitary Condition, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika; c. review the safeguarded system, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and its execution; moreover, D. holding the longings of people regarding the execution of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Besides, in Article 6 it is controlled in passage (1) In doing the power and obligations as planned in Article 4 and Article 5 the MPR has autonomy in setting up the spending plan framed in projects and exercises that are submitted to the President for conversation with the DPR by the game plans of guidelines and rules. Paragraph (2) In preparing MPR programs and activities as intended in paragraph (1), to meet its needs, the MPR can prepare special cost standards and submit them to the Government for joint discussion. Paragraph (3) The MPR monetary is managed by the MPR Secretariat General by the provisions of statutory regulations. Paragraph (4) The MPR determines accountability for MPR funding management in MPR regulations by statutory provisions.

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