



The Role of the Constitutional Court's Decision on KONI's Demands and Its Implementation on the Structuring of KONI and KOI

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: the Constitutional Court; Constitutional Court Decision; KON; KOI. How to cite: - Pertiwi, Fadila, & Zahra (2025) "The Role of the Constitutional Court's Decision on KONI's Demands and Its Implementation on the Structuring of KONI and KOI" 1(2), https://doi.org/10.18144/jmh.3ty0.x23kl Article History: Received: 23 Oct 2025 Revised: 11 November 2025 Accepted: 30 December 2025	<i>This article discusses the role of the Constitutional Court Decision Number 19 of 2015 on the demands of the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) and its implications for the institutional restructuring of KONI and the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI). This research uses normative legal research methods with legislative and conceptual approaches. The results of the discussion show that the Constitutional Court's decision has an important role in clarifying the duties and functions of national sports institutions and encouraging regulatory adjustments in the national sports system.</i>

1. Introduction

The Constitution is a basic law that is used as a guide in the administration of a country. The form of the constitution can be in the form of written and unwritten basic laws as we have agreed on both in the applicable legal provisions. The Constitution written in Indonesia is then called the Constitution that is in force today as a guideline for state life. Because the 1945 Constitution is a written basic law that is used as the basis for the administration of the state, it should be in accordance with the aspirations of the life demands of the Indonesian people. Thus, the

community will follow and obey the rules and of course will prosper them. Likewise, the written constitution must really have integrity that is worth local wisdom and full of responsibility for the welfare of its people.

Then K.C Wheare added that the constitution was designed and established when it tended to describe the interests and beliefs that were dominant at that time, and were the characteristics or character of the society at that time. This means that what is contained in the constitution must contain the aspirations of the wider community, from the regional community to the central government.

Sri Soemantri said that the important meaning contained in a constitution is the desire for how the nation's constitutional life is to be led, which can be seen in the structure and system of the constitution. Talking about the strictness of the state, it will be closely related to democracy, especially since this country is a country at the high end of democracy itself.

Recently, there have been interesting developments regarding the testing of the law, especially in terms of decisions handed down by the Constitutional Court (MK). If previously the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) was only in the form of an amar that granted the plaintiff's application, declared the plaintiff's application unacceptable, and rejected the plaintiff's application in part or in whole by declaring a law, article, paragraph or phrase that is contrary to the 1945 Constitution and stating that it does not have binding legal force (*legally null and void*), in accordance with what has been regulated in Article 56 paragraph (3) and Article 57 paragraph (1), Law Number 8 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court (UU MK). In its development, the Constitutional Court (MK) issued various rulings, namely conditionally constitutional, conditionally unconstitutional, rulings that delayed the enforcement of rulings (limited constitutional), and rulings that formulated new norms.

In various decisions that formulate new norms, the Constitutional Court (MK) not only cancels the norm, but changes or makes new certain parts of the content of a law that is tested, so that the norms of the law undergo changes. The various decisions that make the new norm can be in the form of conditional constitutional decisions or conditional unconstitutional decisions, then the two types of decisions will have a wide impact, so it is necessary to know the follow-up by the address of the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK). This aims to avoid the emergence of the assumption that there has been a legal vacuum (*rechvacuum*), so the lawmakers have the goal as one of the responses to the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK).

One of the legal forms taken by the *address* as a follow-up to the Constitutional Court's decision is due to the absence of rules regarding follow-up efforts to follow up on the decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK) that arise from various conditional constitutional decisions, conditional unconstitutional decisions, and decisions that formulate new norms. The inclusion of the Constitutional Court's decision in the State Gazette in accordance with article 57 paragraph (3) of the Constitutional Court Law is considered sufficient to be known in general that all state administrators and citizens are bound not to apply and implement again the material that has been declared unconstitutional and does not have binding legal force so that if violated, it can be said to be an unlawful and null and void act (*adinitio*).

The absence of a regulation that follows up on various conditional constitutional rulings, conditional unconstitutional rulings, and rulings that formulate new norms causes these rulings to become one of the content materials in the legislation and regulatory process. The Constitutional Court (MK) decision address is made to form laws through the legislative process and laws and regulations under the law through a regulatory process in accordance with the orders of the Constitutional Court (MK) through its decisions.

The legislative process that is carried out simultaneously by the House of Representatives (DPR) and the President can materially override the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) as a revision or formation of new laws and regulations. It is good that the decision of the Constitutional

Court (MK) is followed up with a change in the law by the law-making institution as legislation. Still, several decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK) are implemented by the address of the Constitutional Court's decision through a regulatory process, which causes the decision not to need to wait for a change in the law, which can take over the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) to be formed in the revision or new formation of a law. Likewise, efforts to follow up through a regulatory process whose formation is mandatory based on laws or decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK).

Law No. 3, Th. In 2005, SKN officially took effect since it was promulgated by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Hamid Awaludin, on September 23, 2005, after previously being ratified by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, on the same date, in Jakarta. However, this law is only effective after the issuance of Government Regulation Number 16 of 2007 concerning the Implementation of Sports, Government Regulation Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Implementation of Sports Weeks and Championships, and Government Regulation Number 18 of 2007 concerning Sports Funding.

Therefore, based on the background that has been explained above, the identification of the problem to be studied is: What is the role of the Constitutional Court's decision related to KONI's demands and its implementation on the structuring of the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) and the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI)? The purpose of this study is to find out what role the Constitutional Court's decision is related to KONI's demands and its implementation on the structuring of the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) and the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI). Meanwhile, the usefulness of the preparation of this scientific paper is as a literacy reference or reference in the preparation and discussion related to the implementation of Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System Law SKN. Thus, great expectations can also be useful in research and become a reference in writing other academic manuscripts.

2. Research Method

This research uses normative legal research methods with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The data used are in the form of primary and secondary legal materials obtained through literature studies. The analysis was carried out qualitatively to examine the role of the Constitutional Court Decision in the national sports system and its implications for the institutional structure of sports in Indonesia.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Indonesia as a Nation of Law

The embryo of the ideal of the state of law is actually very old, much older than the age of State Science or State Science. Plato first put forward the idea of a state of law in his book entitled "*Nomoi*", which was later translated into English as "*The Laws*", stating that the administration of a good state is based on a good legal arrangement. Plato's opinion by Aristotle, was perfected by writing the book *Politica*, which revealed that a good country is a country governed by a constitution and sovereign law. This opinion is reinforced by George Sabine, by stating that:

"The constitutional rule of the state is closely related, as well as to the question of whether it is better to be governed by man or the best law, as long as a government according to law, therefore the rule of law is accepted by Aristotle as a sign of a good state and not merely as an unworthy necessity."

Two prominent figures in this *rechtsstaat* were Immanuel Kant and Friedrich Julius Stahl, whose ideas colored the concept of the state of law. Immanuel Kant understood the state of law as the *Nachtwachterstaat* or *Nachtwachterstaat* (Night Watch State), whose job was to ensure

public order and security. The concept of the state of law, according to Immanuel Kant, in its development is seen as too narrow, because the task of the state is not just as a night watchman, but develops more widely and actively intervenes in the economic, social, and cultural fields.

Frederich Julius Stahl in his work entitled *Philosophie des Rechts*, published in 1878, highlighted the elements of the new legal state as a refinement of the legal state according to Immanuel Kant, the elements of the legal state are: (a) the protection of human rights; (b) separation and division of powers to guarantee those rights; (c) government based on laws and regulations; and (d) administrative courts in disputes. According to Scheltema, the elements of *Rechtstaat* are as follows: Legal certainty; Equations; Democracy; A government that serves the public interest.

At almost the same time, the concept of the "rule of law" state emerged from Albert Venn Dicey in 1885 through his work entitled *Introduction to The Study of The Law Constitution*, which was born under the auspices of the *Anglo-Saxon* legal system, by proposing the following elements of the rule of law:

- 1) The *supremacy of the law*; the *absence of arbitrary power*, in the sense that a person can be punished if he breaks the law.
- 2) *Equality before the law*.
- 3) The guarantee of human rights by law and court decisions.

The concept of the rule of law evolved and rested on the "common law" legal system. In its further development, H.W.R. Wade and Godfrey Philips highlighted three concepts related to the Rule of Law, namely:

- 1) *The rule of law* takes precedence over anarchy.
- 2) *The Rule of Law* indicates a legal doctrine that government must be carried out in accordance with the law.
- 3) *The Rule of Law* shows a political framework that must be detailed in legal regulations, both substantive law and procedural law, such as whether the government has the power to detain citizens without due process.

Meanwhile, Utrecht distinguishes between a Formal Law State or a Classical Law State, and a Material Law State or a Modern Law State. The State of Formal Law concerns the formal and narrow legal definition, namely, in the sense of written laws and regulations. While the second, namely the more up-to-date Material Law State, also includes the definition of justice in it. Therefore, Wolfgang Friedman in his book *"Law in a Changing Society"* distinguishes between the "rule of law" in the formal sense, namely in the sense of "organized public power", and the "rule of law" in the material sense, namely "the rule of just law". The distinction is intended to affirm that, in the conception of the state of law, justice will not necessarily be substantively realized, especially since scholars' understanding of law itself can be influenced by both the school of formal law and the school of thought of material law.

A democratic system must support the implementation of the rule of law itself. In a democratic system, the administration of the state must rely on the participation and interests of the people. The relationship between the state of law and democracy is inseparable. Democracy without legal regulation will lose its direction, while law without democracy will lose its meaning.¹⁸ According to Franz Magnis Suseno: "A democracy that is not a state of law is not a democracy in the truest sense. Democracy is the safest way to maintain control over the rule of law".

The idea of a state of law requires that the administration of the state and government must be based on the law and provide guarantees for the basic rights of the people contained in the law. The idea of democracy requires that every regulation and various decisions get the approval of the people and pay as much attention as possible to the interests of the people. Therefore, it is hoped that every legislation that is implemented can truly reflect the feeling of justice of the community.

3.2 Constitution and Constitutionalism

From a historical perspective, since ancient Greece, the term constitution has been known, but the constitution is still interpreted materially because it has not been realized in the written text. This can be proven in Aristotle's thought, which distinguishes the names *Politeia* and *Nomoi*. *Politeia* is interpreted as a constitution, while *nomoi* is an ordinary law. There is a difference between the two terms, namely that *politeia* contains higher power compared to *nomoi*, because *politeia* has the power to form, while in *nomoi*, that power does not exist, because it is only a matter that must be formed so that it does not scatter.

K.C Wheare defines the constitution as "*the entire constitutional system of a country in the form of a set of regulations that form, regulate, or govern, in the government of a country*". C.F Strong said, "*A constitution is a collection of principles according to which the power of the government, the rights of the governed, and the relations between the two are adjusted*."

Hans Kelsen stated that the country's constitution is usually also referred to as the fundamental law of the state, which is the basis of the national legal system. The constitution can also mean the norms that govern the process of forming laws, in addition to regulating the formation and competence of the executive and judicial organs.²⁴ Meanwhile, Henc van Masrseveen states that the constitution is: *a national document*, in which this constitution functions to show to the world (having a constitution to show to the outside world) and to emphasize the state's own identity; (2) *a politic-legal document*, in which the constitution functions as a political document. and the law of a country (as a means of forming the state's own political and legal system; and (3) *a birth of certificate*, where the constitution functions as a sign of adulthood and independence.

Meanwhile, Michael J. Perry made it clear that the constitution is a political act that does not merely establish a specific configuration with words, but also talks about special norms that the people understand. According to Herman Heller, the constitution is not only juridical, but also sociological and political; more or less, the same thing is also said by F. Lassalle in his book "*Über Verfassungs Wesen*", namely:

1. Sociological and political definitions, constitution in the synthesis of real power factors in society. So the constitution describes the relationship between these powers, including the king, parliament, cabinet, *pressure groups*, political parties, and others.
2. In the juridical sense, the constitution is a text containing all state institutions and government bodies.
3. In essence, the constitution is an agreement of all citizens that regulates the following:
4. Restrictions on the actions of the government (state) against the ruled (people);
5. Guarantee the rights of the governed (the people); and
6. Establish the implementation of a sovereign constitutional system.

According to Ni"matul Huda, the constitution is a set of basic regulations regarding the administration of government in a society related to state organization, state sovereignty, and the division of power between the legislative, executive, and judicial bodies, the rights and obligations of the people in the government in the economic, social, political, religious, and cultural fields, the ideals and ideology of the state, and so on.

Based on some of the above opinions, one thing that can be drawn as a common thread is that simply what becomes the object of the constitution is the restriction on government actions. This is intended to provide guarantees for citizens' rights and describe how sovereignty is exercised. This is actually in accordance with the function and purpose of the constitution, which is at least to realize the following two things: (1) to provide restrictions and supervision of political power; and (2) to free power from the absolute control of the rulers, and to establish for those rulers the limits of their power.

Based on the meaning and role of the constitution in the country as explained above, it is not surprising that the constitution is considered the highest rule of the game in the country that must be obeyed both by the holder of power in the state and by every citizen.³² This understanding gave birth to the concept of constitutional supremacy. K.C Wheare said that by placing the constitution in a high position (*supreme*), there is a guarantee that the constitution will be considered and obeyed, and guarantees that the constitution cannot be damaged and changed carelessly.

3.3 The Role of the Constitutional Court's Decision on KONI's Demands

The legal form chosen by the Constitutional Court (MK) decision address in the form of a follow-up to various Constitutional Court decisions, will be inventoried and grouped, while the decisions to be examined are based on the inventory of decisions based on various decisions that have been obtained. The follow-up obtained from various decisions will bring about the harmony of laws and regulations in accordance with John Roland's opinion.

John Roland argues that these kinds of decisions are a form of functional interpretation that makes the law a harmonious system, namely with the horizontal connection and conformity between fellow laws and vertically regarding the regulations under it or lower regulations.

In relation to the practice of the results of the legal material test of the 1945 Constitution as the highest law in Indonesia, the Constitutional Court (MK) interpreted the content of the provisions of the article or paragraph of the law that was requested to be tested, both conditionally constitutional and conditionally unconstitutional and the formulation of new norms, if viewed further, it is a signal for the addition of decisions related to the implementation of the provisions the law complies with and implements the constitutional requirements mandated by the Constitutional Court (MK).

This means that conditional constitutional decisions are functionally related to the authority of other state institutions. Still, the relevant state institutions are not the executors of the decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK), the institution in which the constitutionality of norms whose constitutionality conditions are determined by the Constitutional Court (MK) in its decision.

The application of the decision into the law follows several conditional decisions and norm formulation. In general, legislation is commonly known as the process and product of law-making (the creation of a general legal norm by a *special organ*). In other words, the legislation is associated with the efforts of the parliamentary body to form laws as primary legislation, which is distinguished from the authority of the executive/executive body to make regulations for the implementation of laws as secondary legislation through the regulatory process.

Regarding the follow-up mechanism of the Constitutional Court (MK) decision in the context of legislation, it leads to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations (Law P3). Article 10, paragraph 1 of the P3 Law states: "The content material that must be regulated by law contains the follow-up to the Constitutional Court's decision. Furthermore, it was stated that the follow-up to the Constitutional Court's decision was carried out by the House of Representatives or the President.

The existence of two nodes of executive power and legislative power in the formation of the law is the pillar for the achievement of the ideal law-making process (legislation). In addition to the process of forming laws, legislation in the knot of the two powers also positions the testing of laws regarding the decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK) in the legislative process.

At this level, the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Government/President have a crucial function regarding the decisions handed down by the Constitutional Court (MK), because the two institutions can maintain and oversee the consistency of the interpretation of the decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK). It is known that after the 1945 Constitution changed significantly in the process of forming laws, the understanding of the function of legislation was strengthened.

The authority over the legislative function is not only given to the House of Representatives (DPR) as the holder of the power to make laws, but also involves the President in accordance with Article 20 paragraph (1) and Article 20 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, the attitude of the House of Representatives and the Government is very important towards the response to the decisions issued by the Constitutional Court (MK), because the decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK) must be used as a reference in the law-making process, even if it becomes a political paradigm of law in the future.

This is so that the laws to be formed are in accordance with the principles contained in the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK), so that the material does not contradict the 1945 Constitution, especially in decisions that are declared conditional by the Constitutional Court (MK), because at this stage the role of law-making institutions is required to maintain consistency in the interpretation of the Constitutional Court (MK) decisions, which will later be contained in the form of laws.

As a law-making institution, according to the 1945 Constitution, the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Government are involved in the process of forming laws. Therefore, the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Government are required to maintain their subjectivity as a law-making institution and must not intervene in the interpretation of laws that have been decided by the Constitutional Court (MK) for their political interests.

The meaning or meaning of legal norms that are conditionally decided by the Constitutional Court (MK) must first be read the meaning of interpretation and analyzed in order to understand the core idea well. In addition, it is also required to read contextually by looking at the social reality faced and the expectations of the community about the desired future, because in that case the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Government should be able to really observe every decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) regarding the draft law that will be made as a form of follow-up to the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK).

It can be said that so far, the Constitutional Court (MK) decision has made a positive contribution to the legislation process. The material test conducted by the Constitutional Court (MK) has succeeded in improving the principles of accuracy and prudence in the formation of laws. So, as a positive legislator, the House of Representatives (DPR) and the government must be able to take advantage of this opportunity, because this condition has great potential for the acceptance of the Constitutional Court (MK) decision and follow-up efforts in its implementation. Efforts to realize the harmony of the legal system are certainly not an easy thing because it is a process of harmonization and alignment between laws and regulations as an integral part or sub-system of the legal system to achieve legal goals.

If the Constitutional Court (MK), with its authority in testing laws, is obliged to position the law as a harmonious system, then this responsibility should be the responsibility of the law-making institution as well, in this case, the House of Representatives (DPR) as a legislator and the government as a *co-legislator*.

For the Constitutional Court (MK) itself, things that should be considered regarding the follow-up efforts of its decision, namely: 1) There is no provision on the time that must be fulfilled to follow up on the decision immediately. 2) No clarity and certainty regulate the institution that must be authorized at the beginning to try to follow up on the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK). 3) In several decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK), the follow-up of these decisions does not have conformity with the interpretation of the Constitutional Court (MK).

In an effort to overcome this problem, a legal system is needed, among others, called *judicial order*, which is the authority of the Constitutional Court (MK) to forcibly regulate the *addressee* to implement the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) as well as the need to consider the testing of laws in one place carried out by the Constitutional Court (MK), which aims to ensure the harmony of laws and regulations in Indonesia.

Conditional constitutional decisions, conditional unconstitutional, and norm formulation will be followed up by the Constitutional Court (MK) decision addressing the establishment or revision of laws and implementing regulations, such as Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, Presidential Decrees, Ministerial Regulations, Regional Regulations, or other implementing regulations from related agencies. The diversity of follow-up to the Constitutional Court's decision on the one hand shows the *adequate* response of the Constitutional Court (MK) to the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK). Still, on the other hand, it actually raises problems related to which institution will carry out follow-up efforts by way of law implementation regulations that are not in accordance with the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK).

In an effort to overcome this problem, a legal system is needed, among others, called *judicial order*, which is the authority of the Constitutional Court (MK) to forcibly regulate the *addressee* to implement the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK).³⁹ As well as the need to consider the testing of the law in one place carried out by the Constitutional Court (MK), which aims to ensure the harmony of laws and regulations in Indonesia.

Conflicts in people's lives, both individuals and groups, always occur and have become a necessity; conflicts always arise in various forms, such as fights between students, conflicts between subordinates and superiors.

We often see this phenomenon on television or other information that we read, conflicts that occur in individuals or groups in a society usually arise because of a difference in opinion, the interests of each party, the incompatibility between two or more parties, as well as in the world of sports which upholds sportsmanship and fair matches, of course in these fields there are several conflicts, one of the conflicts in the field of sports is the conflict between the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) and the National Sports Committee (KOI), namely conflicts related to duties and functions based on Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System or the SKN Law.

The Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) filed a lawsuit against the Constitutional Court (MK) in 2015. The articles that were requested to be tested in the *a quo* application are as follows:

1. Article 36 (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3) and paragraph (4): (1) The parent organization of sports branches as intended in Article 35 shall establish a national sports committee; (2) The organization of the national sports committee as intended in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the community concerned in accordance with laws and regulations; (3) The parent organization of the sports branch and the national sports committee as intended in paragraph (1) are independent; (4) The national sports committee as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) has the following duties: e. assist the Government in making national policies in the field of management, coaching, and development of sports achievements at the national level; f. coordinating the parent organization of sports branches, functional sports organizations, as well as provincial sports committees and district/city sports committees; g. carry out the management, coaching, and development of sports achievements based on their authority; and h. carry out and coordinate multi-championship sports activities at the national level.
2. Article 37 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3) (1) The provincial government carries out sports management at the provincial level with the assistance of the provincial sports committee; (2) The provincial sports committee as intended in paragraph (1) is formed by the parent organization of the provincial sports branch and is independent; (3) The organization of the provincial sports committee as intended in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the community concerned in accordance with laws and regulations.
3. Article 38, paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3) (1) Sports management at the district/city level is carried out by the district/city government with the assistance of the

district/city sports committee. (2) The district/city sports committee, as intended in paragraph (1), is formed by the parent organization of the district/city sports branch and is independent. The organization of the district/city sports committee, as intended in paragraph (1), is determined by the community concerned in accordance with laws and regulations.

4. Article 39 The provincial sports committee and the district/city sports committee have the following duties: a. assist the local government in making regional policies in the field of management, coaching, and development of sports achievements; b. coordinating the parent organization of sports branches and functional sports organizations; c. carry out the management, coaching, and development of sports achievements; and d. prepare, implement, and coordinate the participation of achievement sports in sports activities that are cross-regional and national.
5. Article 40 The management of national sports committees, provincial sports committees, and district/city sports committees is independent and not bound by the activities of structural positions and public positions. 6. Article 44, paragraph (2) of the Indonesian Participation, as intended in paragraph (1), is carried out by the Indonesian Olympic Committee or National Olympic Committee, as recognized by the International Olympic Committee; 7: Article 46, paragraph (2). The Government is responsible for the implementation of the national sports week as intended in paragraph (1) by assigning the national sports committee as the organizer.

So in practice, it is considered that there is an overlap of duties and functions between the Indonesian National Sports Committee and the Indonesian Sports Committee, to clarify the duties and functions in sports institutions, in response to the request the Constitutional Court issued the Constitutional Court Decision No.19 of 2015, but according to the hierarchy of Indonesian laws and regulations, to test something with the 1945 Constitution requires a Regulation, Therefore, in terms of emphasizing the duties and functions of the Indonesian sports committee, the Constitutional Court's Decision must be emphasized by being followed up to be included in Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System as a form of restructuring of Indonesian sports institutions.

Law No. 3, Th. In 2005, SKN officially took effect since it was promulgated by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Hamid Awaludin, on September 23, 2005, after previously being ratified by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, on the same date, in Jakarta. However, this law is only effective after the issuance of Government Regulation Number 16 of 2007 concerning the Implementation of Sports, Government Regulation Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Implementation of Sports Weeks and Championships, and Government Regulation Number 18 of 2007 concerning Sports Funding. This government regulation was promulgated by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Hamid Awaludin, on February 5, 2007, after previously being signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, on the same date, in Jakarta. This is in accordance with the reading of Article 91, Chapter XXIV of the Closing Provisions, Law No. 3, Th. 2005, SKN, which says that to implement this law, there needs to be a regulation, namely government regulation.

4. Conclusion

Based on the above background and discussion, we conclude. The presence of this law raises a million hopes for the Indonesian nation, such as the creation of a conducive sports climate which is characterized by the neatly organized sports organization system; the availability of minimum standards of sports facilities and infrastructure everywhere; the vibrancy of sports activities from all levels of society, both men and women, from children to older people; the availability of quality

sports personnel in an adequate number, and so on. All of this leads to the increase in Indonesia's sports achievements, both at the national and international levels, the improvement of the health and fitness status of the Indonesian people, etc., which in turn can raise the dignity and pride of the Indonesian nation.

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