



## STUDY ABOUT RIGHT AND OBLIGATION INHABITANT COUNTRY IN THE CONTEXT OF DEMOCRACY

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### Abstract

Democracy, based on popular sovereignty, places citizens as the holders of supreme power within the state. Citizens' obligations include active participation in the political process, respect for the law, and positive contributions to community development. Meanwhile, citizens' rights include the right to freedom of expression, the right to vote and be elected in general elections, and the right to fair and proportional legal protection. The importance of deliberation to reach consensus is also emphasized as a method for resolving differences of opinion in a democracy. This study aims to examine the rights and obligations of citizens. The state in the context of democracy based on popular sovereignty and the principle of deliberation for consensus in Indonesia. The research method used in this study is *a literature review* with a qualitative approach, in which researchers explore and analyze various relevant literature sources to gain a deeper understanding of the rights and obligations of citizens in a democratic context. This study found that the balance between the implementation of rights The rights and obligations of citizens are crucial to realizing a comprehensive, just, and sustainable democracy in Indonesia. The conclusion of this study is that a balance between the rights and obligations of citizens is key to realizing an inclusive and just democracy in Indonesia.

**Keywords :** Obligation inhabitant country, right inhabitant state, democracy

### Introduction

Rights and obligations are interconnected, so in practice they must be implemented in a balanced manner. Rights are everything. Which is appropriate and absolute for individuals to obtain as members of the nation's citizens from the time they are still in the womb, while obligations are a must or obligation for individual in carry out role as member citizens are required to receive recognition of their rights in accordance with the implementation of these obligations. If rights and obligations are not balanced in practice, an imbalance will occur that will cause social unrest in the implementation of individual life, both in community, national, and state life. The rights and obligations of citizens are a manifestation of the relationship formed between citizens and the state itself. Therefore, the nature of these rights and obligations is reciprocal. This means that citizens have rights and obligations towards the state, and conversely, the state has rights and obligations towards citizens. The main problem between the state and citizens is the issue of rights and obligations. Every citizen is given freedom by the state in terms of rights and obligations, all are equal. Speaking of rights and obligations, the state returns to the citizens. The country. Because the relationship between the state and its citizens is very strong, this can be seen from the fourth principle of Pancasila, which states that the obligations of the Indonesian nation are based on the sovereignty of the people. Democracy, as a globally recognized system of government, provides space for active public participation in the political decision-making process. In this context, citizens play a crucial role in both exercising their rights and fulfilling obligations imposed by the state. Citizens' rights and obligations in a democracy are inseparable, as they mutually support the achievement of prosperity and the sustainability of the democratic system.

Citizens are an important component in the scope of national life and state. Life which prosperous and safe become hope every citizen. Countries living in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. The state guarantees the rights of every citizen. Every citizen can enjoy these rights in various areas of life. Their existence is guaranteed and protected by the constitution. The existence of connection lead come back between inhabitant country and country oriented towards the implementation of the protection of citizens' rights which must be respected and their implementation guaranteed, with obligations that citizens must carry out to the state responsibly. To date, the means and efforts to provide legal protection for the status, rights, obligations, and roles of people with disabilities have been regulated in Law Number 4 of 1997 concerning people with disabilities, and various laws and regulations governing employment issues, national education, health, social welfare, traffic and road transportation, railways, shipping, aviation, and customs. However, protection efforts alone are not sufficient; considering that the number of people with disabilities continues to increase over time, and this requires other means and efforts, especially by providing facilities to obtain equal opportunities for people with disabilities in all aspects of life and livelihood, specifically in get education and work in order to realize social welfare. Therefore, its existence is binding and mandatory. As explained in Article 67 of Law No. 39 of 1999, every person within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to comply with statutory regulations, unwritten law, and international law concerning human rights that have been accepted by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This study aims to examine the rights and obligations of citizens in the context of democracy in Indonesia, by considering the importance of a balance between the fulfillment of rights and the implementation of citizen obligations as a foundation for creating a harmonious national and state life. Through literature analysis, this study also aims to identify the dynamics of reciprocal relationships. come back between the state and inhabitant country, as well as examine role active citizen in maintaining and developing an inclusive and just democracy, as regulated in the constitution and various applicable laws and regulations.

### Research Methodology

This research method uses a " *literature review* " within a qualitative research framework. The research was conducted by searching and analyzing related literature from various relevant sources, including scientific journals, textbooks, research reports, and official documents related to the data analysis techniques used. by researchers use analysis qualitative deductive, that is about things or theory which general for interesting conclusion which special, then with an inductive method that relates to specific facts or events, then draws conclusions from the specific to the general. This article was written through stages consisting of topic selection, literature search, supporting documents, verification, interpretation, and writing.

### Result & Discussion

The results of this study indicate that the rights and obligations of citizens in the context of Indonesian democracy are inseparable and must be implemented in a balanced manner. Citizens' rights include freedom of expression, the right to vote and be elected, and fair legal protection. While obligations include active participation in political life, obeying the law, and contributing to community development. An imbalance between the implementation of rights and obligations can lead to social inequality and injustice. By because that, connection lead come back between country and inhabitant very country important for guard harmony and sustainability system democracy, as regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The dynamics of the regulation of rights and obligations continue to develop along with social and political changes in Indonesia. Indonesia is a country rich in culture, the royal system during the reign of the kingdom, the concepts commonly used were the concept of obligation and tended to seem to set aside the concept of rights. The concept of obligations as a starting point for the people to act well between the government and the people. The political situation of the colonial areas encouraged the aspect of obligations as an idea postulate in the practice of political, economic, and socio-cultural life. Regional struggles began to emerge throughout the Indonesian archipelago due to the colonialists seizing the rights of the indigenous people. The movement against the colonialists has shown its existence to the colonizers that Indonesia will fight for the Indonesian state, a modern struggle has entered the Indonesian government system, the struggle for independence that has existed since Our heroes created or fostered a mentality to demand rights, this transition gave rise to the possibility of Indonesia having a diverse culture. Nurwadani et al. (2016:117) stated that rights and obligations have a harmonious relationship as a concept and urgency.

The definition of rights and obligations has many relationships with the concept and urgency of state obligations and rights, the definition of rights is the power to receive or do something that should be received or done by a certain party and cannot be by any other party which in principle can be demanded by force by them.

Meanwhile, according to Yasin (2015: 100), the rights and obligations of citizens in state life, as well as the rights and obligations of individuals in their personal lives, have never been formulated perfectly historically, because state organizations are not static. This means that state organizations experience development. in line with development man. Second draft right and the obligations of citizens/humans go hand in hand. Basic rights and obligations are logical consequences of state rights and obligations, and humans cannot develop their basic rights without living within a state organization. Broadly speaking, rights are everything that every citizen must obtain. people who have existed since birth, even before birth. While an obligation is something that must be carried out, a necessity Rights and obligations are inseparable, but conflicts arise because rights and obligations are not balanced. Every citizen has the right and obligation to earn a decent living, but in reality, many citizens do not experience prosperity in their lives. This is all due to the government and for officials tall more Lots prioritize right from on obligation. However, being an official isn't just about having a rank; they also have an obligation to think for themselves. If this situation persists, there will be no balance between rights and obligations. This lack of balance will lead to prolonged social inequality. A unified state entity of a multicultural nation like Indonesia can only survive more firmly if it stands on a foundation of governance that is able to guarantee a balance between fulfilling the principles of freedom, equality, and brotherhood, which apply to all citizens and elements of the nation.

Demands are not only about fulfilling individual rights (individual rights) and community groups (collective rights), but also the obligation to develop social solidarity (gotong royong) for the benefit and happiness of the nation as a whole (Latif, 2011). Political Sources The political sources underlying the dynamics of the obligations and rights of the state and citizens of Indonesia are the process and results of changes to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that occurred during the reform era. At the beginning of the reform era (mid-1998), various demands for reform emerged. in public. Demands the delivered by various component nation, especially by students and youth. Do you still remember the points that became the demands of the reforms? Some of the demands of the reforms were: (a) Amend Constitution Republic of Indonesia 1945 (b) Deletion doctrine Bi function force armed Republic Indonesia (ABRI), (c) upholding the supremacy of law, respect for human rights (HAM), and (d) eradicating corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN), implementing decentralization and fair relations between the central and regional governments ( regional autonomy) (e) realize freedom of the press (f) Realize democratic life . Let us focus our attention on the demands for amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, as they are closely related to the dynamics of respect for and enforcement of human rights in Indonesia. These demands are based on the view that the 1945 Constitution does not sufficiently provide a foundation for democratic life, people's empowerment, and respect for human rights. The diversity of ethnicities, religions, and beliefs in Indonesia is one of the most interesting aspects of the Indonesian nation, namely the belief in the One Almighty God. In Indonesia, the law governing all matters concerning religion is written in Article 29 of the 1945 Constitution. Article 29 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia emphasizes that state justice is based on the One Almighty God. This means that the Middle Function: handling external problems, such as the one almighty god (religious spirit) must be realized in education, the environment, and monopolies. The framework of state life is set out in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

## Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the rights and obligations of citizens in the context of democracy are two inseparable and complementary things. Rights are the power that each individual has to receive or do something that should be received or done, while obligations are the obligations that must be carried out by every citizen. The balance and harmony between rights and obligations are the main foundation in building a harmonious relationship between citizens and the state. These rights and obligations are clearly regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, particularly in chapter 27 until 34, which also covers rights man and obligation The dynamics in the implementation of these rights and obligations are reflected in the changes in the formulation of articles in the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, so that adjustments to developments in society and the state can continue to be made in order to achieve a just, balanced, and equitable democratic life.

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