E-ISSN : 2774 - 5783
Volume 7 No.1 2026

EDUCATION ON CITIZENS' CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS: PROMOTING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE POLITICAL RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE INDONESIAN CONSTITUTION

Yuyun Alfasius Tobondo
Universitas Kristen Tentena
Email: alfa.trumpp@gmail.com

Received :
02 January 2026
Accepted :
20 February 2026
Published :
25 March 2026

Keywords:
Constitutional Rights, Education, Political Participation, 1945 Constitution, Citizens.

ABSTRACT

Education on constitutional rights in Indonesia, particularly within the framework of citizenship education, plays a vital role in enhancing political awareness and fostering community participation. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of constitutional rights education in improving public understanding of the political rights guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution. A literature review was employed to analyze various related studies. The findings suggest that, despite a strong legal framework, significant challenges remain in terms of educational access and public understanding of constitutional rights. Key barriers include disparities in educational access for vulnerable groups and the high cost of education. The study recommends the development of a more inclusive and effective educational curriculum to enhance political participation among citizens. Furthermore, this research highlights the critical need for collaboration between the government, educational institutions, and society to ensure that all citizens can fully exercise their constitutional rights.

INTRODUCTION

Education on constitutional rights in Indonesia, especially in the context of civic education, plays a crucial role in building political awareness and encouraging active community participation. The 1945 Constitution affirms that every citizen is entitled to a proper education, as provided for in Article 31. This suggests that education is not only a right but also an empowering tool that allows individuals to understand their political rights (Hamamah & Bahtiar, 2019; Pasandaran & Katuuk, 2022). Through civic education, students are equipped with knowledge of their rights and obligations as citizens, as well as the importance of involvement in the political process. Research shows that education focused on constitutional law and rights can help individuals understand their role in society and encourage active involvement in the democratic process (Anisah & Marzuki, 2019; Dewi, 2024).

However, challenges in the implementation of constitutional rights education still exist. Although the 1945 Constitution provides a strong legal foundation, gaps in access to education remain a problem, especially for vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and communities in remote areas (Dewi & Nurkholis, 2022; Pasandaran & Katuuk, 2022). In addition, a lack of understanding of constitutional rights among the public also hinders effective political

participation (Hamamah & Bachtiar, 2019; Hasmika & AR, 2022). Therefore, further efforts on the part of governments and educational institutions are needed to ensure that all citizens, without exception, receive adequate education about their constitutional and political rights. The Constitutional Court of Indonesia also has an important role in protecting the constitutional rights of citizens by ensuring that the laws made are in line with the principles contained in the 1945 Constitution (Dewi, 2024; Gani et al., 2024). Strengthening the role of legal institutions and raising public awareness of constitutional rights is essential to creating a just and democratic society.

The public's lack of understanding of the political rights guaranteed by the constitution is a significant problem in the context of democracy in Indonesia. Although the 1945 Constitution affirmed that every citizen was entitled to a proper education, the educational implementation of constitutional rights often did not meet expectations. This results in low political awareness among the community, which in turn inhibits their active participation in political processes and decision-making at the local level (Hamamah & Bahtiar, 2019; Pasandaran & Katuuk, 2022; Rosyad et al., 2025). Citizenship education, which should serve as a tool to empower individuals in understanding their rights and obligations, still faces major challenges, especially in reaching out to vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and communities in remote areas.

The impact of this lack of constitutional rights education is wide-ranging, encompassing low participation in elections and other political activities, which are integral to human rights. Research shows that effective education can increase political awareness and encourage community involvement in the democratic process. However, challenges in the educational implementation of constitutional rights remain, including educational access gaps and a lack of understanding among the public about their rights. Therefore, a collaborative effort from governments, educational institutions, and the public is needed to ensure that all citizens receive adequate education about their constitutional and political rights, in order to create a more inclusive and democratic society (Dewi et al., 2024; Pasandaran & Katuuk, 2022).

The study aims to analyze the effectiveness of education about constitutional rights for Indonesian citizens, focusing on improving people's understanding of the political rights guaranteed by the constitution. Within the framework of the 1945 Constitution, education is not only seen as an individual right but also as an important empowerment tool for building political awareness and encouraging active participation in the democratic process (Norman et al., 2023; Pasandaran & Katuuk, 2022). This deep understanding of political rights is expected to encourage people to be more actively involved in elections and other political activities, which are integral to human rights (Esfandiari & Hidayah, 2021). In addition, the study also aims to provide recommendations regarding the development of more effective civic education curricula in order to overcome the challenges in the implementation of such education in Indonesia. Strengthening the curriculum is expected to reach all walks of life, including vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and communities in remote areas (Gani et al., 2024). Through these efforts, people's political participation can be increased, which in turn will strengthen democracy and create a more inclusive and just society (Kasih & Triadi, 2024).

Analysis of the shortcomings in previous research on constitutional rights education in Indonesia shows a significant gap that needs to be filled. Although many studies

have addressed the importance of civic education and human rights, there are still shortcomings in linking constitutional rights education to increased public political participation. Existing research tends to focus more on theoretical and legal aspects, without paying enough attention to how such education can directly affect an individual's political engagement (Kasih & Triadi, 2024). This condition creates an urgent need for a more comprehensive and integrated approach, which not only evaluates the effectiveness of education in an academic context but also in real practice in the field. The study seeks to fill that void by adopting a holistic approach that combines educational analysis of constitutional rights with measurements of their impact on political participation. With a focus on how education can empower citizens to understand and exercise their political rights, it is hoped that this study may provide valuable new insights for the development of more relevant and effective educational curricula (Dona & Irwansyah, 2024; Gunarso & Afifah, 2016; Putra & Hamamah, 2026). Through this approach, the study is expected to not only contribute to the academic literature but also provide practical recommendations for policymakers and educators to increase overall community political participation.

This research offers significant new aspects through an interdisciplinary approach that combines education, law, and political science in the context of constitutional rights education in Indonesia. By integrating perspectives from a variety of disciplines, the study not only focuses on the theoretical aspects of civic education but also explores how such education can contribute to increased community political participation (Kasih & Triadi, 2024). In the context of the development of democracy and human rights in Indonesia, this research is very important, given the challenges faced in the implementation of effective and inclusive education, especially for vulnerable groups (Dona & Irwansyah, 2024; Gunarso & Afifah, 2016).

The justification of this study lies in its contribution to the development of education policy and advocacy of political rights in society. Through recommendations based on empirical findings, this study is expected to provide guidance for policymakers in formulating better and more relevant educational curricula, which not only meet academic standards but also empower citizens to actively participate in the democratic process (Dewi et al., 2024; Salsabilla & Utama, 2024; Sunaryati et al., 2024). Thus, this research has the potential to strengthen the foundations of democracy in Indonesia as well as increase people's awareness of their constitutional rights, which in turn will encourage broader and more inclusive political participation.

METHOD

This study uses a literature review design to analyze the effectiveness of constitutional rights education in Indonesia (Efendi & Rijadi, 2022). This literature review aims to identify and evaluate various studies that have been conducted previously, as well as to understand the context and current developments in the fields of civic education and human rights. With this approach, the research can gather comprehensive and relevant information to support the achievement of its goals (Kashino, 2020). In the literature search process, the study made use of the scite.ai platform, an innovative tool designed to efficiently find and analyze academic literature. Scite.ai offers a unique feature that allows researchers to see how scientific articles are cited in a variety of contexts, including information regarding whether the citation supports, opposes, or simply discusses the cited article. Thus, scite.ai is very useful for identifying the most relevant and influential literature in this area of study (Efendi & Rijadi, 2022). Data analysis is conducted with a

qualitative narrative approach, which emphasizes the researcher's role as a narrator who shares empirical experiences as well as information that is considered authentic and useful to convey to others. With this approach, the study not only collects data from the existing literature but also interprets and presents the findings in the form of narratives describing the context and implications of constitutional rights education. Therefore, the results of the study are expected to provide deep insights and practical recommendations for educational policy development as well as advocacy for political rights in society.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of a comprehensive literature review analyzing the effectiveness of education regarding constitutional rights in Indonesia, the table below presents categories of relevant indicators along with descriptions and key findings. The table is expected to provide clear insight into the relationship between the measured indicators and the results of the research obtained, as well as highlight the important role of education in building political awareness and encouraging active participation among citizens.

Table 1: Research Results.

Number	Category	Description	Results of the Findings	Sources
1	Access to education	The level of access to education for all citizens, including children in remote areas and people with disabilities	1. Education as a constitutional right is regulated in the 1945 Constitution, providing decent access to education 2. Educational access gaps for children in remote areas and for people with disabilities	Dona & Irwansyah (2024); Syaprillah & Zein (2018)
2	Quality of Education	The quality of the curriculum and the learning process supports the understanding of rights and obligations as citizens	1. Civic education increases political awareness and community participation 2. The high cost of education hinders access to education for some citizens	Jatnika (2022); Setiawan (2024)
3	Political Awareness	The level of public understanding of political rights and the importance of participation in the democratic process.	1. Effective political education can enhance public participation in general elections. 2. Public awareness of constitutional rights remains low.	Jatnika (2022); Erlande (2023)
4	Political Participation	The extent of public participation in general elections and various political activities.	1. Effective political education can enhance public participation in general elections. 2. Public awareness of constitutional rights remains limited.	Jatnika (2022); Erlande (2023)

5	The Importance of Legal Institutions	The effectiveness of legal institutions, including the Constitutional Court, in upholding constitutional rights.	1. The Constitutional Court plays a crucial role in protecting constitutional rights. 2. Strengthening the role of legal institutions is necessary to create a just and democratic society.	Qalsum & Wibowo (2023); Abdin & Wuarlela (2021)

The results presented in the table above provide important insights into key indicators affecting the effectiveness of constitutional rights education in Indonesia. Each indicator, along with descriptions and relevant findings, will be analyzed in more depth in the next section of the discussion. This discussion will explore the implications of these findings, as well as the challenges and opportunities faced in the implementation of civic education, to provide constructive recommendations for future education policy development.

Challenges and Role of Education in the Fulfillment of Constitutional Rights in Indonesia

Education, as a constitutional right in Indonesia, provided for in the 1945 Constitution, affirms that every citizen is entitled to decent and quality education. This reflects the state's responsibility to ensure access to education without discrimination, including for vulnerable groups such as displaced children and people with disabilities (Dona & Irwansyah, 2024; Fatin Hamamah et al., 2025; Gunarso & Afifah, 2016). In this context, education not only serves to increase knowledge but also acts as a tool to empower individuals in understanding their political rights. Research shows that effective civic education can increase political awareness and community participation in elections, which in turn strengthens democracy (Jatnika, 2022; Salsabilla & Utama, 2024). Thus, education plays an important role in shaping the political awareness and active participation of citizens.

However, although the existing legal framework is quite strong, challenges in the fulfillment of the right to education and political rights still exist. Gaps in access to education for children in remote areas and people with disabilities are becoming significant problems (Mayang et al., 2024; Suleman et al., 2023; Syaprillah & Zein, 2018). High education costs are also a barrier for some citizens to obtain a decent education. This shows that although education regulations in Indonesia have been established, implementation on the ground often does not meet expectations. Therefore, further efforts on the part of the government and society are needed to ensure that all citizens, especially those in vulnerable situations, can enjoy their constitutional rights to education and political participation.

Strategies for Strengthening the Civic Education Curriculum and the Role of Legal Institutions in Increasing Political Participation

In the context of curriculum recommendations, civic education should be designed to equip students with adequate knowledge of their rights and obligations as citizens. Education focused on constitutional law and rights can help individuals understand their role in society and the importance of involvement in the democratic process (Baeihaqi, 2020; Enterprises et al., 2026). Thus, the educational curriculum should include relevant and applicable material so that students not only understand the theory but can also apply it in everyday life. Research shows that good political education can increase public participation in elections and strengthen democracy (Jatnika, 2022; Kasih & Triadi, 2024). Therefore, the development of better curricula related to political rights has become essential to increase the political participation of the community.

Furthermore, in order to increase the political participation of society, it is important to strengthen the role of legal institutions, including the Constitutional Court. The institution is instrumental in upholding constitutional rights, including the right to education and political rights. Through its rulings, the Constitutional Court can ensure that public policy and existing legislation are in line with constitutional principles (Qalsum & Wibowo, 2023). Strengthening the role of legal institutions and raising public awareness of their constitutional rights have become essential for creating a just and democratic society (Abdin & Wuarlela, 2021). Thus, efforts to increase people's political participation should involve collaboration between governments, educational institutions, and legal institutions.

Overall, the fulfillment of the right to education and political rights should be a priority for all parties, including governments, communities, and legal institutions, to create a more inclusive and democratic society. Education as a constitutional right in Indonesia not only serves to improve the quality of human resources but also as a means to strengthen the political rights and participation of citizens in the life of nations and states. Therefore, further research is needed to explore effective strategies in addressing existing challenges, as well as to evaluate the impact of applied education policies on educational equality between public and private schools. The implications of the data obtained suggest that collaborative efforts between different parties are essential to achieve these goals.

CONCLUSIONS

The study identifies several key problems related to constitutional rights education in Indonesia, particularly the lack of public understanding of the political rights guaranteed by the constitution, which is a significant challenge in creating an active and engaged society in the political process. The impact of the lack of effective education on constitutional rights is very pronounced, especially in terms of political participation and decision-making at the community level, which culminates in low citizen involvement in elections and other political activities that are an integral part of human rights. In addition, the challenges in the implementation of constitutional rights education are also striking, especially regarding educational access gaps for vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and communities in remote areas, as well as the high cost of education that hinders the equalization of quality education. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of constitutional rights education in Indonesia and provide recommendations regarding the development of better curricula for teaching political rights. By improving people's understanding of their rights, it is hoped that political participation can increase, which in turn will create a more inclusive and democratic society. In conclusion, the study affirms the importance of collaboration between governments, educational institutions, and the public to address existing challenges and ensure that all citizens can fully enjoy their constitutional rights.

The practical advice put forward in this study covers two important aspects: the development of a more inclusive and relevant curriculum and the strengthening of the role of legal institutions in increasing the political participation of society. First, the development of a civics education curriculum needs to involve material that is not only theoretical but also applicative, so as to encourage people's political involvement in everyday life. The curriculum should be designed to reach all walks of life, including vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and residents in remote areas, with the aim of creating a society that is more inclusive and active in participating in the democratic process. Second, legal institutions, including the Constitutional Court, need to strengthen their role in upholding constitutional rights by ensuring that public policy and legislation are in line with constitutional principles. In addition, extension and education about the role of legal institutions need to be strengthened so that people can better understand and make effective use of their political rights. The implementation of these two measures is expected to strengthen

the foundations of democracy and encourage broader political participation in Indonesia.

The methodological suggestions in the study cover two main areas: the use of more integrated research methods and the use of more diverse and comprehensive data. First, although this study uses a literature review as the main method to provide an overview of the topic under study, for subsequent research, it is recommended to use more integrated methods, such as field surveys or case studies. This approach will allow researchers to obtain more concrete data on the direct impact of constitutional rights education on people's political participation, as well as provide more in-depth insights based on empirical data. Second, to improve the quality of future research, researchers need to consider the use of a wider variety of data sources, including data from governments, educational institutions, and civil society organizations. In addition, it is important to access more comprehensive databases and use more sophisticated analytical tools, such as more in-depth quantitative and qualitative data analysis, in order to identify factors that influence the success of civic education and provide a clearer picture of the relationship between constitutional rights education and political participation.

REFERENCES

Abdin, M., & Wuarlela, M. (2021). Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Sebagai Wahana Pendidikan HAM Dalam Mengembangkan Hak Komunitas Masyarakat Adat Terpencil. *Jurnal Civic Hukum*. https://doi.org/10.22219/jch.v6i2.17706

Anisah, S. H., & Marzuki, M. (2019). *Citizenship Education as Value Education and the Nation's Strengthening of Character for Citizens*. https://doi.org/10.2991/icossce-icsmc-18.2019.36

Baeihaqi, B. (2020). *Civic Education Learning Based on Law-Related Education Approach in Developing Student's Law Awareness*. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200320.009

Dewi, M. (2024). JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF POACHING USING ASSEMBLED FIREARMS IN FOREST AREAS IN RELATION TO EMERGENCY LAW NUMBER 12 OF 1951 (STBL.1948.NO.17) (STUDY OF SPECIAL CRIMINAL DECISION: 115/PID.SUS/2019/PN.KNG). *FOCUS: Jurnal of Law*, *5*(1), 16–27.

Dewi, M., Naim, S., & Azizah, S. N. (2024). Strategic Convergence : How Knowledge Sharing , Cross-Functional Collaboration , and Adaptive Leadership Drive Innovation Success. *International Journal of Business, Law, and Education*, *5*(2), 2483–2494. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.56442/ijble.v5i2.888

Dewi, M., & Nurkholis, N. (2022). Manajemen Ekstrakurikuler Dalam Penguatan Karakter Peserta Didik Di Sd Sains Islam Al Farabi. *Jurnal PGSD*, *8*(2), 23–35.

Dona, R., & Irwansyah. (2024). Analisis Hak Warga Negara Untuk Memperoleh Pendidikan Yang Layak Di Kota Medan. *Gr*. https://doi.org/10.61863/gr.v3i2.40

Efendi, J., & Rijadi, P. (2022). Metode Penelitian Hukum: Normatif dan Empiris. In *Kencana* (II).

Enterprises, S. P. S., Risnandi, F., & Hamamah, F. (2026). Legal Analysis of Alleged Corruption in Vessel Services within. *Tatohi:Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, *5*(11), 529–535.

Esfandiari, F., & Hidayah, N. P. (2021). *General Elections in Indonesia: Between Human Rights and Constitutional Rights*. https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.1-7-2020.2303622

Fatin Hamamah, Vasavvi Acharjya, & Didi Sukardi. (2025). Divorce and Children Sexual Deviant Behavior from the Perspective of Criminal Law and Sustainable Development Goals. *Unifikasi : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, *12*(01), 48–61. https://doi.org/10.25134/unifikasi.v12i01.789

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*. https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v8i1.22215

Gunarso, G. H., & Afifah, W. (2016). Konsep Layanan Pendidikan Anak Terlantar Sebagai Hak Konstitusional Warga Negara. *Dih Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*. https://doi.org/10.30996/dih.v12i23.886

Hamamah, F., & Bachtiar, H. H. (2019). Pembayaran Uang Pengganti Dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi Dihubungkan Dengan Undang-Undang Tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi. *CENDEKIA Jaya*, *1*(2), 73–98. https://doi.org/10.47685/cendekia-jaya.v1i2.36

Hamamah, F., & Bahtiar, H. H. (2019). Model Pengembalian Aset (Asset Recovery) Sebagai Alternatif Memulihkan Kerugian Negara Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Korupsi. *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam*, *4*(2), 193–204.

Hasmika, H., & AR, E. D. (2022). *Saprahan Local Wisdom Melayu Sambas as a Source of Civil Learning*. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220108.028

Jatnika, W. (2022). Pendidikan Politik Sebagai Bagian Dari Hak Politik Warga Negara. *Ahkam*. https://doi.org/10.58578/ahkam.v1i1.747

Kashino, T. (2020). *Systematic Literature Review on Academic Entrepreneurship*. *December*.

Kasih, O. M., & Triadi, I. (2024). Penegakan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Partisipasi Politik Warga Negara Pada Pemilihan Umum Di Indonesia. *Ijlj*. https://doi.org/10.47134/ijlj.v1i4.2369

Mayang, N., Sirait, K., Dewi, M., Islam, U., & Bangsa, B. (2024). The Effectiveness Of The Website-Based Inquiry Learning Model Assisted By Video Media In Elementary Schools. *International Journal of Teaching and Learning (INJOTEL)*, *2*(7), 2000–2011.

Norman, E., Marliani, L., Widiantari, D., Rasini, I. N., & Dewi, M. (2023). Effective Public Relations Management in Building a Positive Image : A Case Study of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri 3 Cirebon. *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, *12*(1), 135–144. https://doi.org/10.14421/jpi.2023.121.135-144

Pasandaran, S., & Katuuk, D. A. (2022). *Education for Citizens in the New Era: Challenges and Opportunities in Realizing Constitutional Rights*. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220108.118

Putra, S. K., & Hamamah, F. (2026). Legal Analysis of Inmate Development to Optimize the Correctional System in Cirebon Prison. *Tatohi:Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, *5*(12), 576–583.

Qalsum, U., & Wibowo, A. (2023). Peran Mahkamah Konstitusi Indonesia Untuk Ajudikasi Hak-Hak Ekonomi, Sosial Dan Budaya Yang Efektif. *Jurnal Penelitian Multidisiplin*. https://doi.org/10.58705/jpm.v2i1.107

Rosyad, R., Wahyudin, D., Norman, E., Karim, A., & Dewi, M. (2025). Digitalization of Private Islamic Universities in West Java : A Case Study of Leadership and Transformation. *EDUKASIA: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, *6*, 161–176. https://doi.org/10.62775/edukasia.v6i1.1408

Salsabilla, S. F., & Utama, T. B. (2024). Analisis Nilai Konstitusional Dan Hukum Sebagai Landasan Pembelajaran PPKn Di Sekolah Dasar. *PGSD*. https://doi.org/10.47134/pgsd.v1i3.538

Suleman, N., Lahaling, H., & Rusmulyadi, R. (2023). Upaya Komisi Pemilihan Umum Dalam Pemenuhan Hak Konstitusional Penyandang Disabilitas Pada Pemilihan Umum Di Kota Gorontalo. *Jurnal Restorative Justice*. https://doi.org/10.35724/jrj.v7i2.5027

Sunaryati, T., Zahra, A., Zhafira, A., & Fazriah, I. L. (2024). Menyemai Generasi Penerus Bangsa Melalui Pembelajaran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dengan Pendidikan Berkarakter. *Sap (Susunan Artikel Pendidikan)*. https://doi.org/10.30998/sap.v8i3.19369

Syaprillah, A., & Zein, Y. A. (2018). The Model of Law on the Fulfillment of Right to Education as the Constitutional Right of Citizenship in Territorial Border. *Mimbar Hukum - Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada*. https://doi.org/10.22146/jmh.27214