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Найти источники: Конституция Республики Индонезия Год 1945 - новости газета (ru) книга ученый JSTOR (Узнайте, как и когда пришло время удалить этот шаблон сообщение) Индонезия Эта статья является частью серии Политика и национальностьIndonesia Pancasila (философия нации) Конституция 1945 Исполнительный президент (список) Джоко Видодо вице-президент (список) Ma'ruf Amin Кабинет министров Индонезии Расширенный Местное самоуправление Законодательное собрание Pertmusaawaratan Народной палаты представителей Палаты представителей Судебная судебная судебная комиссия Суда Судебная комиссия Выборы Политическая партия Политическая партия Последние выборы Парламентские выборы: 2004200920142019 Президент: 2004200920142019 Закон о выборах 2017 Отдел административного округа / Городской округ международных отношений Другие страны Атлас фунтов Конституция Республики Индонезия Год 1945А печатное издание Конституции Республики Индонезия Год 1945 выпущен в 1946Anuryan JurisdictionSMade1 Июнь - 18 Август 19451945В августе 18 августа 1945 г. 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The 1945 Constitution was adopted as the country's constitution by PPKI on August 18, 1945. Indonesia has been in force since 27 December 1949, and indonesia has had a Constitution since 17 August 1950. Presidential decree of 5 July 1959 re-enacted the 1945 Constitution, which was approved by the House of Representatives on 22 July 1959. Between 1999 and 2002, the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was amended four times to change the composition of institutions in the state system. The text of the 1945 Constitution before the amendment, the 1945 Constitution consists of the Opening, Trank (16 chapters, 37 chapters, 65 paragraphs (16 paragraphs arising from 16 articles consisting of only one paragraph and 49 paragraphs, arising from 21 articles consisting of 2 paragraphs or more), 4 articles of Transitional Rules and 2 verses of additional rules), as well as clarifications. After four changes, the 1945 Constitution contains 16 chapters, 37 articles, 194 paragraphs, 3 articles of the Rules of Switch and 2 articles of the Additional Rules. In the Minutes of the 2002 IMR Annual Session, the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was published in 1945 in a manuscript as a manuscript and a collection without any opinion. The early history of the Indonesian Agency for Independence Preparations (BPUPKI), which was formed on April 29, 1945, is the body that drafted the 1945 Constitution. At the first meeting, which took place from May 28 to June 1, 1945, Ir Sukarno presented the idea of a Basic State called Pankasila. On June 22, 1945, 38 members of the Bapka formed a nine-member committee of nine to draft the Jakarta Charter, which would be the text of the Opening of the Constitution of 1945. Following the annulment of the sentence, with an obligation to implement Islamic Sharia for its people, the text of the Jakarta Charter became the opening text of the 1945 Constitution, which was ratified on 18 August 1945 by the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee (PCCI). The ratification of the 1945 Constitution was confirmed by the Central Indonesian National Committee (KNIP), which was convened on 29 August 1945. The draft text of the Indonesian Constitution of 1945 was drafted during the second session of the Preparatory Agency for Business Preparation (BPUPKI). The name of this agency is without the word Indonesia, because it is only intended for Java. Sumatra has BPUPKI for Sumatra. The second trial period was July 10-17, 1945. On 18 August 1945, the PPKI adopted the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. The 1945 Constitution (August 18, 1945 - 27 December 1949) Between 1945 and 1950, the 1945 Constitution could not be fully implemented because Indonesia was engaged in the struggle to maintain independence. The proclamation of Vice-President No. X of 16 October 1945 ruled that the legislative powers were KNIP, because the MPR and DNR have not yet been formed. Dated November 14, 1945, The first semi-parliamentary cabinet, which was the first amendment of the Indonesian system of government to the Constitution of 1945. The period of the constitution RIS 1949 (December 27, 1949 - August 17, 1950) At this time the indonesian government system is a parliamentary system. The form of government and the form of the federation of the state is a state composed of states in which each state has its own sovereignty to take care of its internal affairs. This is a change from the 1945 Constitution, which stipulates that Indonesia is a unitary state. During the 1950 Constitution (August 17, 1950 - 5 July 1959), a parliamentary democratic system, often referred to as the Liberal Democracy, was adopted during the period 1950. During this period, the cabinet has always changed, as a result development did not go smoothly, each party paid more attention to the interests of the party or its faction. After the State of Indonesia, with the 1950 Constitution and the liberal-democratic system experienced by the Indonesian people for almost nine years, the people of Indonesia realized that the 1950 Constitution was not appropriate with the liberal democratic system because it did not correspond to Pankasila's soul and the 1945 Constitution. Some of the basic rules govern the form of the state, the form of government, the

separation of powers and the system of government of Indonesia The period of return to the Constitution 1945 (July 5, 1959 - 1966) Stamp Return to the Constitution 1945 with a nominal 50 cents Because of the political situation in the Constituent Assembly of 1959, where many pull each other out of the interests of political parties in order not to lead to a new Constitution, then on 5 July 1959, President Sukarno issued a presidential decree in which one of its contents reintroduced the 1945 Constitution as a constitution, replacing the 1950 Provisional Constitution, which was being conducted at the time. At present, there are various deviations from the 1945 Constitution, in particular: the President appointed the President and Vice-President of the IMR/DNR and M.A. and the Vice-President of the DPA, the Minister of State of the ICD appointed by Sukarno as President for the duration of the 1945 Constitution of the New Order (11 March, 1966 - 21 May 1998) During the New Order (1966-1998), the Government stated that it would implement the 1945 Constitution and Pankasil cleanly and therefore. During the new order, the 1945 Constitution also became a very sacred constitution, among other things, through a number of rules: Regulation MPR number I/MPR/1983, which states that the MPR intends to preserve the 1945 Constitution, does not intend to amend the provisions of MPR Number IV/MPR/1983 in a referendum, which among other things states that if the MPR intends to amend the 1945 Constitution, it must first ask the people's opinion through a referendum. Referendum Law 5/1985, which is the implementation of the Mpr No IV/MPR/1983. The period from 21 May 1998 to 19 October 1999 is known during this period of transition. For example, for example since President Suharto was replaced by B.J. Habib before the liberation of East Timor from NCR1. One of the requirements of the 1998 Reformation is an amendment to the 1945 Constitution. The precondition for the requirements for amendments to the 1945 Constitution is: in particular, because in the time of the New Order, the highest power in the hands of the IMR (and in fact not in the hands of the people), the great power of the President, the absence of too flexible articles (to lead to multi-examination), and the boilerplate reality of the Constitution of 1945 on the spirit of state organizers, which were not sufficiently supported by the provisions of the Constitution. The purpose of changing the 1945 Constitution was to improve basic rules such as the state order, the sovereignty of the people, human rights, power-sharing, the existence of democratic States and legal States, and other things that correspond to the development of the aspirations and needs of the nation. Amendments to the 1945 Constitution with agreements, including not amending the 1945 Constitution, preserving the composition of the State (staat structure) of unity or later better known as the unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NCR1), and the approval of the presidential system of government. 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