



JLPH: Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities

E-ISSN: 2962-2816
P-ISSN: 2747-1985<https://dinastires.org/JLPH> [✉ dinasti.info@gmail.com](mailto:dinasti.info@gmail.com) [☎ +62 811 7404 455](tel:+628117404455)DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v6i3>
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Analysis of The Role of Cipayung Plus Advocacy In Overseeing The Constitutional Court's Decision Regarding Power Restrictions And Public Participation

Rachel Dwita MaharaniNational University, South Jakarta, Indonesia, rachel.d.m105@gmail.comCorresponding Author: rachel.d.m105@gmail.com

Abstract: The Constitutional Court has a position as the guardian of the constitution in maintaining the principle of limitation of power and ensuring that the administration of the state runs in accordance with constitutional values. In this matter, Constitutional Court Decision No. 90/PUU-XXI/2023 has sparked debate over the age requirements for presidential and vice presidential candidacy. The ruling affirms the minimum age limit for presidential and vice presidential candidates at 40 years old. Still, it provides exceptions for individuals who are or have been elected, including regional heads. The implications are not only related to the technical issue of candidacy requirements but also to electoral justice, the distribution of political opportunities, and the potential concentration of power in certain political circles. Several studies show a decline in democracy, where formal democratic institutions continue to operate but produce an elitist pattern of power consolidation and tend to be exclusive to actors close to the center of power. This situation reaffirms students' strategic position as actors who perform the function of constitutional social control. Students, through a network of intra-, extra-, and coalition organizations such as Cipayung Plus, not only act as a mass of action but also as an epistemic community that conducts advocacy grounded in legal arguments and policy studies. This role directs students to serve as guardians of public morality and rationality in upholding the principle of equality of political rights and the limitation of power.

Keywords: Cipayung Plus; Constitutional Court; Limitation of Powers

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has declared itself a state of law since the 1945 Constitution was ratified on August 18, 1945. Article 1 Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution affirms that Indonesia is a state of law. The 1945 Constitution, the country's constitution, also regulates how state institutions carry out their duties and functions. One of the state powers regulated by the constitution is judicial power, which is exercised by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court to uphold the law and uphold justice. The Constitutional Court was established as part of a system of control and balance between state institutions and was established to enforce the constitution (Liana Nasir, 2025). In the journey of the Indonesian nation since

independence, the constitution has undergone several changes that have introduced new principles into the constitutional system, such as the principle of separation of powers and *checks and balances* (Margi, 2019).

The Constitutional Court (MK) is a constitutional guardian institution that performs a central function in maintaining the principle of constitutional democracy by testing laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. (Asshiddiqie, 2021). Since the constitutional amendment occurred, judicial power is not only carried out by the Supreme Court, but also by the Constitutional Court, which is in accordance with the provisions stated in Article 24 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. (Siregar, 2023). The Constitutional Court is a common institution in countries that transitioned to democracy in the 20th century, so its appearance in modern state administration is considered a new element within the long-standing system. (Handoyo, n.d.). As an institution with a position in the judiciary, the Constitutional Court functions constitutionally to uphold the law and justice, in accordance with the reason for its establishment: to uphold the supremacy of the constitution itself. (Harisudin, 2022).

In the dynamics of electoral politics, the Constitutional Court becomes the object of public attention, especially when its decisions have direct implications for the configuration of power at the national level. One of the decisions in the spotlight is Constitutional Court Decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023, which maintains the minimum age limit for presidential and vice presidential candidates at 40 years but provides an exception for individuals who are or have served as regional heads elected through elections. (*Putusan Nomor 90/PUU-XXI/2023*, 2023). Therefore, viewed through a political lens, the pressures exerted by political actors in Indonesia often affect the Constitutional Court's decision-making, leading the public to question the Court's independence. (Mawardi, 2025)

This decision has sparked debate because it opens space for political acceleration for certain regional heads into the presidential election arena through the interpretation of the age exemption. Public discourse develops on two poles: first, those who assess this ruling as a form of reasonable judicial policy in the context of constitutional elasticity, and second, those who question the tendency toward judicial intervention in the electoral arena (judicialization of politics). Some academics even consider this ruling to have the potential to cause asymmetrical electoral competition and weaken the principle of limiting state power.

In this context, students' role is again significant. Students are not only historical actors in Indonesia's political transformation from 1966 to 1998 and the consolidation of post-reform democracy, but also part of civil society that carries out corrective functions against state power. Movements that are members of Cipayang Plus (PMII, HMI, GMNI, GMKI, IMM, KAMMI, etc.) take a strategic role in overseeing the impact of the Constitutional Court Decision 90/PUU-XXI/2023, among others, through: (1) the submission of public attitude statements, (2) the implementation of academic discourses, and (3) non-violent political mobilization actions to remind the Constitutional Court's position as an independent institution that must not be co-opted by executive political power. This is in accordance with the principle of the rule of law adopted by the State of Indonesia, under which every decision taken by officials or state organs must be based on the applicable legal provisions, not on the power of certain groups or state officials with particular interests. (Sulistiyowati, 2025b). The General Principles of Good Government are a bridge between moral and ethical demands in exercising state power with the rule of law. These principles are essential to fill the legal void and protect citizens from the arbitrary actions of public officials who take refuge behind their formal authority. (Sulistiyowati, 2025a).

This student advocacy approach reflects a shift in the movement's pattern: from street confrontational action to constitutional advocacy grounded in legal knowledge, policy framing, and public argumentation. Thus, students appear as guardians of constitutional limits

who ensure that the Constitutional Court's decisions remain in line with the spirit of constitutional democracy and do not become a tool for the reproduction of certain political hegemony.

As a contextual reference, this study also views the relevance of the Constitutional Court Decision No. 91/PUU-XVIII/2020 regarding the Job Creation Law, because the decision emphasizes the principle of meaningful participation in the formation of public policy. (*Putusan Nomor 91/PUU-XVIII/2020*, 2020). The relationship lies in process accountability and institutional moral accountability, two aspects that also underpin student criticism of Decision 90/PUU-XXI/2023. Thus, this study is important for analyzing how students, especially the Cipayung Plus group, perform the function of constitutional advocacy in overseeing the implementation of the Constitutional Court Decision No. 90/PUU-XXI/2023, and how this role contributes to strengthening constitutional democracy in Indonesia.

METHOD

This research adopts a juridical-normative approach, with a main focus on the analysis of legal norms, particularly the Constitutional Court Decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023. The juridical-normative approach was chosen because the main problem studied was the constitutional interpretation of the age provisions for presidential and vice presidential candidates under Law No. 7 of 2017 on General Elections (Election Law). This study not only examines the legal text but also examines how the Constitutional Court's decision has implications for the democratic system and the role of students as constitutional guardians amid a crisis of political legitimacy. (Sulistyowati, 2024c).

This type of research is also descriptive-analytical, meaning that the research seeks to describe and systematically analyze the position of students in overseeing the enforcement of the constitution after the Constitutional Court's decision, including the response of the Cipayung Plus group as a representation of the cross-organizational student movement that has significance in the democratic public space. To strengthen the analysis, this study combines three approaches, namely:

1. Statute Approach
2. Case Approach
3. Conceptual Approach

Furthermore, the data analysis technique uses qualitative methods. The analysis is carried out through the process of interpretation, elaboration of arguments, and the preparation of legal constructions in a systematic manner. The data were not processed numerically but were analyzed in terms of the suitability of legal logic among the normative text, the Constitutional Court's considerations, and the student's role as the subject of constitutional advocacy. The results of the analysis are then presented as descriptive-analytical arguments that explain the theoretical relationship and the research's contextual findings. (PERSIS, 2021). By using this research method, it is hoped that the research will be able to explain scientifically:

1. The position of the Constitutional Court's decision in guaranteeing the principle of meaningful public participation;
2. A map of the movement and model of student advocacy in the testing of laws; and
3. Normative implications of the Constitutional Court's decision on the development of a deliberative and constitutional democratic culture in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Student Advocacy against Constitutional Court Decision No. 90/PUU-XXI/2023

The Constitutional Court Decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023 is one of the most controversial decisions in the history of Indonesian constitutional law after the reform. The

Court ruled that the minimum age for presidential and vice presidential candidates remains 40 years, as stipulated in Article 169, letter q, of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. However, the Court added an exception for individuals who "have been or are currently serving as regional heads", so that figures who are not yet 40 years old but have government experience at the level of governor, regent, or mayor can run as presidential or vice presidential candidates. (*Putusan Nomor 90/PUU-XXI/2023*, 2023). This ruling not only has a juridical impact but also shakes public confidence in the Constitutional Court's independence as the guardian of the constitution. (Sulistyowati, 2023)

Formally, the Court interpreted the minimum age provision as a form of protection for citizens' political right to be elected. However, substantively, this interpretation is considered to go beyond constitutional limits because it creates new norms that lawmakers do not regulate. Within the framework of the negative theory of legislators, the Court should have authority only to invalidate norms that are contrary to the constitution, not to add new norms. Therefore, this ruling has been widely criticized as judicial activism that could blur the line between legislative and judicial authority. (Rohmatillah, 2023) In the view of academics, this kind of action marks a shift in the Court's role from a constitutional guardian to a legal-political actor that actively determines the direction of electoral contestation.

The harshest criticism of the Constitutional Court Decision 90/PUU-XXI/2023 came from students. Through the Cipayung Plus Alliance, which consists of six major organizations such as the Islamic Student Association (HMI), the Indonesian National Student Movement (GMNI), the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII), the Indonesian Christian Student Movement (GMKI), the Muhammadiyah Student Association (IMM), and the Indonesian Hindu Dharma Student Union (KMHDHI), a statement of attitude was born that affirmed that the Constitutional Court had exceeded its constitutional functions. They assessed that the Court's interpretation is no longer oriented toward the principle of substantive justice but rather reflects symptoms of judicial politicization, namely when the judicial institution is used to serve certain political interests ahead of the 2024 election. This alliance emphasizes that the Court should keep its distance from practical political dynamics and focus on fulfilling the principles of the rule of law and equality before the law.

The students' reaction did not stop at normative criticism but developed into a coordinated constitutional advocacy movement throughout Indonesia. Large-scale demonstrations were held in various regions, including Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Makassar, and Medan. In each action, students carry symbolic messages such as "the Constitutional Court is not a Political Office" and "Save the Constitution from Legal Oligarchy". This slogan reflects students' moral anxiety about the tendency of judicial institutions to lose their independence amid electoral political interests. This movement is reminiscent of the spirit of the 1998 reform, in which students became a moral force and a public watchdog against constitutional deviations. (Aulia, 2023)

In addition to street actions, students also built academic advocacy spaces as a form of intellectual resistance to the decision. On various campuses, especially law schools, there has been an academic discourse that is critical of the Court's arguments. At Gadjah Mada University (UGM), for example, students held a Constitutional Dialogue Series to dissect the constitutional interpretation aspects of the decision. At the University of Indonesia (UI) and Universitas Airlangga (Unair), students held mock trials that simulated the court process to test the validity of the legal arguments judges use. Meanwhile, at Hasanuddin University (Unhas), a discussion forum between students and lecturers produced a policy brief, which was sent to the Court as part of an institutional ethics evaluation (Ismaidar, 2024).

This academic approach shows the transformation of the student movement from just a moral force to an intellectual force. Students no longer only highlight aspects of the morality of power, but also conduct advocacy based on legal research and normative analysis. This

movement shows that students are now positioning themselves as constitutional watchdogs to guard the informal constitution that serves as the social control over state institutions. In the context of constitutional democracy, this function is very important because it maintains a balance between political legitimacy and the rule of law.

In addition, students also take advantage of digital spaces to expand the reach of constitutional advocacy. Through platforms such as Instagram, X (Twitter), TikTok, and YouTube, they disseminate popular legal analysis, educational infographics, and recordings of public discussions regarding the Constitutional Court decision 90/PUU-XXI/2023. This strategy is part of digital constitutionalism, which is an effort to build public legal awareness through social media. By producing a simple yet weighty legal narrative, students succeeded in drawing public attention to the dangers posed by the politicization of judicial institutions. This digital advocacy has proven effective in shaping public opinion and expanding citizen participation in constitutional issues that were previously only discussed in academic spaces. This phenomenon of student digital advocacy also shows a shift in the constitutional debate space from formal forums to online public spaces. Students not only become participants in legal discussions but also become knowledge brokers who bridge legal language with social reality. Through social media, they opened a participatory channel where people could comment, ask questions, and even challenge the Court's legal arguments. This process strengthens the concept of public constitutional deliberation, namely, public involvement in interpreting the constitution's meaning openly and democratically. Thus, students succeeded in returning the constitution to an inclusive and participatory public sphere. (Sulistiyowati, 2024d).

In a broader context, student advocacy against the Constitutional Court Decision 90/PUU-XXI/2023 also serves to restore constitutional legitimacy. Students assessed that public trust in the constitutional judiciary began to decline due to a series of rulings considered inconsistent and driven by political interests. Therefore, their advocacy is directed to remind that the constitution does not belong to the Court alone, but belongs to all the people. Students emphasized that the responsibility of safeguarding the constitution cannot be completely handed over to formal institutions, but also requires the active involvement of civil society, especially the younger generation, who have idealism and critical capacity.

In a theoretical framework, the student movement can be understood through the concept of civic constitutionalism. This theory holds that the constitution will only endure if citizens actively enforce it. Students, as a relatively autonomous community group, have great potential to carry out this function. They serve as a moral reminder for state institutions not to deviate from the basic values of the constitution. Thus, student advocacy for the Constitutional Court Decision 90/PUU-XXI/2023 is not only reactive but also reflective of the meaning of constitutionalism in modern democratic practice. (Sulistiyowati, 2024b).

This student movement also shows a coherence between social functions and students' historical responsibilities. From the 1966 era to the 1998 reform, students have always appeared at the forefront in guarding the constitution and upholding the ethics of power. Now, in the contemporary context, this function manifests as sophisticated, knowledge-based constitutional advocacy. By combining legal analysis, digital literacy, and public participation, students create a new model of constitutional resistance: not just to oppose power, but to uphold legal rationality as the basis for the legitimacy of power. (Sulistiyowati, 2023)

Furthermore, student advocacy after the Constitutional Court Decision 90/PUU-XXI/2023 also brought a domino effect on the development of public legal awareness. In many cities, student-driven community legal education initiatives have emerged to educate citizens on basic constitutional principles such as equality, justice, and the rule of law. In this context, students not only act as political actors but also as public educators who instill the values of constitutionalism in daily social life. This kind of movement is important for building a

constitutional culture, a legal culture that respects the constitution as a moral and political guideline for the nation.

In the end, student advocacy against the Constitutional Court Decision 90/PUU-XXI/2023 reaffirms students' position as guardians of the constitution in a broad sense. They are not only the guardians of legal norms but also the moral guardians of the constitution, who ensure that substantive justice remains the spirit of every decision of state institutions. The student movement represents the voice of the people who reject the co-optation of power over the law, as well as a symbol of the sustainability of the ideals of reform that demand the supremacy of the constitution over momentary political interests.

Repositioning the Student Movement in the Era of Democratic Crisis

The phenomenon of democratic backsliding in Indonesia in recent years is characterized by increased political intervention against the judiciary, weakening of the public oversight function, and narrowing of the space for citizen participation in public policy processes. The Constitutional Court, which should be the last bastion of the enforcement of the principle of the rule of law, has on several occasions shown a tendency to deviate from the principle of impartiality in strategic decisions, one of which is through Decision No. 90/PUU-XXI/2023 (Constitution, 2023). It is in this context that the role of students as moral, social, and intellectual forces becomes relevant again to restore the direction of Indonesia's constitutional democracy so that it remains based on the values of substantive justice (Sulistiyowati, 2024b).

Historically, students have always played an important role in maintaining the balance of state power and upholding the principles of constitutionalism. From the 1966 movement that overthrew the Old Order regime to the 1998 reform that paved the way for democratization, students functioned as a corrective force against constitutional irregularities. However, the contemporary context demands the repositioning of the movement so that it is no longer just a demonstration or a form of moral pressure, but also grounded in legal analysis, policy research, and participatory advocacy. This repositioning reflects the transformation of students from mere moral force to constitutional guardians who move through academic and social channels to correct the direction of democracy. (Sulistiyowati, 2024c).

The repositioning of the student movement is rooted in a new realization that threats to the constitution do not always come from military coups or overt authoritarian power, but also from legal authoritarianism. The politicization of the judiciary, the manipulation of election laws, and the disregard for the principle of accountability are symptoms that are slowly eroding democracy from within. In such conditions, students play the role of non-state actors who maintain the integrity of the constitution through critical participation and public education. They are representatives of civil society who oversee the power relations among the branches of state power to ensure they remain in harmony with the ideals of the constitution. (Sulistiyowati, 2025c).

Students, as guardians of the Constitution, also have a strong symbolic role in maintaining the nation's constitutional morality. In various academic forums, students position themselves as critical partners of state institutions rather than just the opposition. They revived the principle of constitutional morality, namely the awareness to uphold basic constitutional values such as justice, equality, and civil liberties. This principle is an inseparable element of substantive democracy, as it ensures that the state's practice does not stop at legal procedures but also reflects the ethics of public justice. Through this approach, students show that the constitution is not only a legal document but also a moral compass guiding national development.

However, the repositioning of students as guardians of the constitution also faces serious challenges. First, there is a tendency for political co-optation of student organizations through funding, campus policy interventions, and manipulation of movement agendas. Second, low

legal literacy among non-law students makes constitutional advocacy uneven across disciplines. Third, the movement's fragmentation due to ideological differences has led to weak coordination among national student organizations. These challenges demand strengthening student institutional capacity and the formation of a solid advocacy network based on values, not pragmatic interests.

However, the opportunity for repositioning remains wide open. With increasing legal awareness among younger generations and advances in information technology, students have strong social and intellectual capital to uphold their constitutional functions. In various universities, there has been the emergence of constitutional clinics – student-run constitutional advocacy laboratories to educate the public and monitor government policies. Such initiatives show that student repositioning no longer depends on political momentum but rather becomes a sustainable movement rooted in the values of constitutionalism and public ethics. (Sulistiyowati, n.d.).

At the normative level, the role of students as guardians of the constitution is also in line with the spirit of Article 28C paragraph (2) and Article 28E paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which guarantees the right of citizens to develop themselves and participate in society, nation, and state. Thus, student advocacy on constitutional issues is not only a right but also a realization of citizens' constitutional responsibilities. Student participation in upholding the Constitution's supremacy is a form of constitutional citizenship. These citizens play an active role in ensuring justice and democracy run according to the ideals of the constitution.

Conceptually, the repositioning of students in the era of democratic crisis can be understood as a form of participatory constitutionalism. This model places students as active subjects in the processes of law enforcement and democracy, not just as objects of political education. Through legal advocacy, academic research, and digital campaigns, students expand the space for citizen participation in constitutional supervision. This repositioning is an important renewal in the theory of constitutional democracy, because it shows that the legitimacy of the constitution is not only maintained by state institutions, but also by the collective consciousness of citizens. (Sulistiyowati, 2024a)

Thus, students, as guardians of the constitution, are not just symbolic figures but strategic actors in maintaining the sustainability of Indonesian democracy. They become a balance between formal power and public consciousness, between legality and legitimacy, between norm and morality. In an era of democratic crisis, when the law is at risk of losing its integrity to political interests, students serve as a reminder that power without constitutional control will lead to a new authoritarianism. The repositioning of the student movement based on science, technology, and cross-sectoral collaboration is an important foundation for the future of Indonesia's constitutional democracy.

Cipayung Plus Movement and Constitutional Moral Guard

The Cipayung Plus Coalition is concrete evidence of the moral escort of the constitution by students across ideologies. After the Constitutional Court Decision No. 90/2023 was announced, these student organizations formed a national consolidation forum to evaluate the decision from a legal and ethical perspective under the constitution. The result was the Cipayung Plus National Statement of Attitude in October 2023, which stated that the Constitutional Court had violated the principles of procedural and substantive justice of the constitution (Asman, 2023).

In the statement, students demanded improvements to the ethical standards of constitutional judges and greater transparency in the process of testing laws. They also called for the establishment of an Independent Ethics Commission of the Constitutional Court to restore the institution's integrity. This attitude shows that the student movement has developed

into an actor in judicial reform that demands accountability not only in the executive and legislative branches but also in the judiciary.

From this forum, the Cipayung Plus National Attitude Statement was born in October 2023. The students assessed that the Constitutional Court had deviated from the basic principles of procedural and substantive justice of the constitution. They assert that constitutional judges should be guardians of basic values of law and democracy, not merely implementers of formal procedures that short-term political interests can manipulate. This critical attitude reflects a new awareness in the student movement, which sees the constitution not only as a legal document but also as a moral instrument of the nation that must be maintained in its purity. In addition to political attitudes, Cipayung Plus also carries out moral and educational movements. They organized the "Constitution for the People" series across various campuses and major cities to raise the people's constitutional awareness. By prioritizing an educational approach, students succeeded in transforming elitist legal issues into an inclusive public discourse. (Sulistyowati, 2023) This cross-ideological movement shows that Indonesian students, despite differing political and religious views, remain united in their commitment to upholding the integrity of the constitution. This reinforces the thesis that true constitutionalism is not born of ideological uniformity but of a moral commitment to the state's basic values.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, students have a strategic role as guardians of the constitution in maintaining the supremacy of the constitution in Indonesia. This role is no longer merely symbolic but has evolved into substantive action through legal advocacy, academic research, and active participation in the public sphere. In a situation of democratic crisis, students serve as moral and intellectual forces who can oversee the direction of state policies so that they remain consistent with constitutional values.

After the Constitutional Court Decision No. 90/PUU-XXI/2023, the student movement underwent an important transformation from a protest action to a constitutional watchdog, grounded in legal analysis and a structured advocacy strategy. Through various approaches such as scientific studies, public campaigns, and digital advocacy, students help strengthen public awareness of the importance of constitutional supremacy and encourage the creation of a more transparent and accountable democracy. Thus, students not only serve as independent supervisors but also as public educators and as balancers of power within the constitutional system. The active involvement of students in guarding the constitution is an important factor in sustaining a just democracy. Therefore, strengthening students' intellectual capacity, integrity, and commitment to constitutional values is the key to ensuring that the future of Indonesian law and democracy remains on the right track.

REFERENCE

- Asman. (2023). *The Role of Extra-Campus Student Organizations in Improving Religious Moderation (Case Study of Cipayung Student Organization Group Plus Ken-dari City)*. 22(2).
- Asshiddiqie, J. (2021). *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum Tata Negara*.
- Aulia, M. Z. (2023). The Use of Progressive Law Phrases in Constitutional Court Decisions : Context , Meaning , and Implication Penggunaan Frasa Hukum Progresif dalam Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi : Konteks , Makna , dan Implikasi. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 20(2).
- Handoyo, B. H. C. (n.d.). *IDEALISME CONSTITUENDUM MAHKAMAH KONSTITUSI DALAM PENGUJIAN UNDANG-UNDANG TERHADAP UNDANG-UNDANG DASAR*.
- Harisudin, M. N. (2022). Kewenangan Positive Legislature Mahkamah Konstitusi Dalam

- Pengujian Undang-Undang Terhadap Undang-Undang Dasar 1945. *Constitution Journal*, 1(1).
- Ismaidar. (2024). Peranan Mahasiswa Dalam Mengawal Konstitusi Serta Membangun Kesadaran dan Optimisme Politik Hukum di Indonesia. *INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research*, 4(1).
- Liana Nasir. (2025). Kedudukan Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang di Indonesia. *Jurnal USM Law Review*, 8(2).
- Margi, S. (2019). Kedudukan Mahkamah Konstitusi dalam Kelembagaan Negara. *JURNAL RECHTEN: RISET HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA*, 1(3).
- Mawardi. (2025). Analisis Hukum Tentang Peran Mahkamah Konstitusi dalam Pengujian Perundang-Undangan. *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains*, 8(2), 1257–1258.
- PERSIS, B. K. P. H. (2021). *PEDOMAN KADERISASI PENDIDIKAN, PENGEMBANGAN DAN PEMBERDAYAAN KADER HIMA PERSIS*.
- Putusan Nomor 90/PUU-XXI/2023 (2023).
- Putusan Nomor 91/PUU-XVIII/2020 (2020).
- Rohmatillah, A. (2023). TANTANGAN DAN PROSPEK :IMPLEMENTASI PRINSIP-PRINSIP DEMOKRASI DALAM HUKUM TATA NEGARA INDONESIA. *JOSh : Journal of Sharia*, 2(2).
- Siregar, M. (2023). Kekuasaan Kehakiman Hubungan Antara Mahkamah Agung, Mahkamah Konstitusi dan Komisi Yudisial. *Jurnal Fakta Hukum*, 2(1).
- Sulistyowati. (n.d.). Urgensi Amicus Curiae dalam Hukum Indonesia (Studi Kasus Sengketa Pilpres 2024). *2024*, 6(3).
- Sulistyowati. (2023). Urgensi Pembuatan Undang-Undang Hukum Acara di Mahkamah Konstitusi. *Jurnal Sosial Dan Budaya Syar-I*, 10(5), 1428.
- Sulistyowati. (2024a). Hubungan Pemerintah Dan Rakyat Dalam Perspektif Hukum Administrasi Negara. *Journal of Indonesian Rural and Regional Government*, 8(1).
- Sulistyowati. (2024b). *Langkah Konstitusional Dalam Impeachment Presiden Di Indonesia*.
- Sulistyowati. (2024c). REFLEKSI PUTUSAN MAHKAMAH KONSTITUSI PADA PEMILIHAN PRESIDEN TAHUN 2024 TERHADAP POLITIK DAN DEMOKRASI INDONESIA. *Qanuniya : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 1(1).
- Sulistyowati. (2024d). Relevansi Badan Khusus dalam Penanganan Sengketa Pemilihan Umum Kepala Daerah di Indonesia. *UNES LAW REVIEW*, 6(4), 11157.
- Sulistyowati. (2025a). *Hukum Administrasi Negara dan Peradilan Administrasi*.
- Sulistyowati. (2025b). *HUKUM TATA NEGARA*.
- Sulistyowati. (2025c). Peran Penting Putusan MK Nomor C0 / PUU-XXII / 2024 dan Putusan MK Nomor 70 / PUU-XXII / 2024 dalam Keberlangsungan Demokrasi Indonesia. *Depositi Jurnal Publikasi Ilmu Hukum*, 3(1).