

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALOF LAW AND CONSTITUTION STUDY

Journal home page:https://jurnal.asrypersadaquality.com/index.php/ijlacos

IMPLEMENTATION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS IN DEMOCRATIC LIFE IN INDONESIA

Muhammad Alinafiah Matondang

Al-Hikmah Islamic College, Tebing Tinggi

[1]mhd.alinafiah2@gmail.com

KEYWORDS

Citizens' Rights and Obligations, Democracy, Participation

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the implementation of citizens' rights and obligations in democratic life in Indonesia, and to identify gaps between normative concepts and empirical practices occurring in society. The method used is library research, utilizing secondary data obtained from academic books, scientific journal articles, and reports from official institutions such as the Central Statistics Agency, the National Commission on Human Rights, and the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. Data collection techniques are carried out through documentation, while data analysis uses a content analysis approach to examine concepts, findings, and patterns relevant to the research focus. The results of the study indicate that normatively, the rights and obligations of citizens in Indonesia have been comprehensively regulated in the constitution and various regulations. However, in practice, significant gaps remain, both in the implementation of rights such as freedom of expression, political participation, and access to justice, as well as in the implementation of obligations such as compliance with the law, respect for the rights of others, and social participation. These gaps are influenced by structural and cultural factors, such as low political and legal literacy, socio-economic inequality, and the impact of developments in information technology. This study also found that strengthening the implementation of rights and obligations requires an active role in civic education, inclusive public policies, and the involvement of civil society and the media in increasing citizen awareness and participation.

INTRODUCTION

In a democratic system, the rights and obligations of citizens are two fundamental, inseparable elements. Democracy not only provides citizens with the freedom to express their opinions, participate in government, and obtain legal protection, but also demands responsibility for maintaining order, respecting the rights of others, and contributing to national and state life (Held, 2006). In Indonesia, this concept is clearly stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, specifically in Articles 27, 28, and 30, which emphasize the balance between citizens' rights and obligations. However, in practice, this balance still faces various complex challenges.

A growing phenomenon indicates a tendency for some citizens to demand the fulfillment of their rights rather than fulfill their obligations. This is reflected in low compliance with the law, increasing intolerance, and the widespread dissemination of unverified information in digital public spaces (Setiawan, 2020). On the other hand, the state also faces limitations in ensuring the equitable fulfillment of rights, particularly in the context of social and economic disparities. This imbalance has the potential to undermine the quality of democracy, which ideally should be participatory and inclusive (Diamond, 2015).

The development of information technology and globalization has complicated the implementation of citizens' rights and obligations. Social media has become a new space for democratic practices, but it has also opened up opportunities for ethical and legal violations. Freedom of expression is often misinterpreted as unlimited freedom, triggering social conflict and polarization (Sunstein, 2018). This situation demonstrates that public understanding of rights and obligations in democracy still requires ongoing strengthening.

Based on these conditions, fundamental problems have emerged regarding the implementation of citizens' rights and obligations in democratic life in Indonesia. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that public participation in non-electoral socio-political activities remains relatively low compared to participation in elections (BPS, 2023). Meanwhile, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics reported that throughout 2023, there were more than 11,000 pieces of hoax content circulating in Indonesia's digital space, most of which related to political issues and public policy (Kominfo, 2023). This demonstrates a gap between the freedoms citizens enjoy and the responsibilities they face in exercising those freedoms.

Furthermore, a survey by the Indonesian Survey Institute (Lembaga Survei Indonesia) shows that although voter turnout in national elections reached over 80%, public understanding of the substance of democracy and citizenship rights remains moderate (Lembaga Survei Indonesia, 2022). High participation quantitatively does not necessarily reflect a high quality democracy if it is not accompanied by critical awareness and social responsibility. This finding is reinforced by research showing that civics education in Indonesia still tends to emphasize cognitive aspects over democratic character development (Budimansyah, 2010).

Furthermore, a report by the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) shows that various violations of citizens' rights persist, such as restrictions on

freedom of expression and discrimination in social and legal practices (Komnas HAM, 2023). This situation indicates that the implementation of citizens' rights is not yet optimal. Furthermore, low public awareness of obligations, such as compliance with the law and active participation in social life, further widens the gap between normative concepts and the empirical reality of democracy in Indonesia.

Several previous studies have examined aspects related to citizens' rights and obligations in a democracy. Winarno (2019) found that civic education plays a strategic role in building democratic awareness, but its implementation remains theoretical and lacks contextualization. Meanwhile,(Karunia et al., 2025)This shows that public political participation tends to increase significantly only during electoral periods, but is not sustained in everyday life. This indicates that the internalization of democratic values has not been fully successful.

Another study by Rahman (2022) revealed that digital transformation has changed patterns of citizen participation, but also created new challenges related to ethics and responsibility. However, most of this research still focuses on specific aspects, such as education, political participation, or digital media. Few studies have comprehensively examined the implementation of citizen rights and obligations as a whole within a democracy. This indicates a significant research gap.

Based on this description, this research is crucial for conducting an in-depth study of the implementation of citizens' rights and obligations in democratic life in Indonesia. This research not only identifies the current implementation process but also analyzes the factors influencing its success and obstacles. Thus, this research is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture of the quality of democracy in Indonesia.

This research aims to provide theoretical and practical contributions to the development of citizenship studies. Theoretically, this research enriches the literature on the relationship between rights and obligations in modern democracy. Practically, the results are expected to serve as a reference for policymakers, educators, and the public in improving the quality of democratic life to be more participatory, responsible, and equitable in Indonesia..

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is library research, an approach that focuses on collecting and analyzing literature sources relevant to the research topic.

This approach was chosen because the study aims to conceptually and theoretically examine the implementation of citizens' rights and obligations in democratic life in Indonesia. The data used is secondary data obtained from academic books, scientific journal articles, official agency reports, and legal documents related to democracy, citizenship, and public participation (Zed, 2014).

Data collection was conducted through documentation, exploring various literature sources from academic databases such as Google Scholar, accredited national journals, and reports from official institutions such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, and the National Commission on Human Rights. The selected literature was selected based on criteria of relevance, credibility, and topicality, particularly those published within the last ten years. Furthermore, the data was classified based on key themes such as citizen rights, citizen obligations, and democratic practices in Indonesia.

Data analysis was conducted using content analysis techniques with a qualitative approach. Researchers thoroughly examined each source to identify concepts, patterns, and gaps related to the research focus. The analysis process included systematic data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014). To maintain data validity, source triangulation was used by comparing various references, ensuring that the research results were objective, critical, and able to provide a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of citizens' rights and obligations in democratic life in Indonesia..

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

1. Basic Concept of Citizens' Rights and Obligations

The basic concept of citizens' rights and obligations is a key foundation in national and state life, particularly within a democratic system. Within this framework, citizens are viewed not only as subjects receiving benefits from the state but also as active actors with a role in maintaining the system's sustainability. Therefore, an understanding of rights and obligations is a crucial element in establishing a stable and just social and political order.

Citizens' rights are essentially everything that is legally owned and can be obtained by every individual as a member of the state, whether in the form of civil, political, or social rights. Civil rights encompass individual liberties such as freedom of opinion and religion, political rights relate to participation in government, while social

rights encompass access to welfare, education, and public services. Marshall (1950) emphasized that these three dimensions of rights are key indicators of the development of a modern democratic society.

On the other hand, citizenship obligations refer to all forms of responsibility that must be carried out in accordance with applicable legal and social norms. These obligations include compliance with the law, respect for the rights of others, and participation in social and political life. Janoski (1998) emphasized that citizenship is not only about rights but also includes an active obligation to maintain the continuity of communal life. Thus, rights and obligations are two inseparable aspects in shaping responsible citizens.

The rights and obligations of citizens have a strong constitutional basis in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Provisions regarding citizens' rights are regulated in detail in Articles 28A to 28J, which cover various aspects of life, from the right to life to the right to justice. Meanwhile, citizens' obligations are also emphasized in various articles, such as Article 27 paragraph (1) and Article 30 paragraph (1), which emphasize the importance of compliance with the law and participation in national defense. In addition, Article 28J provides clear boundaries that in exercising their rights and freedoms, every citizen is obliged to respect the rights of others and submit to applicable legal provisions. This provision shows that the Indonesian constitution is not only protective of rights, but also normative in regulating citizens' responsibilities. Thus, the relationship between rights and obligations has been designed in a balanced manner within the national legal framework.

The principle of balance between rights and obligations is a key element in maintaining the sustainability of a healthy democratic system. An ideal democracy not only grants freedom to citizens but also demands responsibility in using that freedom wisely. Held (2006) states that democratic stability depends heavily on the reciprocal relationship between individual rights and social obligations. An imbalance between the two can lead to various problems, such as social conflict and weakened trust in state institutions. Therefore, strengthening awareness of rights and obligations is increasingly important in the context of Indonesia's evolving democracy.

2. The Concept of Democracy and Citizenship in Indonesia

Democracy is a system of government that places the people as the holders of supreme sovereignty in state governance. Etymologically, democracy comes from the words demos (people) and kratos (power), meaning power rests with the people. From

a modern perspective, democracy is not only defined as a general election mechanism, but also as a system that guarantees participation, freedom, and the protection of individual rights (Dahl, 1989). Thus, democracy reflects a political order that provides space for citizens to actively participate in the public decision-making process.

The principles of democracy encompass several key aspects, such as popular sovereignty, equality before the law, freedom of expression, and the existence of accountability and transparency mechanisms in government. Dahl (1989) introduced the concept of polyarchy as a form of modern democracy characterized by open political competition and broad citizen participation. Furthermore, Diamond (2015) emphasized that the quality of democracy is measured not only by electoral procedures, but also by the extent to which civil liberties, the rule of law, and government effectiveness are effectively realized.

In practice, democracy has two main dimensions: procedural democracy and substantive democracy. Procedural democracy focuses on formal mechanisms such as elections and representative systems, while substantive democracy emphasizes the quality of democratic outcomes, such as social justice and social welfare (Held, 2006). Many countries, including Indonesia, face challenges in bridging these two dimensions, where the democratic process has been underway, but the results do not fully reflect equitable justice and prosperity. In the Indonesian context, the democratic system adopted is known as Pancasila Democracy, a democracy based on the values of Pancasila as the foundation of the state. Pancasila Democracy emphasizes the principles of deliberation and consensus, social justice, and respect for humanitarian values and national unity (Winarno, 2019). In contrast to liberal democracy, which tends to be individualistic, Pancasila Democracy prioritizes a balance between individual and collective interests.

Pancasila Democracy also places morality and ethics as a crucial part of democratic practice. This is reflected in efforts to avoid majority domination that harms minority groups, as well as the importance of maintaining social harmony in national life. However, in its implementation, these values often face challenges, particularly in the context of practical politics, which tends to be pragmatic and competitive. This situation indicates a gap between the ideal values of Pancasila Democracy and the reality on the ground. The role of citizens in a democratic system is a key factor in determining the quality of democracy itself. Citizens function not only as voters in

elections but also as monitors of government and active participants in social and political life. According to Cogan and Derricott (1998), ideal citizens are those who possess civic competencies, such as critical thinking skills, legal awareness, and social responsibility. This active participation is a crucial indicator in realizing a healthy and sustainable democracy.

However, in the Indonesian context, citizen participation still tends to be procedural and temporary, particularly during election periods. Data from the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI) shows that voter turnout is quite high, but engagement in day-to-day democratic activities remains relatively low (LSI, 2022). Furthermore, the phenomenon of disinformation and low political literacy also pose challenges to building quality participation. This indicates that the role of citizens in democracy is not yet fully optimal.

Thus, it is understandable that democracy in Indonesia depends not only on systems and institutions, but also on the quality of citizenship itself. Strengthening understanding of democratic principles, internalizing the values of Pancasila Democracy, and increasing active citizen participation are key to realizing substantive democracy. Without the involvement of citizens who are aware of their rights and obligations, democracy has the potential to become merely a formal procedure that loses its essential meaning.

3. Implementation of Rights and Obligations in Democratic Life

The implementation of citizens' rights in a democracy is a crucial indicator in assessing the quality of a democratic system. Citizens' rights reflect the extent to which the state is able to guarantee freedom, equality, and justice for all citizens. In the Indonesian context, various rights are constitutionally guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, specifically in Articles 28A to 28J. However, the implementation of these rights depends not only on regulations but also on the social, political, and legal practices that develop within society.

One of the primary forms of citizen rights in a democracy is political rights, namely the right to vote and be elected in general elections. This right is a direct manifestation of the principle of popular sovereignty. In Indonesia, voter participation in elections is relatively high, even reaching over 80% in recent elections (Indonesian Survey Institute, 2022). This demonstrates public awareness of the need to participate in the political process. However, this participation is often procedural and does not fully reflect a critical understanding of the political choices made.

In addition to political rights, the right to freedom of opinion and expression is also a crucial element in democratic life. This right provides a space for citizens to express their aspirations, criticisms, and ideas regarding public policy. In the digital era, freedom of expression has expanded through social media and other online platforms. Sunstein (2018) stated that while the development of information technology has expanded democratic space, it has also increased the risk of polarization and the spread of misleading information. In Indonesia, this freedom is often challenged by abuses in the form of hate speech, hoaxes, and disinformation.

Data from the Ministry of Communication and Informatics shows that throughout 2023, there were more than 11,000 pieces of hoax content circulating in Indonesia's digital space (Kominfo, 2023). This phenomenon demonstrates that freedom of expression has not been fully balanced with responsibility in its use. On the other hand, there are also concerns about restrictions on freedom of expression, particularly in the context of regulations deemed potentially stifling criticism of the government. This reflects the dynamic between the protection of freedom and the need for control in the public sphere.

The right to justice and legal protection is also an essential part of citizens' rights in a democracy. Every citizen has the right to equal treatment before the law and access to a fair and transparent judicial system. This principle aligns with the rule of law concept, which places law as the primary foundation for state administration (Dahl, 1989). However, in practice, various obstacles remain to achieving equitable justice, such as unequal access to legal aid and weak law enforcement in several sectors. A report by the National Commission on Human Rights shows that violations of citizens' rights, including those concerning justice and civil liberties, continue to occur in Indonesia (Komnas HAM, 2023). Cases of discrimination, abuse of authority, and injustice in the legal process are indicators that the implementation of these rights is not yet fully optimal. This situation not only affects public trust in legal institutions but also impacts the overall quality of democracy.

Challenges in fulfilling citizens' rights are also influenced by structural and cultural factors. Social and economic inequality, low political literacy, and minimal legal awareness are obstacles to accessing and maximizing the use of rights. Diamond (2015) emphasizes that a quality democracy depends not only on formal institutions but also on the capacity of citizens to understand and exercise their rights effectively. Therefore, the implementation of citizens' rights in democratic life in Indonesia still

faces various complex challenges. Although these rights are normatively guaranteed, reality shows a gap between concept and practice. Therefore, ongoing efforts are needed to strengthen understanding, raise awareness, and ensure fair law enforcement so that citizens' rights can be realized in a democratic life.

4. Implementation of Citizen Obligations in Democratic Life

The implementation of citizens' obligations in a democracy is an integral aspect of fulfilling citizens' rights. In a democratic system, citizens not only have freedom but also a responsibility to maintain order and the continuity of national life. This obligation is a crucial foundation for creating a balance between individual and collective interests. Without proper implementation of these obligations, democracy has the potential to lose its direction and become merely a formal symbol without strong substance (Janoski, 1998).

One of the primary obligations of citizens is to obey applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the law reflects citizens' awareness of the importance of social order and justice. In the Indonesian context, this obligation is affirmed in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that every citizen is obliged to uphold the law and government. Compliance with the law is an important indicator in assessing the quality of democracy, because a healthy democratic system requires citizens who comply with mutually agreed upon rules (Dahl, 1989). However, reality shows that the level of legal compliance in Indonesia still faces various challenges. Violations of the law in everyday life, such as non-compliance with traffic regulations, corrupt practices, and administrative violations, are still common. This condition indicates that public legal awareness has not been fully developed optimally. Weak law enforcement also exacerbates the situation, creating the perception that the law is negotiable, which ultimately undermines public trust in state institutions (Komnas HAM, 2023).

Another equally important obligation is respecting the rights of others. In a pluralistic democracy, respect for differences is a key requirement for maintaining social stability. Every citizen has freedom, but this freedom is limited by the rights of others. This principle aligns with Article 28J of the 1945 Constitution, which stipulates that everyone must respect the human rights of others in exercising their freedom. This value is an important foundation for building a tolerant and harmonious society (Held, 2006).

In practice, respect for the rights of others still faces various obstacles, particularly in the context of social, cultural, and religious diversity in Indonesia. The phenomena of intolerance, discrimination, and social conflict demonstrate that awareness of respect for differences is not yet evenly distributed across all levels of society. The development of digital media also demonstrates how freedom of expression is often exercised without considering its impact on others, thus triggering polarization and social tension (Sunstein, 2018). The obligation to participate in social and political life is also an important part of the role of citizens in a democracy. This participation is not limited to participation in elections but also includes involvement in social activities, oversight of public policy, and contribution to community development. Putnam (2000) emphasized that social participation is a form of social capital that can strengthen the quality of democracy by increasing trust and cooperation among citizens.

Despite relatively high levels of political participation in elections in Indonesia, public engagement in day-to-day democratic activities remains relatively low. Many citizens are active only during specific occasions, such as elections, but are less involved in decision-making processes at the local and national levels. This indicates that citizen participation remains sporadic and has not yet become part of a sustainable democratic culture (LSI, 2022).

Problems in fulfilling civic obligations are influenced by various factors, both structural and cultural. Low political and legal literacy, socioeconomic inequality, and the lack of applicable civic education are major obstacles to fostering civic awareness. Diamond (2015) states that the quality of democracy depends heavily on the capacity of citizens to carry out their roles and responsibilities. When obligations are neglected, democracy tends to lose its essence as a system oriented toward the common good.

5. Gap Analysis Between Concept and Implementation

Analyzing the gap between the concept and implementation of citizens' rights and obligations in a democratic society is crucial for a deeper understanding of the quality of democracy. Normatively, Indonesia has a fairly comprehensive legal framework that guarantees the rights and regulates the obligations of citizens through the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Democratic principles such as popular sovereignty, equality before the law, and protection of human rights have been

clearly stated. However, in social practice, the implementation of these values often does not align with established normative expectations.

The discrepancy between legal norms and social practices is evident in various aspects of national life. Legally, every citizen has equal standing before the law, but in reality, unequal treatment persists in law enforcement. Cases of injustice, discrimination, and abuse of power demonstrate that the rule of law principle has not been fully and consistently implemented. Dahl (1989) emphasized that effective democracy requires a balance between formal rules and actual practice, as without it, the legitimacy of the democratic system can be weakened.

Gaps are also evident in the implementation of freedom of expression. Normatively, freedom of expression is guaranteed by the constitution, but in practice it often faces limitations, both in the form of regulations and social pressure. Furthermore, this freedom is often abused through the spread of hoaxes, hate speech, and misleading information. This phenomenon demonstrates an imbalance between the protection of rights and the responsibilities involved in their use, ultimately triggering social conflict and polarization in society (Sunstein, 2018).

Various factors contribute to this gap between concept and implementation. One key factor is low political and legal literacy among the public. Many citizens only partially understand their rights without adequately understanding their accompanying obligations. This situation is exacerbated by a civics education system that tends to be theoretical and has not fully developed critical awareness and social responsibility (Budimansyah, 2019).

Structural factors also play a significant role in creating implementation gaps. Social and economic inequality means that not all citizens have equal access to the fulfillment of their rights, including access to justice and public services. A report by the National Commission on Human Rights shows that violations of citizens' rights continue to occur across various sectors, reflecting weaknesses in the law enforcement and rights protection systems (Komnas HAM, 2023).

The influence of information technology developments has also widened this gap. Digital media opens up broader opportunities for participation, but also creates new challenges in the form of disinformation and manipulation of public opinion. The Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) (2023) noted the high volume of hoax content circulating in the community, which not only undermines the quality of public information but also impacts how citizens understand and exercise their rights

and obligations. This situation demonstrates that technological advancements have not been fully matched by the public's readiness for digital literacy.

This gap between concept and implementation directly impacts the quality of democracy in Indonesia. When laws are not enforced fairly and rights are not fulfilled equally, public trust in state institutions tends to decline. Norris (2011) calls this phenomenon a democratic deficit, a condition where democratic institutions are unable to meet public expectations. Other impacts include increased political apathy, social polarization, and weakened citizen participation in democratic life.

This situation demonstrates that the success of democracy is determined not only by the existence of formal rules, but also by the effectiveness of their implementation in real life. Diamond (2015) asserts that the quality of democracy depends on the extent to which democratic values can be realized in everyday practice. Without efforts to bridge the gap between concept and implementation, democracy risks losing its substantive meaning and becoming merely a formal procedure that has no real impact on societal well-being.

DISCUSSION

Civics education plays a crucial role in shaping citizens' understanding and awareness of their rights and obligations. This education serves not only as a means of transferring knowledge but also as a medium for character development and democratic attitudes. Budimansyah (2019) emphasizes that civics education must be able to develop civic competencies encompassing knowledge, skills, and attitudes. Without an applicable and contextual approach, civics education risks becoming merely a memorization of concepts without any real impact on daily life.

Strengthening civic education needs to be directed toward experiential learning and active participation. Learning models such as public discussions, democratic simulations, and involvement in social activities can help students directly understand the meaning of rights and obligations. Banks (2008) emphasized that effective civic education must encourage students to become critical and participatory citizens. This approach is crucial in facing increasingly complex and diverse societal dynamics. The role of government and public policy is also a key factor in strengthening the implementation of citizens' rights and obligations. The government has a responsibility to ensure that every policy adopted reflects the principles of justice, transparency, and accountability. Inclusive and responsive public policies can increase public trust in

state institutions. When this trust is built, citizens tend to be more obedient to the rules and more active in participating in democratic life (Muhammad et al., 2023).

On the other hand, consistent law enforcement is a crucial part of the government's role. Injustice in law enforcement can undermine the state's legitimacy and weaken citizens' awareness of their obligations. The National Commission on Human Rights report shows that various rights violations persist that require serious attention (Komnas HAM, 2023). Fair and non-discriminatory law enforcement is a prerequisite for creating a healthy democratic environment. Civil society plays a strategic role as a liaison between the state and citizens. Community organizations, non-governmental organizations, and local communities can provide a space for citizens to express their aspirations and participate in the democratic process. Putnam (2000) explains that the existence of social capital in society can strengthen social cohesion and increase citizen participation. Civil society involvement also serves as a mechanism for monitoring government policies.

Media, particularly digital media, plays an increasingly important role in shaping public opinion and disseminating information. While media can be an effective means of political education, it also has the potential to become a source of disinformation if not managed properly. Sunstein (2018) warns that the digital era brings new challenges to democracy, particularly related to the polarization and fragmentation of information. Therefore, strengthening media literacy is a crucial step in enabling the public to critically analyze information.

Strategies to increase citizen awareness and participation need to be implemented sustainably through an integrated approach. Political and legal literacy programs, public awareness campaigns, and community involvement in decision-making processes can improve the quality of participation. Awareness is not formed instantly, but rather through a long process involving education, experience, and a supportive social environment. Efforts to strengthen the implementation of rights and obligations ultimately aim to create citizens who are not only aware of their rights but also responsible for carrying out their obligations. When this balance is achieved, democracy is no longer merely a formal procedure but becomes a living system that provides real benefits to society. The challenges are certainly significant, but ignoring them is clearly not a sensible option.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of citizens' rights and obligations in democratic life in Indonesia still shows a gap between normative concepts and empirical practice. Constitutionally, rights and obligations are comprehensively regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which emphasizes the balance between freedom and responsibility. However, in practice, the implementation of rights such as political participation, freedom of expression, and access to justice has not been optimal, while obligations such as legal compliance and social participation have also not been fully implemented. This gap is influenced by low political and legal literacy, socio-economic inequality, and the impact of the development of information technology. These conditions impact the quality of democracy, which tends to be procedural without being accompanied by strong substance. Strengthening the implementation of rights and obligations is crucial through more applicable civic education, equitable public policies, and the active role of civil society and the media. These efforts are expected to create a more participatory, balanced, and just democracy.

REFERENCES

Budimansyah, D. (2010). *Strengthening Civic Education to Build National Character*. Bandung: Widya Aksara Press.

Central Bureau of Statistics. (2023). *Indonesian Socio-Political Statistics*. Jakarta: BPS.

Cogan, J., & Derricott, R. (1998). *Citizenship for the 21st Century*. Kogan Page

Dahl, R. A. (1989). *Democracy and Its Critics*. Yale University Press.

Diamond, L. (2015). Facing Up to the Democratic Recession. *Journal of Democracy.*

Held, D. (2006). *Models of Democracy*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Indonesian Survey Institute. (2022). *Public Participation and Perception of Democracy*. Jakarta: LSI.

Janoski, T. (1998). *Citizenship and Civil Society*. Cambridge University Press

Karunia, A., Saputra, FA, & Alfarizy, MS (2025). *Declining Voter Participation in the 2024 Tulungagung Regency Regional Elections in the Tiudan Village Area*. Dinamically, 01(01), 64–82.

Marshall, T. H. (1950). *Citizenship and Social Class*. Cambridge University Press.

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. Sage Publications.

Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. (2023). *Annual Report on Handling Hoaxes.* Jakarta: Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.

Muhammad, K., Firdaus, SU, Hasrul, M., & Aci, L. (2023). *Public Policy and Legal Politics: Building Sustainable Democracy for Society*. Sovereignty: Journal of Democracy and National Resilience, 2(4), 354–368.

National Commission on Human Rights. (2023). *Annual Report on Human Rights in Indonesia.* Jakarta: National Commission on Human Rights.

Norris, P. (2011). *Democratic Deficit*. Cambridge University Press.

Putnam, R. (2000). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*.

Rahman, A. (2022). “Digital Citizenship and the Challenges of Democracy.” *Journal of Communication*, 14(2).

Setiawan, B. (2020). “Citizen Behavior in the Digital Era.” *Journal of Civics,* 17(1).

Sunstein, C. (2018). *Republic: Divided Democracy in the Age of Social Media*. Princeton University Press.

Winarno. (2019). *New Paradigm of Civic Education*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

Zed, M. (2014). *Library Research Methods*. Jakarta: Obor Indonesia Foundation