

wisdom that is not fully used as the main reference for the establishment of a constitutional system in the national level. Generally, in national level, constitutional system refers to Western democratic system that commonly studied in the academic sphere.

The purpose of this research is to study further about the reconstruction of constitutional tradition within the 1945 Constitution after amendment. Refers to explanation above, the reconstruction of tradition remains an important issue in the Indonesian constitutional law because there are incoherencies between the original notions in the 1945 Constitution and the alteration notions in the amendment of 1999-2002. In addition, there are incoherencies between norms within the amendment of the 1945 Constitution and constitutional tradition that practiced in the society. In the context of national interest, those incoherencies have made conflicts among society. Accordingly, a further study is required to solve those incoherencies concerning the reconstruction of constitutional tradition in the 1945 Constitution after amendment.

A model of reconstruction of tradition is expected to be the basis for consolidation of democratic processes that have not been completed until now. Democracy has consolidated if there is an agreement on the rules of game or “the only game in town” (Huntington, 1995:273). The assumption is that the consolidation of democracy was not achieved because there is incoherence between the post-amendment constitutional norms that oriented to the Western values and the practice of constitutional tradition that still living in the society.

## **II. PURPOSE AND OUTPUT OF RESEARCH**

The research will be conducted in three years. In the first year, the research produces a description of ideas and norms about reconstruction of tradition, both before and after independence. It also describes a normative development of reconstruction of tradition in the

1945 Constitution. The output of this step is an article for publication in an international journal or an accredited national journal.

In the second year, the research will be focused on empirical and comparative analysis. Output of this step is an article for publication in an international or an accredited national journal and a textbook.

In the last step, in the third year, the research will be focused on the arrangement of a tradition reconstruction model based on the result of the first and second year. The model, then will be projected into the constitution system of Indonesia, so that it can be applied in the development of constitutional system of Indonesia. Output of the third year is an article for publication in the international or the accredited national journal and a textbook (volume II or revision edition).

### **III. METHODOLOGY**

In the first year, the research is conducted by analyzing the text of the 1945 Constitution and other supporting documents. The text analysis will also be strengthened by interview with some key informants who engage in and know about the constitution amendment. The documentary research is conducted in Solo, Jakarta, and Yogyakarta.

In the second year, the research will be conducted by interview with key informants in several places that considered have the significant influences for development of the constitutional system in Indonesia. Those are Javanese, Minangkabau (West Sumatra), and Bugis-Makassar (South Sulawesi) traditions. In addition, this study will make comparison with reconstruction of tradition in Malaysia which, in practice, remains maintain tradition that applied simultaneously with Westminster parliamentary system.

In the third year, all of those analysis will be interpreted as the base of reconstruction of constitution tradition model in Indonesian constitution.