

**THE INDONESIAN SOCIETY UNDERSTANDING TOWARD
BUILDING WORSHIP PLACES TO AVOID DISAGREEMENT
BASED ON LAW REGULATION**

FINAL REPORT

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UNIVERSITY OF MERDEKA MALANG
D3 ENGLISH PROGRAM
AUGUST 2017

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FINAL REPORT

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This is to testify that the Final Report of Nuriza Ayu Ningtiyas has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Examining Committee.

Malang, August 22nd, 2017

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This is to testify that the Final Report presented by NURIZA AYU NINGTIYAS on August 22nd, 2017 has been examined.

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ABSTRACT

Ningtiyas, Nuriza. 2017. *The Indonesian Society Understanding toward Building Worship Places to Avoid Disagreement Based on Law Regulation*. Final Report. D3 English Program of University of Merdeka Malang. Advisor: Widyarini Susilo Putri, S.S., M.A.

Key Words: Worship places, Law regulations, and Disagreement.

Worship place is a primary need of religion communities in the world especially in Indonesia. In 2006, Indonesia government makes the regulation about building worship place, the regulation is called as the Regulation of Two Ministries by Ministry of Religion Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs Number 9 in 2006 and Number 8 in 2006. The requisites of building worship place are 60 people nearby agreement, the name list and residence identification card from 90 people that use most likely going to the worship place, recommendation from Religion Department and FKUB (*Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama*) from the certain location whether the town or district. The government makes the regulation to build worship place to avoid disagreement, decrease discrimination, and give guarantee for freedom of religion based on 1945 Constitution of Republic Indonesia. However the society was in incomplete understanding regarding the requisites about building worship place. This research explains about building worship places and the regulations to build worship place to avoid disagreement. This research is a normative law research (juridical) and uses statute approach. The result of this matter was society tend to be more in disagreement side in which reflected in some cases such as the problems of Santo Stainslaus Kostka Church in Bekasi and Asy-Syuhada mosque in Bitung.

ABSTRAK

Ningtiyas, Nuriza. 2017. *Pemahaman Masyarakat Indonesia Terhadap Pendirian Rumah Ibadat Untuk Menghindari Perselisihan Berdasarkan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan*. Tugas Akhir. D3 Bahasa Inggris Universitas Merdeka Malang. Pembimbing: Widyarini Susilo Putri, S.S., M.A.

Kata Kunci: Rumah ibadat, Peraturan perundang-undangan, dan Perselisihan.

Rumah ibadat adalah kebutuhan yang paling utama untuk umat beragama di dunia khususnya di Indonesia. Pada 2006, pemerintah Indonesia mengeluarkan peraturan tentang pendirian rumah ibadat, peraturan tersebut disebut dengan Peraturan Bersama Menteri Agama dan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 9 Tahun 2006 dan Nomor 8 Tahun 2006. Isi dari pendirian rumah ibadat terdiri dari dukungan masyarakat setempat paling sedikit 60 orang, daftar nama dan Kartu Tanda Penduduk pengguna rumah ibadat paling sedikit 90 orang, rekomendasi tertulis dari kantor departemen agama kota/kabupaten, dan rekomendasi tertulis FKUB (Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama) kabupaten/kota. Pemerintah membuat peraturan perundang-undangan tentang pendirian rumah ibadat ini untuk menghindari perselisihan dalam pendirian rumah ibadat, mengurangi diskriminasi, dan memberikan jaminan dalam kebebasan beragama berdasarkan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, walaupun masyarakat masih belum sepenuhnya memahami tentang persyaratan pendirian rumah ibadat menurut peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang pendirian rumah ibadat dan peraturan yang berkaitan dengan rumah ibadat. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian hukum normatif (*yuridis*) dan menggunakan pendekatan undang-undang atau *statute approach*. Hasil dari pemahaman masyarakat tentang pendirian rumah ibadat ini dapat dilihat dari kasus perselisihan pendirian gereja Santo Stainslaus Kostka di Bekasi dan pembangunan masjid Asy-Syuhada di Bitung.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Approval.....	i
Abstract	iii
Abstrak	iv
Acknowledgement.....	v
List of Appendices	vi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of Final Report.....	1
1.2 Objectives of Final Report	4
1.3 Significances of Final Report.....	4
CHAPTER II MAIN REPORT	
2.1 Description of the Final Report.....	5
2.1.1 Religion Freedom in International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	5
2.1.2 Society Understanding	6
2.1.3 Disagreement.....	8
2.1.4 System	8
2.1.5 Law System	9
2.1.6 The Hierarchy of Regulation According to The Regulation Number 12 in 2011 about The Establish of Act	16
2.1.7 The Structure of Law Regulation.....	18
2.1.8 The Requisite about Building Worship Place According to Article 14 the Regulation of Two Ministries by Ministry of Religion Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs Number 9 in 2006 and Number 8 in 2006	21
2.1.9 Pro-Cons the Regulation of Build Worship Places	22
2.1.10 The Function of Every Worship Places	24

2.1.11 The Purpose of Government in Creating the Regulation about Building Worship Places	25
2.1.12 The Cases about Building Worship Place	26
2.1.13 The Application of Regulation about Building Worship Place in Society	28
2.2 Skills Report for Writing the Final Report.....	30
2.3 Problems and Solutions	31
2.4 The Relevance of the Final Report with the Writer’s Future Career	31
CHAPTER III CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	
3.1 Conclusions	33
3.2 Suggestions.....	34
BIBLIOGRAPHY	36
APPENDICES	38
CURRICULUM VITAE	59

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Form of The Proposed Final Report Title	38
<i>(Form Pengajuan Judul Tugas Akhir)</i>	
2. Consultation Sheets	39
<i>(Lembar Konsultasi Penulisan Tugas Akhir)</i>	
3. Revision Sheet.....	41
<i>(Lembar Revisi Tugas Akhir)</i>	
4. The Regulation of two Ministries by Ministry of Religion Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs Number 9 in 2006 and Number 8 in 2006	42
5. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	56
6. The News of Cases about Building Worship Places	57