

Abstract

The separation of powers in Indonesia and Russia exhibits notable differences shaped by their respective government systems. Indonesia, a unitary state with a presidential system, strives to maintain a balance among executive, legislative, and judicial branches while pursuing decentralization to empower regional governments. In contrast, Russia, a federal state with a semi-presidential system, maintains centralized authority with significant executive dominance by the president. This study analyzes the separation of powers in the constitutional frameworks of Indonesia and Russia, examining their strengths, weaknesses, and implications for governmental stability. Employing a normative legal research method with statutory, comparative, and conceptual approaches, this research focuses on constitutional texts and related regulations without redundant references to library research techniques. The findings reveal that Indonesia emphasizes democratic checks and balances but faces challenges such as political gridlock and bureaucratic inertia, whereas Russia achieves stronger political stability at the cost of weakened checks and balances and restricted political freedoms. Ultimately, the research highlights that while Indonesia advances democratic governance, Russia prioritizes executive efficiency, and each system offers lessons on balancing institutional power for effective and accountable governance.

Keywords: Separation of power; Indonesian Constitution, Russian Constitution