

THE ROLE OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS IN REALIZING NATIONAL AND STATE LIFE

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Abstract

The rights and obligations of citizens are fundamental aspects in realizing a harmonious, just, and democratic national and state life. However, in practice, imbalances in understanding and implementation are still frequently found, both by individuals and state institutions. This study aims to analyze the role of citizens' rights and obligations in maintaining national stability and encouraging active public participation, particularly within the context of Pancasila values and the provisions of the 1945 Constitution. The research questions include how rights and obligations function in state life and how their implementation occurs in current social reality. This study employs a literature review method with a descriptive-qualitative approach through content analysis of various constitutional documents, civic education literature, and relevant academic research. The results indicate that the fulfillment of citizens' rights plays a crucial role in ensuring social justice, legal protection, and public participation in the democratic system. Meanwhile, the implementation of obligations, such as obeying the law and participating in state defense, contributes to maintaining social order, security, and national unity. The study concludes that a balance between rights and obligations is a primary prerequisite for realizing a dignified and prosperous nation, thus necessitating the strengthening of civic literacy and the enforcement of just laws.

Keywords: Citizens' Rights, Citizens' Obligations, Pancasila, 1945 Constitution, National Life

Abstrak

Hak dan kewajiban warga negara merupakan aspek fundamental dalam mewujudkan kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara yang harmonis, adil, dan demokratis. Namun, pada praktiknya masih sering ditemukan ketidakseimbangan dalam pemahaman dan pelaksanaannya, baik oleh individu maupun oleh lembaga negara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran hak dan kewajiban warga negara dalam menjaga stabilitas nasional dan mendorong partisipasi aktif masyarakat, khususnya dalam konteks nilai-nilai Pancasila dan ketentuan UUD 1945. Rumusan masalah mencakup bagaimana hak dan kewajiban berfungsi dalam kehidupan bernegara serta bagaimana implementasinya dalam realitas sosial saat ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi pustaka dengan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif melalui analisis isi berbagai literatur konstitusi, pendidikan kewarganegaraan, serta penelitian akademik relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemenuhan hak warga negara berperan penting dalam memastikan keadilan sosial, perlindungan hukum, serta partisipasi publik dalam sistem demokrasi. Sementara itu, pelaksanaan kewajiban, seperti menaati hukum dan ikut serta dalam pembelaan negara, berperan dalam menjaga ketertiban, keamanan, dan persatuan bangsa. Kesimpulan penelitian menegaskan bahwa keseimbangan antara hak dan kewajiban merupakan prasyarat utama dalam mewujudkan bangsa yang bermartabat dan sejahtera, sehingga diperlukan penguatan literasi kewarganegaraan dan penegakan hukum yang berkeadilan.

Kata Kunci: Hak Warga Negara, Kewajiban Warga Negara, Pancasila, UUD 1945, Kehidupan Berbangsa

INTRODUCTION

Every citizen in Indonesia exists within a political and social system that demands a balance between rights and obligations. These rights and obligations are not merely normative concepts on paper, but are crucial foundations for the integrity of national and state life. Awareness and fulfillment of citizens' rights and obligations are essential for maintaining the nation's continuity, encouraging active citizen participation, and realizing justice and shared prosperity. Without collective understanding and commitment to these rights and obligations, the potential for social conflict, discrimination, legal violations, and injustice can increase, which in turn threatens our stability and national identity.

Within the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), the principles and values of Pancasila and the constitution, namely the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945), serve as the normative umbrella governing citizens' rights and obligations. For instance, Articles within the UUD 1945 guarantee citizens' rights in various aspects: the right to life, freedom of expression, the right to education, the right to legal protection, as stated in Articles 28A through 28J ("Hak Dan Kewajiban Warga Negara: Pengertian, Dasar Hukum, Dan Contohnya," 2025). On the other hand, the UUD 1945 also affirms citizens' obligations, such as participation in national defense and security efforts (Article 30), participation in defending the state (Article 27 paragraph 3), and the obligation to obey the law and government (Article 27 paragraph 1) (Rofiq et al., 2024).

Thus, citizens' rights and obligations are not two separate matters that can be partially chosen; rather, they are two sides of a single, complementary unit. According to several studies, citizens' rights and obligations are fundamental aspects of Indonesia's legal and constitutional system, as well as an inseparable part of the concept of citizenship and democracy (Yasin, n.d.).

However, in the current practice of societal and state life, many challenges persist: there are citizens who demand their rights but are less aware or even neglectful of their obligations. Conversely,

there are those who fulfill administrative obligations (e.g., paying taxes) but fail to sufficiently advocate for rights such as access to education, legal protection, or freedom of expression. This indicates that understanding and balanced implementation of rights and obligations have not been fully achieved across all societal layers. Recent research, for example, has found that violations of rights and neglect of obligations by both individuals and state institutions still occur, often due to low civic literacy, unequal access, and weak law enforcement (Paramesti et al., n.d.).

This situation shows that although normative foundations exist through Pancasila and the UUD 1945, their implementation at the practical level still faces various obstacles. Therefore, research on the role of citizens' rights and obligations in national and state life becomes an urgent necessity. Such research is important not only to strengthen academic understanding of citizenship concepts but also to promote collective awareness, identify weaknesses in practice, and formulate recommendations so that rights and obligations can be exercised in a truly balanced and fair manner.

Unlike many previous studies that focused solely on legal aspects or detailed lists of citizens' rights and obligations, this research intends to conduct a broader analysis: examining the concrete role of citizens' rights and obligations in building national and state life, including social, political, and cultural aspects, and how they are implemented in the contemporary Indonesian context. Consequently, this research is expected to contribute to the development of Indonesian citizenship literature and simultaneously offer reflection for educating national values to the younger generation.

Based on this background, the research is designed with two main problem formulations: first, what are the roles of citizens' rights and obligations in national and state life; second, how is their implementation in the context of the Indonesian state today. The objectives of this research are to describe the roles of citizens' rights and obligations in maintaining unity and conducting state life, and to explain the forms of their implementation based on Pancasila values and applicable laws.

The method to be used in this research is a literature study (library research) with a qualitative approach, analyzing legal literature, academic journals, citizenship books, and constitutional regulations to obtain a comprehensive picture of the dynamics of citizens' rights and obligations.

Through this research, it is hoped that a deeper understanding can be gained regarding how citizens' rights and obligations function as pillars for national and state life, as well as concrete recommendations for strengthening civic awareness and practice among the public. Thus, this article is not only theoretically relevant but also holds practical value for building the character of citizens who are aware, responsible, and actively contribute to the nation.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a library research method with a descriptive-qualitative approach. This method was chosen because the topic, namely the role of citizens' rights and obligations in national and civic life, is conceptual and normative in nature. Therefore, it can be comprehensively analyzed through literature, legal documents, citizenship theories, and previous research findings. The qualitative approach enables the researcher to explore the meaning, context, and implications of the concepts of rights and obligations, as well as how the literature explains their role within the framework of Pancasila values and the state constitution, without the need for field data collection. This aligns with the characteristics of qualitative research, which is descriptive, flexible, and oriented towards achieving an in-depth understanding of social phenomena (Fadli, 2021).

As data sources, this study utilizes relevant and credible secondary literature. These sources include constitutional documents such as the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945), the foundational text of Pancasila, citizenship textbooks, political and legal theory books, scientific articles in national and international journals, as well as academic publications and government policies related to citizens' rights and obligations. By using literature that has undergone a peer-review process or is officially published, this study seeks to maintain data validity and reliability. This type of literature review, known as a "descriptive review" or "literature review," is a systematic method for collecting and synthesizing previous research findings, theoretical frameworks, and key concepts on a specific topic (Chigbu et al., 2023).

The data collection procedure was conducted through literature study: the researcher searched for, selected, and documented relevant literature through the university library, digital libraries, journal databases, and official government sources where available. Each piece of literature was examined meticulously: its full identity (author, year, title, publisher/journal) was recorded, its main ideas were summarized, and then its relevance and contribution to the topic of citizens' rights and obligations were evaluated. This technique allows the researcher to obtain a rich theoretical and normative overview without the need to conduct surveys, interviews, or field observations. Such library research is widely used in normative or conceptual social research, especially when the object of study relates to law, policy, ideology, or theory.

After the literature was gathered, the next stage was data analysis using the content analysis method. Content analysis is a systematic research technique for examining texts, including books, articles, legal documents, or other publications, with the aim of identifying themes, concepts, thought patterns, values, and relationships between elements within the text. Through content analysis, the researcher can extract meaning from texts, compare differing perspectives, and interpret how the literature defines and assesses citizens' rights and obligations (Sirilakshmi & Bunkar, n.d.).

In practice, content analysis was conducted in stages: first, the researcher selected relevant portions of text (e.g., articles of the 1945 Constitution, explanations of Pancasila, definitions in citizenship theory books, empirical findings from journals), then grouped the excerpts based on thematic categories (e.g., political rights, social rights, legal obligations, obligation to defend the state, public participation, social justice, and so forth). Subsequently, the researcher analyzed the content of each thematic group to explore the meaning, similarities or differences, historical development, as well as normative and practical implications. The results of such analysis enable the researcher to formulate the role of citizens' rights and obligations not only theoretically, but also within the context of how the literature recommends their implementation in national and civic life.

The library research method with content analysis is deemed suitable for this study due to its advantages: it does not require primary data collection (which can be difficult or costly), it still allows for critical and in-depth analysis, and it is flexible in examining both old and new documents. Furthermore, this method is relevant for policy-based, constitutional, and socio-cultural values research such as that concerning Pancasila (Abdurrahman, 2024). Thus, through a descriptive-qualitative approach, literature study, and content analysis, this study seeks to present a comprehensive synthesis and critical reflection on how citizens' rights and obligations contribute to realizing national and civic life, in accordance with Pancasila values and the Indonesian constitutional framework.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Meaning of Citizen Rights and Obligations According to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution

Based on a literature review, the terms "rights" and "obligations" of citizens in Indonesia have complementary meanings. Rights are the "authority to receive or perform something that citizens are entitled to receive or perform," while obligations are the "must or responsibility" that must be fulfilled as a citizen (Kuswan Hadji et al., 2024). In Indonesia, the concept of citizen rights and obligations is constitutionally regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), and imbued with the basic values of Pancasila as the moral and ideological foundation of state life (Abdillah et al., n.d.). Rights and obligations are not merely lists of demands and burdens, but rather a legal and moral framework that enables citizens to live with dignity and contribute to the nation and state in a just, humane, and civilized manner.

The adoption of Pancasila values in formulating these rights and obligations is essential, as it ensures that every applicable legal provision is not only procedural but also rooted in social ethics and the nation's local wisdom. Citizen rights, such as the right to education and decent work, are aligned with the principles of humanity and social justice, while obligations such as paying taxes and defending the country reflect collective responsibility based on unity and deliberation for consensus. Thus, the implementation of both is seen as a real reflection of citizens who are responsible, ethical, and guided by the state philosophy.

Therefore, the balanced and holistic implementation of rights and obligations is an absolute prerequisite for achieving the state's goal, namely social justice for all Indonesian people. Imbalance, either in the form of neglect of rights by the state or denial of obligations by citizens, has the potential to damage the established social, legal, and political order and hinder the national development process based on the spirit of mutual cooperation and a just and civilized humanity.

Forms of Rights of Indonesian Citizens

The rights of citizens in Indonesia are extensive and diverse, covering basic and social aspects of life. Among these rights are the right to life and to defend life (e.g., the right to health, safety, and survival), the right to work and a decent livelihood, the right to establish a family and continue legitimate offspring, the right to education, freedom of religion, freedom of opinion, association and assembly, and the right to legal protection and justice. For example, Articles 28A–28J of the 1945 Constitution regulate various basic rights such as the right to life, the right to education, freedom of religion, assembly, opinion, and other rights. Article 27 paragraph (2) affirms the right to work and a decent livelihood. Meanwhile, Article 31 paragraph (1) states the right to education for every citizen. With these various forms of rights, citizens have a legal and constitutional basis to participate in development, enjoy justice and protection, and develop themselves optimally, aspects that are crucial in national and state life.

The diversity of these rights reflects the principle of a rule-of-law state that guarantees the dignity of every individual, making the fulfillment of these rights a fundamental obligation of the state. The application of these rights is often translated through various public policies and government programs, such as social security, free legal aid, or the provision of basic education facilities. Therefore, for students studying law and social sciences, a deep understanding of the implementation,

limitations, and enforcement mechanisms of these rights is essential to ensure that citizens' constitutional rights are truly realized and not merely normative text in legislation.

The implementation of these constitutional rights in the context of a democratic state also requires a balance between individual rights and citizen obligations, as well as the public interest. This means that the exercise of rights must not disregard or violate the rights of others and is often limited by law for public order and morality. For example, the right to free speech must be exercised without spreading hate speech or defamation, as emphasized in derivative regulations. Thus, this dialectic between rights and obligations is characteristic of a dynamic legal system, which needs to be critically examined to assess the overall effectiveness of citizen rights protection.

Forms of Obligations of Citizens

Just as citizens have rights, they also have obligations regulated by law and the constitution. Normative literature states that these obligations include: obeying the law and government, participating in national defense efforts, respecting the human rights of others, submitting to restrictions established by law for the public interest, and participating in state defense and security efforts. For example, Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that all citizens have equal status before the law and government and "shall comply with the law and government without any exception." Article 27 paragraph (3) states that every citizen "has the right and duty to participate in the defense of the state."

It is important to understand that the concept of citizen obligations is a manifestation of the reciprocal principle between the state and the individual, where the fulfillment of obligations is a fundamental prerequisite for fully enjoying rights. Compliance with these obligations, such as paying taxes and participating in the democratic process, is not merely a fulfillment of legal formalities but an active contribution to forming a stable, just, and sustainable state life, while demonstrating a citizen's social responsibility in their political community.

The implementation of these citizen obligations requires a deep collective awareness of the urgency of legal compliance and active participation in national development. These obligations, especially participatory ones such as participating in General Elections or maintaining public facilities, reflect a social contract between citizens and the government, where individuals voluntarily surrender some of their personal freedom to create an orderly social order and guarantee the common good (*bonum commune*). Thus, the fulfillment of obligations is not only seen as a legal burden but as the highest articulation of nationalism and dedication to the nation's future.

The Role of Citizen Rights in National and State Life

The right to education enables citizens to acquire knowledge and skills that can later be used to contribute to social, economic, and cultural development, thereby supporting national progress. This aligns with the function of civic education in forming democratic and responsible citizens (Isnariah et al., 2025). The right to freedom of opinion, association, and assembly enables public participation in the democratic process. Through active participation, citizens can oversee government, provide input, and contribute to more just and representative public policies, a fundamental aspect of democratic national and state life. Literature on constitutional law systems emphasizes that the state is obligated to protect these rights so that democracy and the rule of law can be realized (Raudhatul Jannah et al., 2025). Thus, the optimal exercise of rights helps realize equality, social justice, and equity, values also

reflected in the principles of Pancasila, especially a just and civilized humanity and social justice for all Indonesian people (Inthaly et al., 2022).

The implementation of basic rights such as the right to work and a decent livelihood, and the right to health, also functions as a vital instrument in promoting the general welfare. When these economic and social rights are fulfilled, society tends to be more productive, has better purchasing power, and collectively enhances social stability and the country's economic growth. Fulfilling these rights is not only a moral and constitutional obligation of the state but also a long-term investment in human resources, the main asset of development. Therefore, the synergy between the state's obligation to guarantee rights and citizens' awareness to exercise their rights responsibly becomes key to achieving national ideals: a just, prosperous, and civilized society.

The state's affirmation and protection of human rights also play a crucial role as the foundation of the nation's integrity and dignity in the eyes of the international community. In the context of globalization and diplomacy, a country's commitment to fulfilling the basic rights of its citizens is often a primary barometer for assessing governance quality, which in turn influences bilateral and multilateral relations, including economic and security cooperation. Failure to guarantee constitutional rights, especially those related to justice and non-discrimination, can potentially lead to horizontal conflicts, erode public trust, and hinder sustainable development processes.

The Role of Citizen Obligations in Maintaining State Stability

Citizen obligations, such as obeying the law, defending the state, and respecting the rights of others, play an important role in maintaining order, security, and national unity. When every citizen fulfills their obligations, especially respecting others' rights and obeying the law, a harmonious and orderly social climate is created (Farahdiba et al., 2021). The obligation to defend the state, for example, although often associated with military or defense aspects, in a modern context can also be realized through social participation, contribution to development, and maintaining national spirit, aspects widely discussed in civic education literature (Pradana & Andriyana, 2022). Through the consistent implementation of obligations, the state can maintain sovereignty, legal order, and justice for all citizens while strengthening social cohesion and national identity.

The fulfillment of these obligations is essentially a manifestation of citizens' collective awareness of their responsibility as legal subjects and members of a political community. Compliance with prevailing norms and laws, besides being a prerequisite for public order, also functions as an instrument for preventing horizontal conflict, given that every individual is bound by the same corridor of rights and obligations before the law. Therefore, the synergy between individual awareness and fair law enforcement is a fundamental key to ensuring that civil rights can be maximized while ensuring that all elements of society actively contribute to maintaining the integrity and continuity of state stability.

Furthermore, the dimension of citizen obligations also includes active participation in the democratic process and oversight of government, which reflects the principle of popular sovereignty. In this context, obligations are not only passive (obeying) but also active (guarding), for example through conveying aspirations, exercising voting rights in elections, and engaging constructively in public discourse. The awareness to fulfill these participatory obligations is crucial, as it ensures government accountability to the people, prevents corruption and abuse of power, and ensures that

public policies genuinely represent national interests rather than those of specific groups, thereby creating stability that is legitimate and sustainable.

Challenges and Solutions for the Current Implementation of Citizen Rights and Obligations

Although regulations and the constitution clearly regulate rights and obligations, in practice, there are various challenges. Recent literature indicates that one main issue is low civic literacy: many citizens do not fully understand their rights and obligations or how to balance them (Amrullah et al., 2025). Due to a lack of awareness and civic education, rights violations (by the state or citizens), denial of obligations, or imbalance often occur: citizens demand rights without fulfilling obligations, which ultimately damages the national and state order (Shavira et al., 2025). As a solution, literature suggests the importance of strengthening civic education (e.g., through subjects like Civics), clear regulations, and efforts for socialization and active citizen participation (Rusli & Maya, 2023). In addition, law enforcement and protection of citizens' constitutional rights, for instance through constitutional judicial institutions, become key to ensuring rights are not just on paper but realized in practice (Budiywono, n.d.).

These challenges are exacerbated by social dynamics and rapid technological advances, especially in the context of digital rights and obligations in virtual public spaces. Implementing the rights to expression, assembly, and access to information often clashes with the obligation to maintain digital ethics, avoid spreading disinformation, and not violate others' privacy rights, creating new legal grey areas. Therefore, implementative solutions require not only a formal approach through regulations and curricula but also the strengthening of social capital and the cultivation of a culture of healthy dialogue to mitigate conflicts between competing rights, both in the real world and on digital platforms.

Another equally significant aspect of these implementation challenges is the emergence of socio-economic gaps and regional disparities that potentially hinder equal access to basic rights. This results in inequality in fulfilling the rights to education, health, and welfare, where marginalized groups or those in remote areas often do not receive their rights optimally. Therefore, comprehensive solutions must address distributive justice dimensions, emphasizing affirmative policies and equitable infrastructure development as strategic efforts to ensure that rights and obligations are not only understood individually but also realized in a social structure that is just and inclusive for all citizens, without exception.

Interpretation of the Theoretical Framework and Previous Literature

The analysis above shows that the concept of citizen rights and obligations in Indonesia aligns with citizenship theory, that the two are complementary and must be balanced for the state to function democratically and justly. Normative and juridical studies emphasize that the constitution plays an important role as a legal basis, but the basic values of Pancasila provide a moral and cultural dimension to the implementation of rights and obligations. Compared to previous research, for example, research showing that citizens' human rights and obligations can be protected through constitutional mechanisms, this draft demonstrates that without citizen literacy and participation, regulation alone is insufficient. This supports findings in implementation studies showing that social awareness, civic education, and active participation are determining factors in achieving a balance between rights and obligations.

The balance between rights and obligations is not only seen as a product of top-down legal compliance but as the result of a dialogical process and internalization of Pancasila values by society. Thus, this literature emphasizes that the effectiveness of rights protection and obligation fulfillment depends heavily on building social capital (such as trust and networks) and a healthy participatory political culture. Therefore, the policy recommendations arising from this interpretation shift from merely adding regulations to strengthening a civic education ecosystem capable of fostering agents of change who are aware of their role in maintaining the harmony of state life.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that the rights and obligations of citizens play a crucial role in realizing a harmonious, democratic, and just national and state life. The life of the state will run well if every citizen is aware of and carries out their rights and obligations in a balanced manner, in accordance with the values of Pancasila and the provisions of the 1945 Constitution. By fulfilling their rights, citizens can participate actively in national development. Meanwhile, the proper fulfillment of obligations will help maintain order, unity, and the sustainability of the state in achieving national goals.

As an effort to enhance the understanding and implementation of rights and obligations, it is necessary to strengthen citizenship education from an early age, enforce the law firmly and justly, and encourage increased public participation in civic life. Education plays a vital role in shaping the character of responsible citizens, while law enforcement ensures certainty and justice for all members of society. The author also extends appreciation to the various parties who have contributed through the literature and information sources that formed the basis for the compilation of this article, enabling this research to be completed successfully and to provide benefits for the reader as well as for the future development of Pancasila studies.

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