



The
D.P.R.-R.I.

The Indonesian
House of Representatives

Elected in 1971

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PUBLISHED BY SECRETARIAT OF DPR-FRI



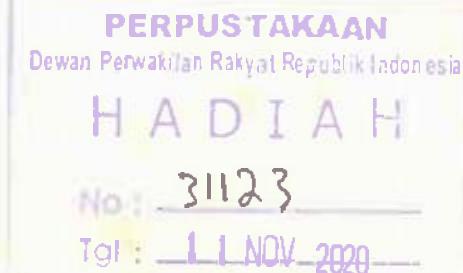
Perpustakaan DPR RI



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FOREWORD

WELCOME SPEECH OF THE SPEAKER

Through this little brochure we would like to invite you to visit a democratic institution.

In its history for a period of more than a number of a century, the Indonesian House of Representatives as a democratic institution has passed various periods, with its contemporary political life.

The present DPR RI is the reflection of our democracy based on Pancasila which is principally guided by the essence of wisdom of representative consultation to reach a consensus. Therefore in the Rules of Procedure it has been stipulated for all decisions, as far as possible, are made through consensus, and in case consensus could not be reached voting can be applied. Whatever consensus of decisions through voting as the result of a majority should be respectable and responsible ones and not contrary to Pancasila and the spirit of the Indonesian Independent Proclamation 17th August 1945 mentioned both in the preamble and body of 1945 Constitution that is consultation toward unity with participation of all factions represented in DPR RI on the ground of mutual appreciation of their respective opinions.

Each participant of a meeting has a right and opportunity to express his idea and constructive critic without pressure from any side.

That is the DPR RI you visit to day. And in this place too, the members of this body state their messages which constitutes the longing prosperity of the people.

These messages could be poured as a legislatures decision, recommendation, petition or critics toward government policy. But all of them are made for the sake of achieving material and spiritual welfare for the Indonesian people.

Finally I welcome you all to DPR RI
Thank You.

Dr. Idham Chalid
Speaker of the House

Leadership of the House of Representatives



Dr. K H Idham Chalid
Speaker



Drs. Sumiskum
Deputy Speaker



Domo Pramono
Deputy Speaker



J. Naro S.H.
Deputy Speaker



Mh. Isnaeni
Deputy Speaker

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The history of The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia starts with the birth of the Central Indonesian National Committee on August 24th, 1945, only 12 days after the Proclamation of Independence. Since then it has gone through a sequence of eras each of which conditioned by prevailing circumstances and the situation of the land during the respective periods. The eras are of :

- I. The Central Indonesian National Committee and its Working Group; 1945 — 1950
- II. The House of Representatives and Senate of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia; 1950.
- III. The Provisional House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia 1950 — 1955.
- IV. The first elected House of Representatives based on the Provisional Constitution of 1950; March 26th, 1956 — July 22nd, 1959.
- V. The first elected House of Representatives based on the Constitution of 1945; July 22nd, 1959 — June 29th, 1960.
- VI. The Mutual Assistance House of Representatives (DPR-GR) during the Old Order Period; 1960 — 1965.



Distant view of parliament building with secretariat building on the right.

- VII. The Mutual Assistance House of Representatives (DPR-GR) without the representation of the Indonesian Communist Party, November 15th, 1965 — November 19th, 1966.
- VIII. The Mutual Assistance House of Representatives during the New Order Period; 1966 — 1971.
- IX. The Second Elected House of Representatives as of October 28th, 1971.

On November 21st, 1969, the DPR-GR enacted the Law on General Election of Members of the People's Consultative Assembly and The House of Representatives and a law regarding the composition and position of the People's Consultative Assembly, the House as well as the District Councils, which are eventually known as acts no.15 and 16 of 1969.

Based on those two acts the present House executes its duties as the legislative body.

Through the second General Election was held on July 3rd, 1971, in conformity with those two acts mentioned, the elected members were made official on October 28th, 1971.

As defined by Acts no. 15 of 1969, the terms of office of the House is 5 years and for all members as well unless recalled by their organizations or in case of death.

The number of members of the House altogether is 460 out of which 360 are elected, while the remaining 100 members are nominated. 75 of them being nominated from the Armed Forces and 25 from non-military communities.

Members of the House are elected in the Provinces or the so-called First Autonomous Regions; they are the largest regional administrative divisions of the country. There are 20 of those provinces. The number of representatives for each province is determined in such a way that every 400,000 people will have one representative, with the understanding that each province shall elect at least as many representatives as there are district or Second Autonomous Regions in the province, so that every district will have at least one representative.

DUTIES AND POWER OF THE HOUSE

The House of Representatives has three main tasks, namely :

- First : to determine and enumerate in cooperation with the Government, the state budget.
- Second : to make laws.
- Third : to exercise control over the implementation of acts and other policies of the Government.

Leadership of The House

The leadership of the House consists of 5 members, the Speaker and four Deputy Speakers. They reflect the representation of the existing factions in the House. The five member leadership constitutes a unity and is collective in nature. Their terms of office is similar to that of the House that is five years.

The Election of The Leadership.

How is the leadership of the House elected? They are nominated among the members of the House. Pending the election of the leadership all sessions and meetings are chaired by the oldest member in age, assisted by the youngest.

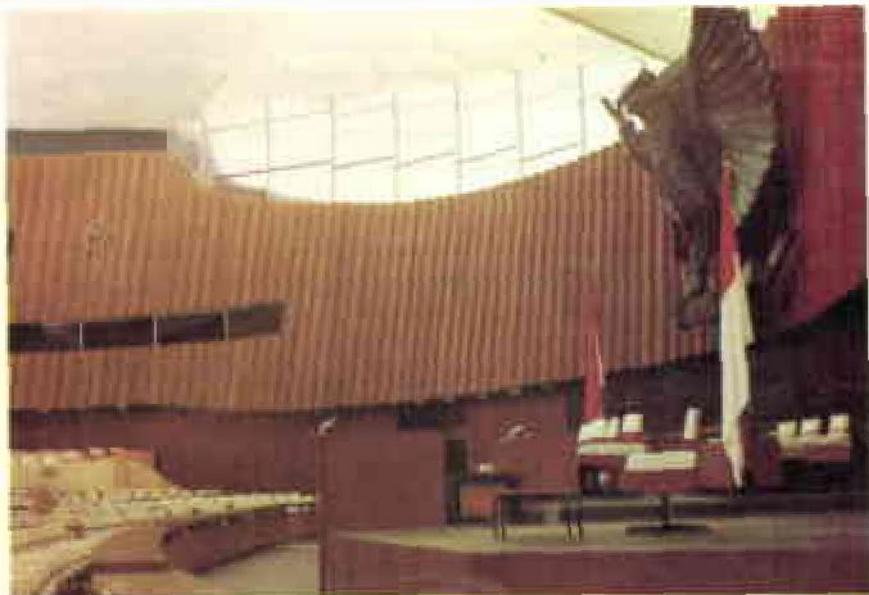
The five candidates are put forward in a package deal, that is a resolution bearing names for the Speaker and the four Deputy Speakers, who must be supported by at least 30 members. In case the number of supporters of a resolution (or more than one similar resolution) exceeds the highest votes as defined by the Constitution, then the Speaker would ask the views of those members who did not support the resolution. Based on those views, the leadership decides which resolution has received the highest votes and which eventually shall be accepted by the House.

Basically the election of the leadership is conducted through consultations with a view to come to an agreement. If the consultation fails to get an agreement, then voting takes in place. The voting is valid only when there are at least two-third of the members present.

To be accepted in the session, the proposal must be agreed upon by more than half of the members present and supported by at least two-thirds.

Duties of The Leadership of The House.

The main task of the leadership of Parliament is to chair the sessions in accordance with the rules of procedure. It also summarizes the issues



The leader seats

discussed during the sessions and it is responsible for the implementation of all decisions taken by the House. The five members of the leadership have a job division and responsibilities internally as well as externally.

At least once a month the leadership will have a meeting to tackle secretarial-problems. Aside of that, the leadership if deemed necessary could have consultations with the President at any time.

The present Leadership of the House consist of :

1. Dr. K.H. Idham Chalid
2. Drs. Sumiskum
3. Doma Pranoto
4. Jailani Naro S.H.
5. Moh. Isnaeni

- Speaker
- Deputy Speaker
- Deputy Speaker
- Deputy Speaker
- Deputy Speaker

Factions and Membership.

Factions are groupings of members of Parliament, reflecting the generalization of political groupings which exist in the community and which consist of political parties and functional groups. The purpose of establishing these factions is to increase efficiency of the members. In the present House there are four factions, namely :

1. Armed Forces Faction with 75 members.
2. Functional Group Development Faction with 261 members.
3. Development Union Faction with 94 members.

Associated in this faction are the following political parties :

NU	(Moslem)	— 58 members
Parmusi	(Moslem)	— 24 members
PSII	(Moslem)	— 10 members
PERTI	(Moslem)	— 2 members

4. The Indonesian Democratic Party Faction with 30 members.

Associated in it are the following political parties.

P.N.I.	(Nationalist)	— 20 members.
Porkindo	(Christian)	— 7 members.
Katholik	(Catholic)	— 3 members.

There are two other political parties, the I.P.K.I. and the Murba associated in the Indonesian Democratic Party Faction. But they didn't gain any seat in the House during the 1971 General Election.

All members are required to be members of the factions. The business of the factions are handled by the respective factions themselves.

STEERING COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEES.

For the sake of expediency the House has set up a Steering Committee and 11 Committees.

Steering Committee

This is a permanent body, whose tasks are:
to fix the agenda of the House and to determine the scheduled

time for settlement of any matter, inclusive of settlement of a Bill without attenuating the right of the plenary session of the House to make alterations.

- to direct and serve counsel to the Leadership of the House in outlining wisdom pertaining to the basic duty of the House as well as other duties relevant to due implementation of such basic duty.
- to determine the policy of the House-hold Committee.

The Steering Committee is headed by the leadership of the House and counts 46 Members, consisting of:

Functional Group Development Faction	—	26 members
Development Union Faction	—	9 members
Armed Forces Faction	—	7 members
Indonesian Democratic Party Faction	—	4 members

Committees

For the purpose of intensive deliberations of matters relating to law making and the controlling the policies of the Executive (government), 11 Committees are set up. The Committees are permanent bodies and consist of 39 to 41 members each. The leadership of those committees, each of which has five chairmen nominated by the respective committees among their members.

Every member of the House except those belonging to the leadership has to be member of one committee or another. The composition and membership of the Committees are decided upon at the beginning of every assembly year in accordance with the balance of strength in the number of members in each Faction. The Factions have the right to assign any member of a Committee to replace one who does not show up in another Committee. For expediency's sake the Committees may set up one or more Working Groups whose members should be taken from the same Committee. The Working Group is temporary in nature, but has the right to take decisions on behalf of the Committees concerned.

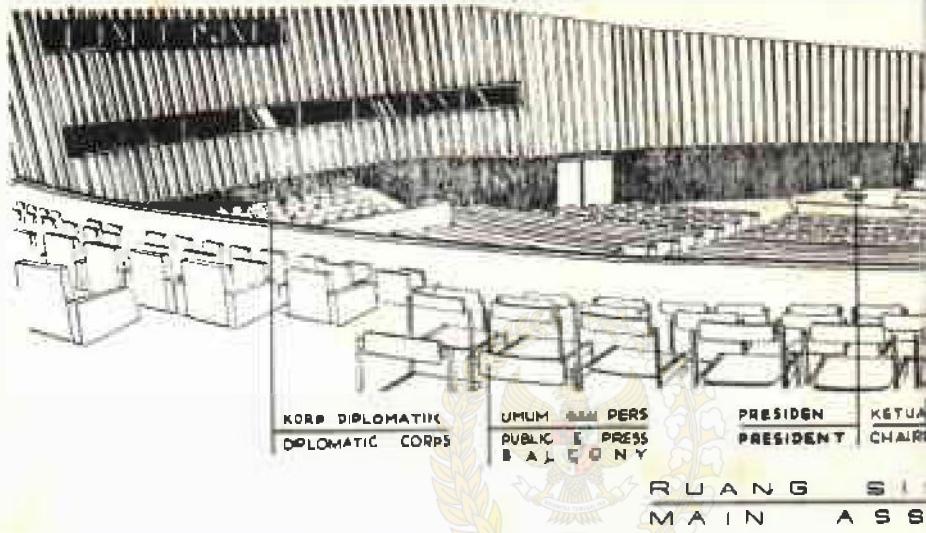
The eleven Committees are as follows:

1. Committee on State Budget
2. Committee on Defence/Security and Foreign Affairs
3. Committee on Internal Affairs
4. Committee on Judiciary
5. Committee on Agriculture, Labour and Transmigration
6. Committee on Communication, Public Works
7. Committee on Industry, and Mining
8. Committee on Monetary and Trade
9. Committee on Health and Social Affairs
10. Committee on Religious Affairs and Education
11. Committee on Research and Science

Committee for State Budget.

One of the most important rights of the House is to determine the State Budget.

Specifically for the purpose of handling that matter, the House set up



the Committee for State Budget. There are 38 members in it whose main tasks are to hold preliminary discussions regarding the formulation and enumeration of the State Budget and to supply the Administration with material that may be taken into consideration when the Administration decides its policy.

The Committee also makes a memorandum of its findings on the appropriation bill set forth by the President, and forwards it to the House. It also gathers and analyses all material regarding the State Budget obtained from members during the general debates and from replies given by the Government from views and suggestions of members of the Consultative Body, proposals and desires of Committee and Factions.

So if other Committees discuss the State Budget departmentally and section wise, the Committee for State Budget handles it globally or macro-wise.

Aside of that, the Committee also observes and study the monetary situation of the nation, controls the implementation of the State Budget and states its views with regard to Government's proposals to change the State Budget or to put additions to it. It also control the accounting of the State Budget and presents its views to the House and gives its opinion regarding the findings of the Auditor General.

Committees Ad Hoc

If deemed necessary, the House may establish a Committee Ad Hoc to conduct special jobs, such as to study and analyze a bill proposal or a bill initiated by the members, or to tackle on important issue which must be resolved on short notice, or to resolve one in which other Committees are also concerned. Committee Ad Hoc has at least five members including the Chairman who are appointed by the House, at the proposal of the Leadership of the House after consultation with the factions. The set up of a Special Committee Ad Hoc must be specified with the task what the



DANG UTAMA
EMBLY HALL



Commission has to do and its working period

The results of the task of the Committee Ad Hoc must be reported to the House and the House in turn will decide as to its utilization.

LAW-MAKING AND THE SETTLING OF PROPOSAL

Any legislation and settling any other proposals goes through four reading unless the Steering Committee decide otherwise.

The sequence of the reading is :

The first reading

- open plenary session; at this reading the Government or Members/sponsors of bill state their explanation regarding their proposals.

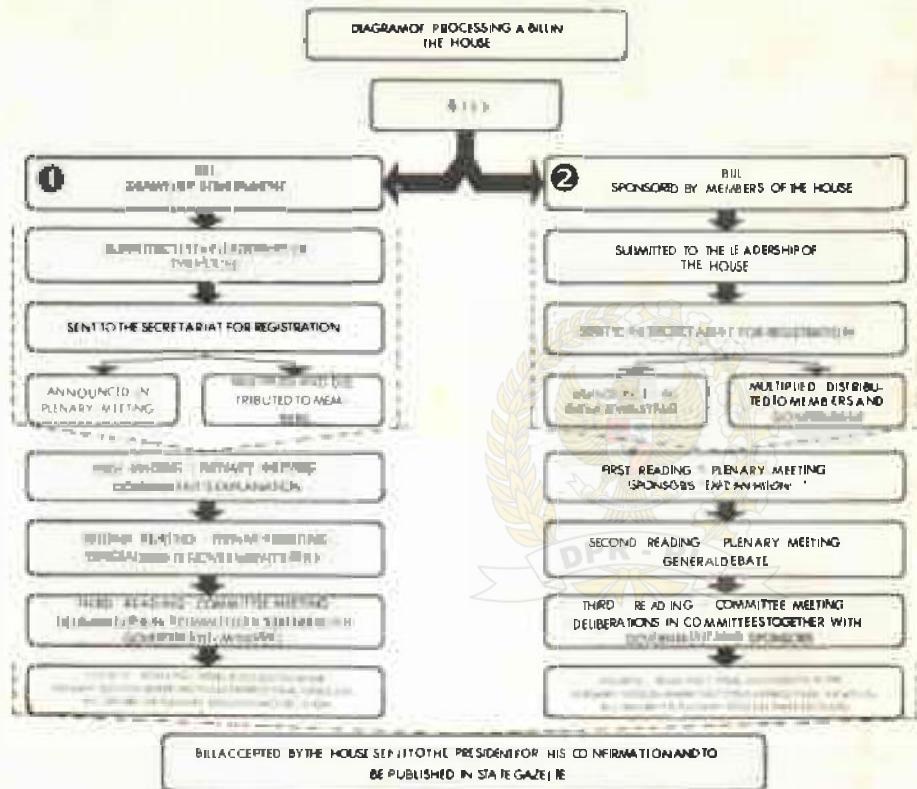
The second reading

- open plenary session; — a general debate during which members may state their views on the bill/ proposals-the Government is given the opportunity to reply and comment on members views the same will be given to members sponsoring a bill/proposals and in turn the Government will have the right to comment.

The third reading

- discussions in a Committee or Joint Committees or in a Committee Ad Hoc.

The working session in a Committee is held together with the Government when discussing a bill put forward by the Government; and together with sponsoring members of draft law proposal when tabled



by members.

The fourth reading

— open plenary session; this is the last reading of discussions during which Factions state their views regarding a bill before the Plenary Session takes a decision.

Discussions in the second, third and fourth reading are preceded by Faction meetings and when necessary Joint Committee meetings or Committee Ad Hoc meetings may also be conducted.

Bill proposed by the Government are submitted to the House together with a message from the President, in which he may appoint (a) Cabinet Minister(s) to represent the Government during the deliberations.

It is possible for the Government to withdraw its draft bill proposal before it enters the discussion in the forth reading.

Bill sponsored by members of the House should be accompanied by a written explanation signed by at least 30 members belonging to different Factions.



An abstract painting on the press center wall, parliament building

The presentation of a bill by members of the House must be done in writing to the leadership. As long as the bill sponsored by members is not yet accepted as and become a bill of the House, the sponsors have the right to make changes in it or to withdraw it altogether.

The intention to make changes or to withdraw a draft bill proposal must be conveyed to the leadership in writing signed by the sponsors.

The Issuing of Government Regulation

In emergency cases the Government has the right to issue Government Regulation which will take the place of laws, known under the name of PERPU (Government Regulation in lieu of statutes), discussed by the House at the first opportunity during the session subsequent to the issuing of the PERPU. The procedure of resolving follows the same as used for the handling of a bill.

RULES OF PROCEDURE IN TAKING DECISIONS

In general and basically decisions are taken in the House through consultations with a view of achieving an agreement, but when it is not possible to do so, then they are taken according to majority votes.

Decisions taken on the basis of majority votes as a result of consultations must not be contrary to the principles of Pancasila as defined in the Constitution of 1945.

Consultations in which all Factions in the House participate are based on the attitude of mutual respect of everyone's stand

All decisions are to be taken as much as possible through consultations to achieve agreement among all Factions

Confirmation of Decisions

Decisions on the basis of an agreement are valid when taken during a session in which all Factions are represented and more than half of the total number of members attend. When during consultation outside the Steering Committee meetings and the plenary meeting it appears too difficult to achieve an agreement then the matter can be left to the Steering Committee to be solved

When the Steering Committee succeeds and produces an agreement then the members of the meeting concerned are advised of the solution

But when the Steering Committee fails to solve the problem through consultation, it may decide in the following ways:

- It refers the problem to the plenary meeting;
- It postpones discussions;
- It takes decision according to majority votes

Decisions on the Basis of Majority Votes

Decisions on the basis of majority votes are taken when agreements cannot be worked out because of different stand of some of the



A Composition of two giant pillar as on axis of the main assembly building



The committee room II. This is the biggest committee room in parliament building with 240 seats for members and 100 seats for observers.

participants, cannot be allayed anymore or because there is a time factor.

The rules of majority votes during plenary meetings is implemented at the proposal of one Faction or another.

Decision making by majority votes in meetings other than plenary meetings of the House are decided by:

- a. Steering Committee or
- b. the meetings concerned.

The casting of votes by members of the House is done orally, by raising a hand, by standing up or in writing, depending stated with regard to a resolution.

Decisions on the basis of majority votes are valid when:

- a. taken during a meeting attended by at least two third of the membership
- b. agreed upon by more than half of the members present.
- c. supported by at least two Factions.

In Case of a Tie:

When there are a tie during the voting of a resolution on the basis of majority votes, then in the event that every member is present, the case may be considered as being voted down, but in the event that the meeting is not attended by all members, then the case will be postponed until the

next meeting.

But when during the next meeting a tie again occurs, then the case is lost.

Voting about a person or matter, which is considered important by the meeting, is done secretly or in writing. In case of a tie, the balloting is repeated once more, but if there is the same result then the person or the matter is considered as being unaccepted.

SESSIONS.

Plenary as well as Committee meetings in the House are basically open sessions, except the meeting of the Steering Committee. In other words, they are open to public and press. But in specific cases both, the plenary and Committee meetings can be closed ones.

The assembly year of the House starts on August 16th and ends up on August 15th. If August 16th coincides with a holiday, then the inauguration of the assembly year will be held on the preceding work day. The inauguration is a plenary meeting during which the President delivers his State of Nations's message.

The year is divided into 4 session periods, each with a time of session and a time of recess.

The times of session are determined by the Steering Committee. Extraordinary plenary meeting of the House may be held during time of recess if requested by:

- the President;
- the leadership of the House agreed upon by the Steering Committee;
- proposed by at least 30 members and agreed upon by the Steering Committee.

For that purpose the leadership sends invitations to all members to attend the extraordinary meeting.

Session Hours of the House

a. Mornings	Monday through Thursday	09.00	— 14.00
	Friday	08.30	— 11.00
	Saturday	09.00	— 12.30
b. Evenings		19.30	— 23.30

Minutes, Notes and Reports

All plenary meetings as Joint Committee meetings are recorded by shorthand out of which a report is composed which consists of announcements and deliberations done during the meeting as well as place, agenda, date, time of opening and closing of meetings, names of Chairman, secretary of meetings, names of members attending, names of cabinet minister (s) or his (their) deputies, names of speakers and their opinions, and also explanations regarding decisions taken or conclusions made.

At the termination of deliberations in third reading, a Committee, Joint Committees, Committee Ad Hoc, Report is made, relating to the main

points and conclusion of the deliberations. That report will then be delivered to the plenary meeting of Parliament, after which the task of the Committee, Joint Committees or the Committee Ad Hoc will be considered finished.

THE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In the framework for promoting international cooperation, since 1954 Indonesian Parliament (DPR) has joined the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU).

IPU is a non Governmental International Organization whose members consists of individual Members of Parliament from the whole world. Established in 1899 by the initiative of William Rendal Cremer a British MP and Fredric Passy a French MP.

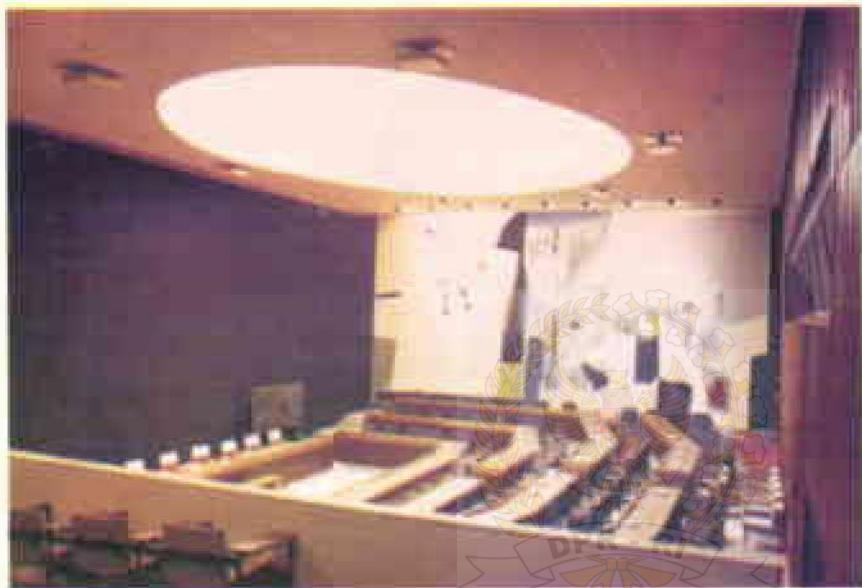
Parliament as a body in any country could become a National Group but it is often the membership of National Group based upon individual person.

COMMITTEE FOR INTER PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS

Dealing with the members activities in these International Organizations such as IPU and to carry out the cooperation between the DPR-RI and Parliaments of other Countries, Indonesian Parliament has formed a Committee for Inter Parliamentary Relations consisting of 28



Committee Room I as seen from public gallery



Committee Room III as seen from public gallery

members from the four Faction specified as follows: The Functional Group Faction 14 members, the United Development Factions 6 members, The Armed Forces Faction 5 members and the Indonesia Democratic Party Faction 3 members.

The leadership of the House acts as Chairman of the Committee. The daily activities are carried out by an Executive Chairman and four Vice Executive Chairmen who are respectively in charge of the desks of

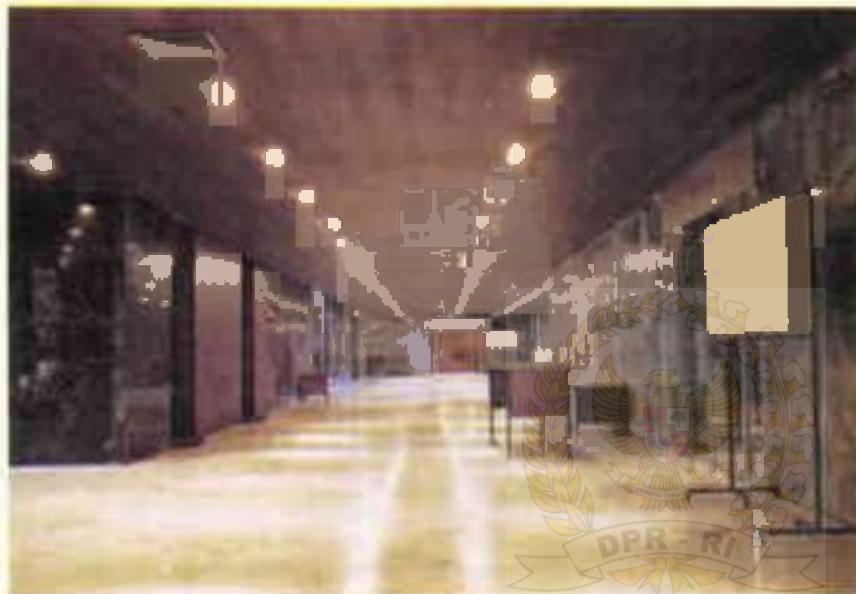
1. IPU
2. ASEAN
3. Europe, Africa and Middle East
4. Asia, Pacific and America

SECRETARIAT

DPR-RI has a Secretariat headed by a Secretary General and assisted by a Deputy Secretary General. They are appointed and dismissed by President on the recommendation of the DPR-RI.

The main duty of Secretariat is to serve all the activities of DPRRI, assists the leaders of the House (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) on administrative matters for example framing the budget of the House and executing the works of legislatures administration.

At present, the Secretariat of the House has 585 personnel. The



The lobby in front of committee rooms. There are five committee rooms in our parliament building.

structure of Secretariat organization consists of Secretary General who supervises six bureaus which in turn supervise the respective Division.

The six bureaus namely :

Bureau	I	(Secretariat for Committee)
Bureau	II	(Administration)
Bureau	III	(Public Relations)
Bureau	IV	(Personnel)
Bureau	V	(Finance)
Bureau	VI	(Household)

DPR- RI also has a special Post Office and Bank which serve the members.

The Library which lies on the basement has 60 000 books in various languages covered many subject especially politic, history and law.

THE D.P.R. BUILDING.

The building of D.P.R. was constructed near the sport venues Geloro Senayan.

Formerly this building was to be constructed for the CONEFO meetings which began in April 1965.

The planning was done by a young Indonesian architect, and has been used by DPR since May 1968

The DPR complex which is also used for M.P.R. (People's Assembly) sitting is a composition of five massive groups laying emphasis on the axis from the direction of the entrance going in the direction of the main building, the conference building, the view from all the groups is directed to the open space in front of it where the sports venues are to be found as their background. When this brochure was printed only the main building and the Secretariat building have been completed. After the entire complex being completed in the middle of the public square will be erected a monument which is soaring up to the skies strengthening the principal axis to the main conference hall. The whole construction covers about 80,000 square meters and stand on a plot of land covering an area of about 60 hectares. The buildings are surrounded by landscaping, with a reflecting pool in front of them.

The principal parts of the DPR building complex comprises of:

1. The conference building encompasses:

a. The main conference hall with a 1385 seat capacity; 825 seats for members and 560 seats for observers. Right side from the entrance hall is a Minister seats and the left side seated by the Diplomatic Corps. On the backside of the Speaker's seat hang on a one and a half ton Indonesian coat of arms, Garudo "BHINNEKA TUNGGAL IKA. Made of bronze by Bandung's Institute of Technology (ITB) architects.

b. The five committee rooms situated under the plenary hall respectively have a capacity:

Committee Room (C.R.) I: 170 seats for members and 50 seats for observers.

Committee Room (C.R.) II: 240 seats for members and 100 seats for observers.

Committee Room (C.R.) III: 110 seats for members and 50 seats for observers.

Committee Room (C.R.) IV: 170 seats for members and 50 seats for observers.

Committee Room (C.R.) V: 110 seats for members and 50 seats for observers.

2. The Secretariat building, a nine storey building accommodating at least 1350 members and functionaries.

The uncompleted buildings are:

— The banquette hall, a space to receive state guest which can also be used as a showroom — floor show — and movies hall having seating-accommodation for 3,000 persons. The entrance hall of the banquette hall is the foyer of the afore-said banquette hall

— The auditorium consists of 2 (two) show rooms with a capacity of 1,500 seats and 500 seats