



Qiyamullughah

Fakultas Syari'ah & Ilmu Hukum

IAIN Padangsidempuan

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Bulletin Mahasiswa Hukum

POLITYCAL SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

BY: ISNAWATI SEMBIRING

STUDENT OF SYARIAH AND LAW FACULTY OF DEPARTMENT CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES PADANGSIDEMPUAN

EMAIL: ISNAWATISEMBIRING00@GMAIL.COM

POLITYCAL SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

The political system is the same as other life, it has the uniqueness that is the integration of order, the integrity of the organization, coherence, connectedness, and interdependence of its parts. Many definitions that try to explain the Indonesian political system, including the following Indonesian political system is a collection or a whole variety of activities in the state of Indonesia relating to the public interest, including the process of determining the objectives of decision making, selection and priority scale setting.

The Indonesian political system applies Indonesia, as a whole is a complete process or part of the political system in Indonesia can refer to the system that once prevailed in Indonesia, which applies in Indonesia or which has been in effect for the time being, now the country of Indonesia has arrived.

The political system in Indonesia can be interpreted as the all historical process from the time of the building of the Indonesia state until the present moment or only within a certain period of the process of the historical

explanation. In its historical reality, we can find essential differences in the political system in Indonesia from one period to another, for example liberal democratic political system, guided democratic political system, Pancasila political democratic system (New Order), and Pancasila democratic political system (Reformasi era).

In a system approach, political systems are sub-systems of social systems. Therefore, the system approach sees the overall interactions that exist in a system, the unit that is relatively

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separate from its environment and has a relatively fixed relationship between its constituent elements. To better understand the following understanding of the political system. The system originated from *systema*, namely *systema* which means first, a whole composed of many parts. And secondly the relationship which takes place between units or components on a regular basis. So in other words *systema* implies a set of parts or components that are interconnected in a regular, integral, and is a whole.

In Indonesia, liberal democracy is slowly present, because the democratic configuration demanded by the 1945 constitution cannot be fulfilled at the beginning of the proclamation of independence, at that time it was not in the form of state institutions. Therefore power of delegated to the president through article IV, a transitional regulation that reads “ before the MPR, DPR, and DPA is established according to this constitution, all powers are exercised by the president with the help of a national committee”.

Centralization of power located in the hands of the president based on the transitional

rules of article 4 turned out to cause problems related to public opinion. AG. Pringgodigdo stated among people who were not happy with establishment of the republic of the Indonesia, an opinion was developed that the Indonesian state was not a democratic country, but a fascist or Nazi state led by a *Führer* or *duce*. The emergence of opinion that equates Indonesia with fascism is the strongest statement of the president and chairman of the KNIP when the committee was installed on 29 August, at that time the president stated that in the transition period before there was a representation of the people, power was in president.

The next change was the change in the cabinet system from the presidential to parliamentary. This change occurred with the issuance of the government announcement on November 14, 1945 based on the BP-KNIP proposal. Not long after the workers body was formed, they proposed to the government that the presidential system be replaced by a parliamentary system. This change from presidential to parliamentary was followed by a shift in political configuration towards

liberalism. Because before the announcement of the November 14, the government had issued a notice on November 03 -1945. The contents of the November 03 announcement was to provide the widest possible opportunity for the people to establish political parties in a multi party system.

In this guided democracy, Western-style democratic thinking is largely abandoned. Soekarno, the holder of the national leadership, stated that liberal democracy was incompatible with the personality of the Indonesian nation. Guided democracy in its decision-making process is based on deliberation and consensus and the spirit of mutual cooperation under the leadership of president Soekarno as an authoritarian ruler.

New Order Era The outbreak of the G30S/PKI in 1965 had undermined the political configuration of the authoritarian-oriented guided democracy era. At the beginning of its journey, the new order governments showed a broad style which was actually a transitional style while looking for new format for political configuration.

JINAYAH INTERPERSONAL

BY: NURRIA SITI ARIANANDA SIREGAR

STUDENT OF SYARI'AH AND LAW FACULTY OF DEPARTMENT QUR'ANIC SCIENCE AND INTERPRETATION

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES PADANGSIDEMPUAN

EMAIL: nurriasiti20@gmail.com

JINAYAH INTERPERSONAL

O believers! If someone who is ungodly comes to you with a message, then examine the truth, so that you do not harm a people because of ignorance that you ultimately regret your actions. (Q.S Al-Hujurat:6)

Indeed! If the hypocrites, those who are diseased in their hearts and those who spread lies in medina do not stop (from hurting you), surely we order you (to enlighten) them, then they will no longer be your neighbors in medina except briefly. (Q.S Al-Ahzab:60).

Surely the people who bring the false news are from your class too. Don't think that the news is bad for you and even that is good for you. every one of them will can get reply from the sin he made. And who is among them those

who take the biggest part (from the sins committed), he get the great doom also. (Q.S An-Nur:11).

The spread of hoax according to the KBBI, contains the meaning of fals news the news isn't sourced. Which is where the false news in arabic is from the words kadzaba, namiimatun, khuraafatun, and nammaamun which means the same story as liar or false news.

Thus, in general the definition of a hoax is a made with the purpose of making fun of or deceiving individuals or groups. Hoaxes are spread generally for the purpose of joking material or just for fun to bring down competition, promotion with fraud, public

opinion such us slander, sharp criticism, hate spreaders and others.

Criminal penalties for hoax spreaders are in article 28 paragraph 1 of Laws No. 11 2008 of years concerning information and electronic transaction regarding the dissemination of hoax in electronic media, stating: "everyone intentionally and without the right to spread hoax and mislead that results in the consumer's humiliation in electronic transactions.

If violating the provisions of article 28 paragraph 1 is subject to sanctions regulated in article 45A paragraph 1 of Laws No 19 of 2016 says:"anyone who intentionally and without the right to spread false and misleading news that result in consumer losses in electronic transactios

is sentenced to a maximum of six years imprisonment or a maximum fine of one billion.

In islamic shari'a people who spread hoax will get reproach from the community and are no longer trusted by the community. In the islamic shari'a also advocates to examine the truth first in order to avoid chaos, slander in islam, and provocation. As the messenger of Allah explicitly said about retaliation for liars in islam "it is enough to be said to be a liar if he says all that is heard (HR. Muslim No 7).

Assesment That Can Be Taken

As for the lessons we can take from the discussion about the spread of hoaxes, it is one of those who are hypocrites because they have lied. And we as muslims in particular should not be easy to receive a message from someone else if he is a fasiq person and that does not mean we spontaneously reject the news, but Allah encourages us to examine it first.



QIYAMULLUGHAH Fakultas Syari'ah & Ilmu Hukum

IAIN KOTA PADANGSIDEMPUAN

***“jika kamu ingin menggenggam dunia maka
kuasailah bahasanya”***

Marhaban Yaa

RAMADHAN

Selamat Menunaikan Ibadah Puasa

RAMADHAN 1441 H

**BERSIHKAN HATI, JERNIHKAN PIKIRAN DAN
SUCIKAN PERBUATAN**

SELASA, 19 MEI 2020

KABAR GEMBIRA!!!

Fakultas Syari'ah Dan Ilmu Hukum IAIN Kota Padangsidempuan
Kembali Membuka Pendaftaran Mahasiswa/I Baru Tahun Akademik
2020/2021.

Bagi Adik-Adik Lulusan Sma, SMK / MA Sederajat,
Ayoo.....Segera Daftarkan Diri Anda Sekarang Juga.
Mariii... Belajar Syari'ah

Kunjungi Website Kami:

<https://www.iainpadangsidempuan.fasih.ac.id>

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- Email : qiyamullughah@gmail.com
- Fb : qiyamullughah Fasih
- Instagram : qiyamullughah_fasih
- whatsapp : 0821-7561-1743

nb: karya dikirim dengan mencantumkan nama, institusi, pekerjaan, dan no hp atau wa



English Competition in STAIN Madina

Alamat redaksi:

Jl. T. Rijal Nurdin Km. 4.5 Sihitang Kota Padangsidempuan 22733

Facebook: qiyamullughah fasih

Cp: 0821-7561-1743

IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN FAKULTAS SYARIAH DAN ILMU HUKUM

PENERIMAAN MAHASISWA BARU Tahun Akademik 2020/2021



INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI
PADANGSIDIMPUAN

JADWAL PENDAFTARAN PENERIMAAN MAHASISWA BARU

A. Jalur SPAN-PTKIN	
1. Pengisian PDSS	: 06 s/d 31 Januari 2020
2. Verifikasi PDSS	: 06 s/d 31 Januari 2020
3. Pendaftaran	: 03 s/d 28 Februari 2020
4. Proses Seleksi	: I. 02 s/d 13 Maret 2020 II. 16 s/d 20 Maret 2020
5. Pengumuman Hasil Seleksi	: 10 April 2020
6. Pendaftaran Ulang/ Pembayaran SPP	: 04 Mei s/d 30 Mei 2020
7. Registrasi Online	: Setelah masuk ke kampus
B. Jalur UM-PTKIN	
1. Pembayaran/ Pendaftaran	: 01 Mei s/d 30 Juni 2020
2. Cetak Kartu Ujian	: 01 s/d 09 Juli 2020
3. Ujian	: 15 s/d 22 Juli 2020
4. Pengumuman Hasil Seleksi	: 28 Juli 2020
5. Pendaftaran Ulang/ Pembayaran SPP	: 03 s/d 14 Agustus 2020
6. Registrasi Online	: Setelah masuk ke kampus
C. Jalur UM-Mandiri	
1. Pendaftaran	: 01 s/d 30 Juli 2020
2. Ujian	: 04 s/d 06 Agustus 2020
3. Pengumuman	: 10 Agustus 2020
4. Pendaftaran Ulang/ Pembayaran SPP	: 11 s/d 14 Agustus 2020
5. Registrasi Online	: Setelah masuk ke kampus

Jalur Pendaftaran
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"Menjadi Fakultas Syariah dan
Ilmu Hukum yang Unggul di
Regional Sumatera pada Tahun
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Program Studi & Profil Lulusan

1. AHWAL AL-SYAKHSIYAH (AS)

Profil lulusan; Hakim di Pengadilan Agama, Advokat, Pegawai Kantor Urusan Agama, Konsultan Hukum, ASN/PNS, dan Guru Bidang Studi Fikih.

2. HUKUM EKONOMI SYARIAH (HES)

Profil lulusan; Hakim di Pengadilan Agama, Advokat, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Arbiter Syariah, Konsultan Hukum, ASN/PNS, dan Guru Bidang Studi Fikih.

3. HUKUM TATA NEGARA (HTN)

Profil lulusan; Hakim di Pengadilan, Advokat, Birokrat, Legal Drafter, Konsultan Hukum, ASN/PNS, dan Guru Bidang Studi PPKN.

4. HUKUM PIDANA ISLAM (HPI)

Profil lulusan; Hakim di Pengadilan, Panitera, Advokat, Konsultan Hukum, Tenaga Pengajar, Birokrat atau ASN/PNS, dan Guru Bidang Studi Fikih.

5. ILMU AL-QUR'AN DAN TAFSIR (IAT)

Profil lulusan; Mufassir, Peneliti dan Pengkaji Ilmu Al-Qur'an dan Tafsir, Tenaga Pendidik/ Pembina Ilmu Al-Qur'an dan Tafsir, Praktisi Sosial Keagamaan, ASN/PNS, dan Guru Bidang Studi Al-Qur'an dan Hadist.



Wisudawan Fakultas Syariah dan Ilmu Hukum