

Indonesian

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA 1945

PREAMBLE

Whereas independence is the right of every nation, and therefore, colonialism in the world must be abolished because it is not in accordance with humanity and justice.

And the struggle of movement for the independence of Indonesia has now reached the rejoicing moment by leading the People of Indonesia safe and sound to the gateway of Independence of an Indonesian State which is free, united, sovereign, just and prosperous.

With the blessing of God the Almighty and encouraged by noble desire to lead their own free national life, the People of Indonesia hereby declare their independence.

Furthermore, in order to set up a Government of the State of Indonesia which shall protect the entire Indonesian People and their entire motherland Indonesia, and in order to improve public welfare, to develop the intellectual life of the nation and to participate in implementing the world order which is based upon independence, eternal peace and social justice, Indonesia's National Independence shall be formulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the Republic of Indonesia with sovereignty of the People, and which shall be based upon: Belief in the One, Supreme God, just and civilized Humanity, the unity of Indonesia, and democracy which is guided by the inner wisdom in the unanimity arising out of deliberation amongst representatives, meanwhile creating a condition of social justice for the entire People of Indonesia.

THE CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER I
FORM AND SOVEREIGNTY

Article 1

- (1) The State of Indonesia shall constitute a unitary state having the form of a Republic.
- (2) Sovereignty shall be in the hands of the people and shall be fully exercised by the People's Consultative Assembly ("MPR").

CHAPTER II
THE PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY
(MPR)

Article 2

- (1) The MPR shall consist of members of the People's Legislative Assembly ("DPR") plus delegates from the Regions and groups in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Law.

- (2) The MPR shall hold its session at least once every five years in the capital city of the State.
- (3) All decisions of the MPR shall be determined by majority vote.

Article 3

The MPR shall determine the Constitution and the State Policy Guidelines.

CHAPTER III THE AUTHORITIES OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Article 4

- (1) The President of the Republic of Indonesia shall hold the authority of governance in accordance with the Constitution.
- (2) In exercising his duties, the President shall be assisted by a Vice-President.

Article 5

- (1) The President shall have the authority to create laws with the approval of the DPR.
- (2) The President shall determine Government Regulations required to implement laws appropriately.

Article 6

- (1) The President shall be a native Indonesian.
- (2) The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the MPR by majority vote.

Article 7

The President and Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years and shall be entitled for re-election.

Article 8

If the President passes away, resigns or is unable to perform his duties during his term of office, he shall be replaced by the Vice-President until the expiry of that term of office.

Article 9

Prior to holding their office, the President and Vice-President shall take an oath according to their respective religion, or sincerely promise before the MPR or the DPR as follows:

Oath of the President (Vice-President):

"In the name of God, I hereby swear that I will fulfill my obligations as the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia) fairly and properly, adhere to the Constitution and implement all laws and regulations appropriately and will duly serve my Motherland and Nation".

Promise of the President (Vice-President):

"I sincerely promise that I will fulfill my obligations as the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia) fairly and properly, adhere to the Constitution and implement all laws and regulations appropriately and will duly serve my Motherland and Nation".

Article 10

The President shall hold the highest authority over the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

Article 11

The President, with the agreement of the DPR, may declare war, make peace and treaties with other countries.

Article 12

The President may declare the state of emergency. The conditions on, and the consequences of, the state of emergency shall be prescribed by law.

Article 13

- (1) The President shall appoint ambassadors and consuls.
- (2) The President shall receive ambassadors from other countries.

Article 14

The President shall grant clemencies, amnesty, abolition and rehabilitation.

Article 15

The President shall grant titles, decorations and other marks of honor.

CHAPTER IV THE SUPREME ADVISORY COUNCIL

Article 16

- (1) The structure of the Supreme Advisory Council shall be prescribed by law.
- (2) This Council shall submit response to questions raised by the President and shall be entitled to submit proposals to the Government.

CHAPTER V THE STATE MINISTERS

Article 17

- (1) The President shall be assisted by the State Ministers.
- (2) These Ministers shall be appointed and dismissed by the President.
- (3) Each Minister shall be in charge of a Government Ministry.

CHAPTER VI REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Article 18

The Regions in Indonesia shall be divided into large and small Regions, the structures of government of which shall be stipulated by the laws, with due observance of the principle of deliberation in the state governmental systems and the rights of origin in special Regions.

CHAPTER VII THE PEOPLE'S LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (DPR)

Article 19

- (1) The structure of DPR shall be regulated by law.
- (2) The DPR shall hold its session at least once a year.

Article 20

- (1) Each law shall require an approval of the DPR.
- (2) If a draft law does not receive DPR's approval, such draft law may not be resubmitted in the session of the DPR at that period.

Article 21

- (1) The Members of the DPR shall be entitled to submit draft laws.
- (2) If such draft law, though approved by the DPR, is not ratified by the President, such draft law may not be resubmitted in the session of the DPR at that period.

Article 22

- (1) In case of emergency, the President shall be entitled to determine Government Regulations in lieu of law.

- (2) Those Government Regulations must obtain the approval of the DPR in its next session.
- (3) If no approval is obtained, the Government Regulation shall be revoked.

CHAPTER VIII FINANCIAL MATTERS

Article 23

- (1) The revenues and expenditures budget shall be stipulated every year by law. If the DPR does not approve to the budget proposed by the Government, the Government shall apply the budget of the previous year.
- (2) All types of taxes for the needs of the State shall be based upon law.
- (3) Types and values of the currency shall be prescribed by law.
- (4) Further matters regarding State finance shall be regulated by law.
- (5) In order to audit the accountability for state Finances, the State Audit Board shall be established, the regulations of which shall be prescribed by law. The result of such audit shall be notified to the DPR.

CHAPTER IX THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES

Article 24

- (1) The judicial authorities shall be exercised by a Supreme Court and other judiciary bodies in accordance with the law.
- (2) The structure and authorities of those judiciary bodies shall be regulated by law.

Article 25

The requirements for becoming a judge and for being dismissed shall be prescribed by law.

CHAPTER X CITIZENS

Article 26

- (1) Citizens shall be native Indonesian nationals as well as other nationals who are legalized by law as citizens.
- (2) The requirements for becoming citizens shall be regulated by law.

Article 27

- (1) Without any exception, all citizens shall have equal position before the Law and Government and shall be obligated to uphold that Law and Government.
- (2) Every citizen shall be entitled to work, and to a living, which are appropriate for human beings.

Article 28

The freedom of association and assembly, to express thoughts verbally and in writing and the like shall be stipulated by law.

CHAPTER XI
RELIGION

Article 29

- (1) The State shall be based upon Belief in the One, Supreme God.
- (2) The State shall ensure freedom to every resident to adhere to his or her religion and to perform his or her religious duties in accordance with his or her religion and faith.

CHAPTER XII
STATE DEFENSE

Article 30

- (1) Every citizen shall be entitled and obligated to participate in the efforts to defend the State.
- (2) The requirements regarding state defense shall be regulated by law.

CHAPTER XIII
EDUCATION

Article 31

- (1) Every citizen shall be entitled to obtain education.
- (2) The Government shall establish and conduct a national education system, which shall be regulated by law.

Article 32

The Government shall improve the Indonesian national culture.

CHAPTER XIV

SOCIAL WELFARE

Article 33

- (1) The economy shall be organized as a common endeavor based upon the principle of family system.
- (2) Branches of production which are important for the State and which affect the livelihood of many people shall be controlled by the State.
- (3) Land and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the State and shall be used for the optimum welfare of the people.

Article 34

The underprivileged people, and destitute children, shall be taken care of by the State.

CHAPTER XV FLAG AND LANGUAGE

Article 35

The Flag of the Indonesian State shall be the Red and White.

Article 36

The Language of the State shall be the Indonesian Language.

CHAPTER XVI AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Article 37

- (1) In order to amend the Constitution, at least two thirds of the total members of the MPR must be present.
- (2) A decision shall be taken upon the approval of at least two-thirds of the total number of members who are present.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Clause I

The Preparatory Committee for Indonesia's Independence shall regulate and organize the transfer of government to the Indonesian Government.

Clause II

All existing State institutions and regulations shall remain effective so long as new ones have not been set up in accordance with this Constitution.

Clause III

The President and Vice-President shall be elected for the first time by the Preparatory Committee for Indonesia's Independence.

Clause IV

Before the MPR, the DPR and the Supreme Advisory Council are set up in accordance with this Constitution, all of their respective authorities shall be exercised by the President with the assistance of a National Committee.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. Within six months after the end of the Great East Asia War, the President of Indonesia shall regulate and organize all matters which are stipulated in this Constitution.
2. Within six months after the MPR has been set up, it shall hold a session in order to determine the Constitution.

ELUCIDATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

GENERAL

I. The Constitution, a Part of the Fundamental Law.

The Constitution of a State is only a part of the fundamental law of that state. The Constitution is that part of the Fundamental Law which is written down, and in addition to that Constitution, there is also a Fundamental Law which is not written down, namely the basic rules arising and maintained in the State organization practices, although they are not written down.

Indeed, in order to study the Fundamental Law (*droit constitutionnel*) of a State, it is not sufficient only to study the articles of its Constitution (*loi constitutionnel*) alone, but one must also study how it is applied and what is the spiritual conditions (*geistichen Hintergrund*) of that Constitution.

The Constitution of any State cannot be understood by merely reading its text. In order to understand the meaning of the Constitution of a State, one must also study how that text came into being, and must know the explanations made of it and also under what conditions that text was made.

Therefore, we will be able to understand what is the meaning and purpose of the Constitution we are studying, and what current of thought which became the foundation of that Constitution.

II. Principal Ideas in the Preamble

What are the principal ideas contained in the Preamble to the Constitution?

1. The State - so the text reads - shall protect the entire Indonesian People and their *entire motherland* of Indonesia based upon unity while creating social justice for the entire People of Indonesia.

In this Preamble, the current of thought accepted is the unitary state, the state which protects and covers the entire people. Thus the state encompasses all types of groups, encompasses all types of individuals. The state, in accordance with the concept of this Preamble, seeks unity over the entire Indonesian People. This is one foundation of the state which may not be forgotten.

2. The state shall create social justice for the entire people.
3. The third principal idea contained in the Preamble is that of *sovereignty of the people*, based upon democracy and *deliberation amongst representatives*. Therefore, the system of state which is given form in the Constitution must be based upon *sovereignty of the people* and must be based upon *deliberation amongst representatives*. Indeed, this current of thought is in accordance with the character of Indonesian society.
4. The fourth principal idea contained in the Preamble is that the state is based upon that *Belief in the One, Supreme God* which conforms with the principles of just and civilized humanity.

Therefore, the Constitution must oblige the Government and other state authorities to maintain the nobility of humanity and to adhere to the supreme moral objectives of the people.

III. The Constitution Creates Principal Ideas Found in the "Preamble" in its Articles.

The above principal ideas include the spiritual conditions of the Constitution of the State of Indonesia. These principal ideas realize the legal objectives (*Rechtsidee*) dominating the Fundamental Law of the State, both the written law (the constitution) as well as the unwritten law.

The Constitution creates these principal ideas in its articles.

IV. The Constitution is Brief and Flexible in Nature.

The Constitution has only 37 articles. Other clauses contain only additional and transitional provisions. This draft is thus very brief when compared, for instance, to the constitution of the Philippines.

It is therefore sufficient if the Constitution contains only principal rules, broad lines of instruction to the Central Government and to other State authorities for organizing the State and providing social welfare. Especially for a new state and a newly established state, it is better if that written Fundamental Law contains only the principal rules, whilst the provisions implementing those principal rules are left to the laws which are more easily drawn up, amended and revoked.

This is the system of the Constitution.

We must always take into account the dynamics of the life of Indonesian society and state. Indonesian society and state are developing, the era is changing, especially during this present period of physical and spiritual revolution.

Therefore, we must live dynamically, we must watch every kind of movement in the life of Indonesian society and state. For such purpose, let us not rashly crystallize, provide from to (*Gestaltung*) ideas which may still change easily.

Indeed, it is the nature of those written rules to be binding. For that reason, the more flexible ("elastic") those rules are, the better. Thus we must take care of the constitutional system so as not to become old-fashioned. Let us not go so far as to make a constitution which is quickly out-fashioned (*verouderd*). What is extremely important in the governance and in the life of the state is the spirit, the spirit of government authorities, the spirit of the leaders of the government.

Even though the Constitution is characterized by the principle of family atmosphere, if the spirit of the government authorities, the leaders of the government, is individualistic, that Constitution certainly will have no meaning in practice. On the other hand, although that constitution is not perfect, if the spirit of the government authorities is good, that constitution will certainly not obstruct the organization of the state. Thus what is most important is the spirit. That spirit is alive, or, in other words, it is dynamic in nature. Thus, only the principal rules alone must be laid down in the Constitution, whilst matters required for executing those principal rules must be left to the laws.

THE SYSTEM OF STATE GOVERNMENT

The system of state government which is stipulated in the Constitution is as follows:

- I. Indonesia is a State Based on Law ("Rechtstaat").
 1. The State of Indonesia is based upon law (*Rechtstaat*), it is not based upon mere power (*Machtstaat*).
- II. The System is Constitutional.
 2. The government is based upon the system of constitution (Fundamental Law), not absolutism (unlimited authority).
- III. The Highest Authority of the State is in the Hands the MPR ("*Die gesamte Staatsgewalt liegt allein bei der Majelis*").

3. The sovereignty of the people is held by a body named the "People's Consultative Assembly" (MPR) as the manifestation of the entire People of Indonesia (*Vertretungsorgan des Willens des Staatvolkes*). This Assembly determines the Constitution and determines the State Policy Guidelines. The Assembly appoints the Head of State (President) and the Vice Head of State (Vice-President).

It is this Assembly that holds the highest authority of the State, whilst the President must exercise the policy of the State according to the broad outlines which have been determined by the Assembly.

The President, who is appointed by the Assembly, is *subordinate to and responsible to the Assembly*. He is entrusted with the mandate of the Assembly, he must exercise the decisions of the Assembly.

The President is not "neben" but is "untergeordnet" to the Assembly.

- IV. The President is the Highest State Government Administrator Below the Assembly.

Below the MPR, the President is the Highest State Government Administrator.

In conducting the administration of the State, authority and responsibility are in the hands of the President (concentration of power and responsibility upon the President).

- V. The President is Not Responsible to the DPR.

Beside the President, there is the DPR.

The President must obtain the *approval* of the DPR in order to form the laws (*Gesetzgebung*) and to stipulate the state revenues and expenditures budget (*Staatsbegroting*).

Therefore, the President must work together with the DPR, but the President is not responsible to the DPR, which means that the President's position is not dependent upon the DPR.

- VI. The State Ministers are Assistants to the President: the State Ministers are Not responsible to the DPR.

The President appoints and dismisses the State Ministers. Those Ministers are not responsible to the DPR. Their positions are not dependent upon the DPR but are dependent upon the President. They are the assistants of the President.

- VII. The Authority of the Head of State is Not Unlimited.

Although the Head of State is not responsible to the DPR, he is not a "dictator", which means that his authority is not unlimited.

It has been confirmed above that he is responsible to the MPR. Apart from this, he must carefully and thoroughly pay attention to the opinions of the DPR.

The Position of the DPR.

The position of the DPR is strong. The DPR *cannot be dissolved* by the President. (This is different from the parliamentary system). Apart from this, all members of the DPR are *concurrently members of the MPR*. For that reason, the DPR can at all times *supervise* the acts of the President, and if the DPR considers that the President has in fact violated the State policy determined by the Constitution or by the MPR, the Assembly can be summoned for a special session so that it can ask the President to present his accountability.

The State Ministers are Not Ordinary High-Ranking Civil Servants.

Although the positions of the State Ministers are dependent upon the President, they are not ordinary high-ranking civil servants, because it is those Ministers who, in the first place, exercise the authority of the Government in practice (*pouvoir executief*).

As the leaders of Ministries, the Ministers know the ins and outs of matters related to their lines of duties. Therefore, the Ministers have great influence upon the President in determining the state policy related to their Ministries. Indeed, the Ministers are the leaders of the State.

In determining Government policy and in coordinating the administration of the State, the Ministers work together as closely as possible, one with the other, under the leadership of the President.

ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

CHAPTER I

The Form and Sovereignty of the State

Article 1

This prescribes that the form of the state shall be unitary state and a republic, and contains the principal idea of sovereignty of the People.

The MPR is the highest organ of the State. This Assembly is considered as the manifestation of the People, who hold the sovereignty of the State.

CHAPTER II

The People's Consultative Assembly (MPR)

Article 2

It means that the entire people, all groups and regions will have representatives in the Assembly, so that the Assembly can truly be considered as the manifestation of the People.

Referred to as "groups" are entities such as Cooperatives, Labor Unions and other collective entities. Such rule is indeed in accordance with the trend of the times. In connection with the recommendation to establish the cooperative system in the economy, this paragraphs takes into account the existence of groups in economic organizations.

Paragraph 2

This organ which will have a large number of members, holds its session at least once in five years. At least once, so if necessary it certainly may hold session more than once in five years by convening special sessions.

Article 3

Because the MPR holds the sovereignty of the State, its authorities are not limited: in view of the dynamic of society, once in five years the Assembly reviews everything which has happened and considers all the trends at that time, and determines what policies it desires to apply for the future.

CHAPTER III The Authorities of State Government.

Article 4 and Article 5 paragraph 2.

The President is the head of the executive power in the State. In order to implement laws, he holds the authority to stipulate government regulations (*pouvoir reglementair*).

Article 5, paragraph 1.

In addition to the executive power, the President together with the People's Legislative Assembly exercises the legislative power in the State.

Articles 6, 7, 8, 9

Self-explanatory.

Articles 10

The authorities of the President provided by these articles are consequences of the President's position as the Head of State.

Articles 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15

See above.

CHAPTER IV The Supreme Advisory Council

Article 16

This Council is a Council of State which is obligated to provide considerations to the Government. It is merely an advisory body.

CHAPTER V The State Ministers

Article 17

See above.

CHAPTER VI Regional Government.

Article 18

- I. Because the State of Indonesia is an *eenheidsstaat*, Indonesia, therefore, will not have within its jurisdiction regions which have the character of "states".

The regions of Indonesia will be divided into provinces, and these provinces will likewise be divided into smaller regions.

These regions will have an autonomous character (*streek- and locale rechtsgemeenschappen*), or have the character of merely administrative regions, all in accordance with rules stipulated by the law.

In those regions with an autonomous character, local representative bodies will be set up, because regional government will also be founded upon the principle of deliberation.

- II. Within the territory of the State of Indonesia there are around 250 *Zelfbesturende landschappen*, and *Volks gemeenschappen*, such as the *desa* in Java and Bali, the *nagan* in Minangkabau, the *dusun* and *marga* in Palembang, etc. Those localities have their own traditional structures, and thus can be considered to have a special character.

The State of the Republic of Indonesia respects the position of the said special regions, and all its regulations regarding those regions will take into account their rights of origin.

CHAPTER VII The People's Legislative Assembly

Articles 19, 20, 21 and 23

See above.

The People's Legislative Assembly must give its approval to every draft law originating from the Government. The People's Legislative Assembly also has the right to initiate laws.

III. The DPR also has the *right of begroting* - Article 23.

Through this right, The DPR controls the Government.

It must also be remembered that all members of the DPR are concurrently members of the MPR.

Article 22.

This article concerns the *noodverordeningsrecht* of the President. Such a provision is indeed necessary, so that the safety of the State can be ensured by the Government in critical conditions compelling the Government to take quick and appropriate action. Even so, the Government will still be under the supervision of the People's Legislative Assembly. Therefore, the Government Regulations referred to in this Articles, which have the same force as laws, must also be ratified by the People's Legislative Assembly.

CHAPTER VIII Financial Matters

Article 23 paragraphs: 1, 2, 3, 4

Clause 1 lays down the *begroting* right of the People's Legislative Assembly.

The method of stipulating the revenues and expenditures budget is a criterion for the character of the state government. In countries based upon *fascism*, the budget is stipulated solely by the government. But in democratic states or states based upon sovereignty of the people, such as the Republic of Indonesia, the revenues and expenditures budget is stipulated by law, which means upon the approval of the People's Legislative Assembly.

How the people - as a nation - shall live, and from where the expenses for living shall be obtained, must be determined by the people themselves, through their representative body the people determine their own fate, and for that matter also their way of life.

Paragraph (5)

Article 23 states that in stipulating revenues and expenditures, the position of the People's Legislative Assembly is stronger than the position of the Government. This is a sign of the sovereignty of the people.

Because the stipulation of expenditures concerns the right of the people to determine their own fate, all measures placing burdens upon the people, such as taxes, etc., must be stipulated by law, that is, upon the approval of the People's Legislative Assembly.

Also the types and values of currency are stipulated by law. This is important because the position of money has great influence upon the society. Money in the first place is an instrument of exchange and of measurement of value.

As an instrument of exchange its purpose is to facilitate exchange - buying and selling - in the society. In relation to this, it is necessary to have those types and forms of money needed by the people as measures of prices as a basis for stipulating the value of the goods which are exchanged. The thing used as the measure of price must have fixed value, it must not be allowed to rise and fall because of the irregular condition of the money. Therefore, the condition of the currency must be stipulated by law.

In relation to this, the position of Bank Indonesia, which will issue and regulate the circulation of paper money, is stipulated by law.

The way in which the Government uses the allocation already approved by the People's Legislative Assembly, must be in accordance with that decision. In order to investigate the Government's responsibilities in this respect, a body is needed which is free from the Government's influence and authority. A body which is subordinate to the Government could not perform such a heavy duty. On the other hand, neither could a body which stands above the Government.

Because of this, the authorities and duties of that body are stipulated by the law.

CHAPTER IX The Judicial Authorities

Articles 24 and 25

The judicial authorities are authorities which are independent, which means that they are free from the influence of the Government's authority. Therefore, guarantees must be established by law concerning the position of judges.

CHAPTER X Citizens

Article 26

Paragraph 1

People of other nations, for instance, people of Dutch descent, of Chinese descent and of Arab descent, who are domiciled in Indonesia, who recognize Indonesia as their country and who are loyal to the State of the Republic of Indonesia, can become citizens.

Paragraph 2

Self-explanatory.

Articles 27, 30, and 31 paragraph 1

Self-explanatory

These Articles concern the rights of citizens.

Articles 28, 29 paragraph 1, and 34

These articles concern the position of residents.

The articles referred to here, both those which only concern the citizens as well as those which concern all residents, contain the desire of the Indonesian people to build a state with a democratic character which seeks to put into practice social justice and the principle of humanity.

CHAPTER XI Religion

Article 29 paragraph 1

This clause states the belief of the Indonesian people in the One, Supreme God.

CHAPTER XII State Defense

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

CHAPTER XIII Education

Article 31 paragraph 2

Self-explanatory.

Article 32

National culture is that culture which arises as the result of the endeavors expressing the personality and vitality of the entire People of Indonesia.

The ancient and indigenous cultures found as cultural heights in all the regions throughout Indonesia are part of the national culture. Cultural efforts should lead towards advances in civilization, culture and unity without rejecting new materials from foreign cultures which can bring about the development of or enrich the nation's own culture, as well as raise the level of humanity of the Indonesian nation.

CHAPTER XIV Social Welfare

Article 33

Article 33 states the basis of economic democracy, production by all for all, under the leadership or control of the members of society. It is prosperity of the society which is emphasized, not prosperity of individuals.

For that reason, the economy is organized as a common effort, based upon ways of working that accord with the family principle. The cooperative is the form of enterprise in accordance with this.

The economy is based upon economic democracy, prosperity is for everybody. Therefore, branches of production which are important for the state and which affect the life of many people should be under the control of the State. If not, the supreme authority of production will fall into the hands of individuals who are in power and the people at large will be oppressed by them.

Only those enterprises which do not affect the life of many people may be in the hands of individuals.

The earth and waters and the natural resources contained therein are the fundamentals of the people's prosperity. Therefore they should be controlled by the State and made use of for the greatest possible prosperity for the people.

Article 34

Self-explanatory; see above.

CHAPTER XV Flag and Language

Article 35

Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Self-explanatory.

In regions having languages of their own which are actively used by the people concerned (for instance, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, and so forth), those languages will be respected and also maintained by the State.

Those languages are a part of the living culture of Indonesia.

CHAPTER XVI. Amendments to the Constitution

Article 37

Self-explanatory.