

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF CITIZENS' OBLIGATIONS FROM A CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Shofiyah Az Yaanul Husna¹

Correspondensi e-mail: shofiahusna@gmail.com

¹Islamic Family Law Study Program, Mambaul 'Ulum Islamic Institute of Surakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

In the Indonesian constitutional system, The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia not only guarantees the rights of citizens but also regulates a number of fundamental obligations that must be fulfilled in social, national, and state life. This study aims to analyze the legal basis, classification, implementation, and challenges of citizens' obligations from a constitutional perspective under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This research employs a normative legal method using statutory and conceptual approaches. The findings indicate that citizens' obligations can be classified into explicit obligations, which are expressly stipulated in constitutional provisions, and implicit obligations derived from constitutional values and principles. Constitutional obligations include obeying the law, participating in national defense, respecting the human rights of others, attending basic education, and paying taxes. The study also reveals several challenges in implementation, including low legal awareness, weak law enforcement, and the imbalance between the fulfillment of rights and obligations. Therefore, strengthening civic education, enhancing public legal awareness, and harmonizing legislation are necessary to optimize the implementation of constitutional obligations. A balanced understanding of rights and obligations is essential to realizing a democratic society based on the rule of law in accordance with the 1945 Constitution.

ABSTRAK

Sistem ketatanegaraan Indonesia tidak hanya menjamin hak-hak warga negara, tetapi juga mengatur sejumlah kewajiban mendasar yang harus dipenuhi dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa, dan bernegara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dasar hukum, klasifikasi, implementasi, dan tantangan kewajiban warga negara dalam perspektif konstitusi berdasarkan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan konseptual.

ARTICLE INFO

Submitted: 08 June 2026

Revised: 11 June 2026

Accepted: 26 June 2026

Keywords:

Constitutional Obligations;
Citizens' Obligations;
Constitution; Rule of Law;
Legal Analysis

DOI:

[10.55080/junagara.v3i1.2058](https://doi.org/10.55080/junagara.v3i1.2058)

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kewajiban warga negara dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi kewajiban eksplisit yang secara tegas diatur dalam ketentuan konstitusi dan kewajiban implisit yang berasal dari nilai dan prinsip konstitusi. Kewajiban konstitusional tersebut meliputi menaati hukum, berpartisipasi dalam pembelaan negara, menghormati hak asasi manusia orang lain, mengikuti pendidikan dasar, dan membayar pajak. Penelitian ini juga mengungkap beberapa tantangan dalam implementasinya, antara lain rendahnya kesadaran hukum, lemahnya penegakan hukum, serta ketidakseimbangan antara pemenuhan hak dan pelaksanaan kewajiban. Oleh karena itu, penguatan pendidikan kewarganegaraan, peningkatan kesadaran hukum masyarakat, dan harmonisasi peraturan perundang-undangan diperlukan untuk mengoptimalkan pelaksanaan kewajiban konstitusional. Pemahaman yang seimbang antara hak dan kewajiban merupakan hal yang penting untuk mewujudkan masyarakat demokratis yang berdasarkan prinsip negara hukum sesuai dengan UUD NRI Tahun 1945.

Kata kunci:

Kewajiban Konstitusional;
Kewajiban Warga Negara;
Konstitusi; Negara Hukum;
Analisis Hukum

INTRODUCTION

Citizens' obligations constitute one of the essential elements within Indonesia's constitutional system (Cairina & Yuwafi, 2025; Hadji et al., 2024). In addition to guaranteeing various constitutional rights, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945) also regulates a number of obligations that must be fulfilled by every citizen as a form of responsibility toward the state and society (Irfani, 2025; Rofiq et al., 2024). The existence of these obligations aims to create an orderly, just, and harmonious national and state life in accordance with the principles of the rule of law adopted by Indonesia (Budiwono, 2025; Mohamad, 2025).

From a constitutional perspective, rights and obligations have a complementary relationship. The fulfillment of rights cannot be separated from the implementation of obligations, as both are essential instruments in realizing a democratic and equitable society (Kamaluddin et al., 2024; Rianto & Fatekhah, 2025). The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia regulates various citizens' obligations, including the obligation to uphold the law and government, participate in national defense efforts, respect the human rights of others, undertake basic education, and pay taxes as a form of participation in state administration (Purba et al., 2025).

Nevertheless, the implementation of citizens' obligations continues to face various challenges (Farahdiba et al., 2021; Mohamad, 2025). (Ramadhan & Prabowo, 2026) explain the existence of a gap between *das Sollen* and *das Sein*, namely the discrepancy between ideal legal norms and their practical implementation within society. Low levels of legal awareness, suboptimal law enforcement, and public perceptions that place greater emphasis on the fulfillment of rights rather than the execution of obligations are factors affecting the effectiveness of the implementation of constitutional obligations (Masruroh, 2025; Purba et al., 2025).

Several previous studies have examined citizens' rights and obligations from a constitutional perspective. However, most studies have focused on normative discussions of constitutional rights and obligations or on specific constitutional provisions governing citizens' responsibilities. Limited attention has been given to the classification of citizens' obligations into explicit and implicit constitutional obligations, as well as to the analysis of their constitutional foundations and implementation challenges within Indonesia's constitutional system. This gap is significant because a comprehensive understanding of citizens' obligations is essential for strengthening constitutional awareness and maintaining a balance between rights and obligations

in a democratic state governed by the rule of law (Fadli, 2026; Ramadhan & Prabowo, 2026). Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze citizens' obligations under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia through a normative juridical approach, with the aim of providing an overview of their forms, implementation, and efforts to strengthen the enforcement of citizens' obligations from the perspective of Indonesian constitutional law.

METHOD

This study employs a normative legal research method that focuses on the examination of applicable legal norms. The approaches used include the statutory approach and the conceptual approach. The statutory approach was conducted by examining provisions concerning citizens' obligations as regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, while the conceptual approach was used to understand the concept of citizens' obligations from the perspective of constitutional law and the rule of law.

The research data sources consist of primary and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials include the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and statutory regulations related to citizens' obligations. Secondary legal materials were obtained from books, scientific journal articles, research findings, and various other literature relevant to the research topic. Data collection was carried out through library research by reviewing legal sources and academic literature related to the object of the study.

The collected data were subsequently analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method. The analysis was carried out through several stages. First, legal norms concerning citizens' obligations contained in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and related statutory regulations were identified and classified according to their constitutional characteristics. Second, these norms were interpreted using systematic and conceptual interpretation methods to understand their legal meaning and constitutional implications. Third, the identified obligations were analyzed based on their classification into explicit and implicit constitutional obligations. Finally, the findings were evaluated to examine the implementation, challenges, and efforts to strengthen citizens' obligations within Indonesia's constitutional system. The results of the analysis were then systematically organized to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the forms, implementation, challenges, and strengthening efforts related to citizens' obligations from a constitutional perspective.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Typology of Citizens' Obligations under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

Within Indonesia's constitutional system, citizens' obligations constitute an inseparable part of the regulation of constitutional rights. In addition to guaranteeing various rights of citizens, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia also contains a number of obligations that must be fulfilled as a form of responsibility in social, national, and state life (Irfani, 2025; Rofiq et al., 2024). Based on their regulatory characteristics, citizens' obligations can be classified into two forms, namely explicit obligations and implicit obligations (Purba et al., 2025; Ramadhan & Prabowo, 2026; Wati, 2024).

Explicit obligations refer to obligations that are expressly stipulated in the provisions of the articles of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, implicit obligations are obligations derived from the systematic interpretation of constitutional norms, constitutional principles, and the doctrine of the rule of law (*rechtsstaat*). In the Indonesian constitutional system, the values of Pancasila function as the philosophical foundation and interpretative framework of constitutional norms (Tika et al., 2024). Therefore, obligations that are not

expressly stipulated in specific constitutional provisions may still be constitutionally binding when they can be inferred from constitutional objectives, constitutional principles, and the obligation to maintain national unity, public order, and the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Juridical Analysis of Citizens' Obligations under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

1. The Obligation to Uphold the Law and Government

The obligation to uphold the law and government is stipulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which affirms that every citizen has equal status before the law and government and is obliged to comply with both with outexception (Rofiq et al., 2024). This provision reflects the principle of equality before the law, which constitutes one of the fundamental characteristics of a state governed by the rule of law (Nauli et al., 2024). Therefore, compliance with the law is regarded not only as a moral obligation but also as a constitutional obligation that must be fulfilled by every citizen. Within the context of a rule-of-law state, this norm functions to maintain social order, ensure legal certainty, and support the realization of effective and just governance (Budiwono, 2025; Fadli, 2026).

2. The Obligation of National Defense

The regulation concerning the obligation of national defense is contained in Article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 30 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which position citizens' participation in the defense, security, and protection of the state as both a right and a constitutional obligation (Prasetyo et al., 2021 ; Rofiq et al., 2024). These provisions demonstrate that efforts to maintain the existence and sovereignty of the state are not solely the responsibility of state institutions but also involve all citizens according to their respective capacities and roles.

The obligation of national defense is not limited to participation in military activities; it may also be manifested through contributions in the fields of education, social affairs, economics, and culture that support national resilience (Prasetyo et al., 2021; Taupan, 2023). Therefore, national defense can be understood as a form of active citizen participation in safeguarding the continuity and sovereignty of the state in accordance with each individual's professional capabilities and expertise.

3. The Obligation to Respect the Human Rights of Others

Article 28J paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates that every person has the obligation to respect the human rights of others in social, national, and state life (Rofiq et al., 2024). This provision indicates that the exercise of rights and freedoms cannot be carried out without limitations; rather, it must take into account the rights of others as an integral part of life in a democratic society. Accordingly, rights and obligations possess a complementary relationship in promoting social order and justice.

4. The Obligation to Undertake Basic Education

The obligation to undertake basic education is regulated in Article 31 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which stipulates that every citizen is required to undertake basic education and that the government is obliged to finance it (Irfani, 2025; Rofiq et al., 2024). This provision reflects a reciprocal relationship between citizens' obligations and the state's responsibility in the administration of national education. The state not only imposes an obligation upon citizens to obtain education but also bears the responsibility of providing adequate and accessible educational

opportunities for all members of society (Budiwono, 2025).

Basic education plays a strategic role in improving the quality of human resources and achieving the national objective of educating the nation (Hidayati & Qur'ani, 2023; Maharani et al., 2023). Therefore, basic education is not merely understood as a constitutional right but also as an obligation that must be fulfilled in order to support sustainable national development (Purba et al., 2025).

5. The Obligation to Pay Taxes

The constitutional basis for taxation is provided in Article 23A of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which stipulates that taxes and other compulsory levies imposed for state purposes shall be regulated by law (Rofiq et al., 2024). However, the direct legal obligation of citizens to pay taxes arises from statutory regulations governing taxation, particularly Law Number 28 of 2007 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures. Therefore, Article 23A serves as the constitutional foundation for taxation, while the binding obligation to pay taxes is implemented through legislation enacted pursuant to that constitutional mandate.

Tax payments play an essential role in supporting government administration, national development, and the provision of various public services for society (Yunita & Dewi, 2021). Therefore, compliance with tax obligations constitutes one form of citizen participation in supporting the continuity of the state and the achievement of national development goals (Ramadhan & Prabowo, 2026).

6. Implicit Constitutional Obligations

In addition to the obligations expressly regulated under the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, there are also implicit constitutional obligations that have developed through the interpretation of the fundamental values underlying the Constitution (Izzati & Novitasari, 2023). These obligations include maintaining national unity and integrity, upholding the values of Pancasila, and preserving the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Fadli, 2026; Gani et al., 2024; Tika et al., 2024). Although these obligations are not always explicitly formulated within constitutional norms, they play a significant role in maintaining the stability of national and state life and in supporting the achievement of national objectives.

The existence of implicit obligations demonstrates that the Constitution should not be understood solely in a textual manner but must also be interpreted based on the value underlying the establishment of the state. Therefore, the obligation to preserve national unity and integrity forms part of the constitutional responsibility of every citizen.

Challenges in the Implementation of Citizens' Obligations

Although various citizens' obligations have obtained a clear constitutional foundation within the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, their implementation continues to face numerous challenges. Ramadhan and Prabowo (2026) describe this condition as a gap between *das Sollen* (the law as it ought to be) and *das Sein* (the reality as it exists), indicating a discrepancy between legal norms and their implementation in society. This condition suggests that the existence of legal rules is not always accompanied by an adequate level of public compliance.

One factor affecting the implementation of constitutional obligations is the level of legal awareness among the public. Several studies suggest that limited understanding of constitutional rights and obligations may influence the willingness of citizens to fulfill their constitutional responsibilities in everyday life (Purba et al., 2025; Ruhianti et al., 2023). However, the implementation of constitutional obligations is not solely influenced by individual legal awareness. Structural factors, including institutional capacity, the effectiveness of law

enforcement, regulatory consistency, and socio-economic conditions, also play an important role in determining the level of public compliance (Farahdiba et al., 2021; Mohamad, 2025). Consequently, the gap between constitutional norms and social reality cannot be attributed to a single factor, but rather reflects the interaction of legal, institutional, and social dimensions.

Efforts to Strengthen the Implementation of Citizens' Obligations

Efforts to enhance the implementation of constitutional obligations may be undertaken through strengthening civic education, increasing public legal awareness, and harmonizing statutory regulations (Budywono, 2025; Dari et al., 2024; Ramadhan & Prabowo, 2026; Sinambela et al., 2025; Taupan, 2023). Ramadhan and Prabowo (2026) emphasize that civic education should teach the balance between rights and obligations in a practical manner rather than merely focusing on the memorization of statutory provisions. In line with this view, (Taupan, 2023) argues that national defense education should instill the values of discipline, solidarity, and patriotism, which can be manifested in everyday life.

In addition to educational efforts, public participation in monitoring the implementation of obligations related to public interests should also be strengthened in order to foster a stronger legal culture (Purba et al., 2025). Further emphasize the importance of establishing a constructive dialogue between the state and its citizens as a means of reducing the disparity between the fulfillment of rights and the implementation of obligations.

Through the realization of a balanced understanding of rights and obligations, it is expected that a democratic, orderly, and law-based national life can be achieved, in accordance with the principles mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Budywono, 2025; Irfani, 2025; Rofiq et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that citizens' obligations constitute an integral part of Indonesia's constitutional system and play a significant role in realizing the principles of a state governed by the rule of law. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia regulates various citizens' obligations, both explicitly and implicitly. These obligations include the duty to uphold the law and government, participate in national defense efforts, respect the human rights of others, undertake basic education, pay taxes, and maintain national unity and integrity as implicit constitutional obligations.

The implementation of citizens' obligations continues to face several challenges, including low levels of public legal awareness, suboptimal law enforcement, and perceptions of imbalance between the fulfillment of rights and the performance of obligations. Therefore, efforts to strengthen the implementation of constitutional obligations are required through more practical civic education, increased public legal awareness, enhanced public participation, and the harmonization of statutory regulations. By achieving a balanced understanding of rights and obligations, it is expected that a democratic, orderly, and law-based national life can be realized in accordance with the principles mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. From a policy perspective, the government and legislators should strengthen the integration of constitutional obligations into civic education programs and public legal awareness initiatives. In addition, policymakers should ensure that statutory regulations and public policies consistently promote a balanced understanding of citizens' rights and obligations, while educational institutions should develop more practical and participatory approaches to constitutional education.

REFERENCES

- Budiwono, E. (2025). Analisis Yuridis Hak dan Kewajiban Warga Negara dalam Perspektif Hukum. *Jurnal Darussalam: Jurnal Pendidikan, Komunikasi Dan Pemikiran Hukum Islam*, 16(2), 73–85.
- Cairina, L. E., & Yuwafi, K. (2025). Kewajiban dan hak negara dan warga negara indonesia. *Maliki Interdisciplinary Journal*, 3(12), 132–139.
- Dari, U., Hartono, A., & Wahyu, D. (2024). Memperkuat keseimbangan antara hak dan kewajiban negara dan warga negara melalui pendidikan kewarganegaraan. *CIVILIA: Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*.
- Fadli, D. (2026). Kedudukan Mahkamah Konstitusi dalam mewujudkan negara hukum yang demokratis. *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 7(8).
- Farahdiba, S. Z., Sai'dah, N. N., Salsabila, D., & Nuraini, S. (2021). Tinjauan pelanggaran hak dan pengingkaran kewajiban warga negara berdasarkan UUD 1945. *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan*, 5(2), 837–845.
- Firdaus, F. A., Diamantina, A., & Soemarmi, A. (2022). Hak Dan Kewajiban Warga Negara Indonesia Yang Kewarganegaraannya Diperoleh Melalui Naturalisasi. *Diponegoro Law Journal*, 11(2).
- Gani, I. A., Asmara, R., Sulaiman, S., & Husna, A. (2024). The Constitutional Court's Protection and Fulfilment of the Citizens' Rights: Constitutional and Islamic Law Perspectives. *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam*, 8(1), 317–338.
- Hadji, K., Sulistiowati, S., Arianti, A. S., Khoirunisa, A., Kusmawati, N. A., & Putri, M. H. (2024). Hak dan kewajiban warga negara dalam sistem hukum tata nega-ra. *Amandemen: Jurnal Ilmu Pertahanan, Politik, dan Hukum Indonesia*, 1 (3), 112–117.
- Hidayati, A. N., & Qur'ani, E. R. (2023). Peran pendidikan kewarganegaraan dalam mewujudkan penegakan hukum di Indonesia. *Indigenous Knowledge*, 2(1), 21–29.
- Irfani, M. Y. (2025). Hak dan kewajiban sebagai warga negara republik indonesia. *Maliki Interdisciplinary Journal*, 3(12).
- Izzati, F. A., & Novitasari, N. (2023). Harmonisasi Hak dan Kewajiban Mewujudkan Warga Negara Bertanggung Jawab (Civic Responsibility). *Jurnal Kalacakra: Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan*, 4(1), 1– 6.
- Kamaluddin, M. R., Zulfah, N., Syafiq, M. K., Mawardi, S. A., & Lalah, Z. G. I. (2024). Hak dan kewajiban warga negara. *Maliki Interdisciplinary Journal*, 2(11).
- LOCKE, H. A. K. A. M. M. J. (2025). *PENEGAKAN HAK KONSTITUSIONAL WARGA NEGARA MELALUI CONSTITUTIONAL COMPLAINT PERSPEKTIF*.
- Maharani, A., Wirayudha, A. S., & Firdausi, A. P. R. (2023). Implementasi Hak dan Kewajiban Warga Negara dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Karakter Mahasiswa. *Indigenous Knowledge*, 2(3), 246–253.
- Masruroh, A. F. (2025). Menimbang keseimbangan hak dan kewajiban antara negara dan warga negara di tengah krisis kepercayaan publik. *Maliki Interdisciplinary Journal*, 3(12), 186–190.
- Mohamad, M. S. S. (2025). Hak dan Kewajiban warga negara dalam negara hukum: Dilema implementasi dan reformasi hukum di Indonesia. *Judge: Jurnal Hukum*, 6(03), 699–711.
- Nauli, Z., Elviana, E., & Nelwati, S. (2024). Kewajiban dan Hak Negara dengan Warga Negara dalam Demokrasi. *Harmoni Pendidikan: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 1(3), 180–193.

- Prasetyo, D., Manik, T. S., & Riyanti, D. (2021). Konseptualisasi hak dan kewajiban warga negara dalam upaya bela negara. *Jurnal Pancasila Dan Bela Negara*, 1(1), 1–7.
- Pratama, N. I. (2020). Hak dan kewajiban warga negara dalam kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara berdasarkan Pancasila dan UUD 1945. *NURFAIZUL IMAM PRATAMA*.
- Purba, G. E., Siboro, S., Pasaribu, D. M. T., & Tampubolon, S. L. (2025). Hak dan kewajiban Warga Negara dalam perspektif Hukum dan Sosial. *Journal of Education, Cultural and Politics*, 5(3), 549–559.
- Ramadhan, E. R., & Prabowo, A. G. (2026). Keseimbangan Hak dan Kewajiban Warga Negara: Tinjauan Kesenjangan Antara Norma dan Realitas Sosial di Indonesia. *JURNAL ILMIAH NUSANTARA*, 3(1), 1073–1081.
- Rianto, R. I., & Fatekhah, S. A. N. (2025). Mewujudkan Harmoni Hak dan Kewajiban Warga Negara dalam Praktik Bernegara di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kajian Dan Inovasi Ilmu (JKII)*, 1(1), 13–17.
- Rofiq, A., Zaenia, A., Anbiya, B. F., Khuzaima, H. A., Zulfa, A. A., & Maretta, C. W. (2024). Analisis Hak dan Kewajiban Warga Negara yang Terkandung dalam UUD Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945. *Jurnal Harmoni Nusa Bangsa*, 2(1), 89–98.
- Ruhyanti, N., Alparesa, N., Fakhira, Z. N., Abdulah, D. F., & Hibatullah, R. A. (2023). Hak dan kewajiban warga negara berdasarkan hukum yang ada di Indonesia. *Madani: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 1(4), 226–230.
- Selznick, P. (2020). *Law, society, and industrial justice* (Vol. 30). Quid Pro Books.
- Sinambela, S. M., Simanjuntak, J. P., Sinaga, R. S., & Neva, C. F. (2025). IMPLEMENTASI HAK DAN KEWAJIBAN WARGA NEGARA DALAM SISTEM DEMOKRASI INDONESIA. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sejarah Dan Riset Sosial Humaniora*, 5(2), 34–42.
- Taupan, A. (2023). *Tafsir Umum Terhadap Hak Dan Kewajiban Warga Negara Dalam Bela Negara Menurut UUD 1945* (Vol. 1, Number 1). <https://journal.tirtapustaka.com/index.php/jocer>
- Tika, A., Aulia, D., & Munandar, T. A. (2024). Pemenuhan Hak Dan Kewajiban Warga Negara Yang Sesuai Dengan Nilai–Nilai Pancasila. *Hukum Inovatif: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 1(2), 161–168.
- Wati, N. (2024). Hubungan antara Hak dan Kewajiban Warga Negara dalam Pancasila: Peran, Perlindungan, Partisipasi dan Penegakan. *SULTAN ADAM: Jurnal Hukum Dan Sosial*, 2(2), 295– 307.
- Yunita, S., & Dewi, D. A. (2021). Urgensi pemenuhan hak dan kewajiban warga negara dalam pelaksanaannya berdasarkan undang-undang. *De Cive: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 1(12), 429–436.