

## THE MEANINGFULNESS OF DEMOCRATIC VALUES IN THE ARGUMENTS OF THE FIRST INDONESIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DEBATE IN 2024

### Agahirber

Pancasila and Civics Education Master Program, Faculties of Social Science, law, and Political Science,  
Univesitas Negeri Yogyakarta  
Address: Jalan Colombo No, 1 Sleman DIY, Indonesia  
(email: agahirber.2023@student.uny.ac.id)

### Sunarso

Pancasila and Civics Education Master Program, Faculties of Social Science, law, and Political Science,  
Univesitas Negeri Yogyakarta  
Address: Jalan Colombo No, 1 Sleman DIY, Indonesia  
(email: sunarso@uny.ac.id)

### Abstrak

The realization of democratic values is a serious effort to alleviate some of the problems that occur in Indonesia. This matter was discussed in depth by three candidates for President of Indonesia in 2024; Anies Rasyid Baswedan, Prabowo Subianto, and Ganjar Pranowo at the inaugural debate event which took place on December 12 2023. In this regard, this research seeks to analyze the meaningfulness of democratic values contained in the debate arguments for the 2024 Presidential Candidates of the Republic of Indonesia as well as the driving factors. This research uses a content analysis method with a qualitative approach, focusing on democratic values in the first debate session of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidates. Data was collected through transcription of debate videos and other sources such as books and journal articles; national and international. Analysis was carried out using a thematic approach so that the validity of the data was obtained through diligent observation. The research results show that Anies Rasyid Baswedan's argument tends to include the value of equality before the law with six (6) findings, Prabowo Subianto's argument focuses more on respect for human rights with four (4) findings, and the same goes for Ganjar Pranowo who focuses its arguments towards respecting human rights with five (5) findings. Crucial issues such as unequal access to justice, human rights violations and corruption are the driving factors for the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidates to raise debate arguments that contain democratic values.

**Keyword :** *Democratic values, 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidate debate, Factors driving democracy*

## Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries that has established democracy as the main principle in government. In fact, this fact was acknowledged from the beginning when Indonesia was established as an independent country (Purba, 2015). Through the door of democracy, the people as the holder of supreme sovereignty participate actively in determining the people's representatives or government leaders, which in this case is the president, through general elections that are direct, open, independent, maintain confidentiality, are carried out with integrity, are fair and can be accounted for (Sunarso, 2015). In this context, the presidential candidate debate is an important instrument that involves the people directly in the democratic process (Ludvianto & Arifani, 2020). Debates are a strategic forum where presidential candidates can openly convey their vision, mission and work programs to the public. The people as the holder of the highest sovereignty can directly observe and evaluate the leaders they will elect (Benoit, 2013; Juwita, 2017).

In practice, the debate agenda for presidential candidates in the presidential election stages certainly provides concrete implementation of democratic principles which involve open dialogue between candidates to provide insight to voters (Juditha, 2019). Debate becomes a critical platform where candidates can present visions, ideas and solutions to various crucial issues facing the country (Tatcho, 2018). By participating in debates, candidates not only test their merits and understanding of issues, but

also give voters the opportunity to make better informational decisions, strengthening the democratic basis that prioritizes community participation in political decision making (Harahap, 2020; Witianti & Solihah, 2019). The political debate process creates a transparent stage on which candidates' ideologies, visions, and action plans can be critically examined. Within a democratic framework, debate becomes an important means of communication to convey information to voters, facilitate better understanding of key issues, and promote a constructive exchange of opinions.

Talking about democracy, especially in the context of its meaning in the presidential candidate debate session, is a very interesting thing. Of course, this is a barometer of a presidential candidate's understanding of the essence of democracy. Indeed, democracy is a serious threat that is always present. Democracy has an important meaning in organizing state life, in fact, the meaning of democracy, if it is fully practiced, will be the alleviation of some of the national problems that plague us (Hyde & LaPrad, 2015). Questioning democracy is a term in the realm of political science which is studied in two aspects of discussion; normative and procedural (Sunarso, 2015). For the normative aspect, the study of democracy is seen in the elaboration of abstract ideas about its nature (Sari & Estika, 2003). Then from the procedural side, democracy can be studied in the actualization of this concept in a country (Selian & Melina, 2018). Democracy develops along with the evolution of society, and the increasing complexity of social structures causes the concept of democracy to become more complicated (Sunarso, 2015). To understand

democracy, it is important to trace its history, which first appeared in the context of the life of the Greek city states, especially Athens (450 BC – 350 BC). In 431 BC, an Athenian statesman named Pericles formulated the concept of democracy with several key characteristics. *First*, government by the people with full and direct participation. *Second*, the principle of equality before the law. *Third*, the adoption of pluralism, which includes respect for diverse talents, interests, desires and views. *Fourth*, respecting separation and personal territory to fulfill and express individual identity (Arpanudin & Aulia, 2020).

Democracy as a modern political concept has evolved over time. Robert A. Dahl, in his theory, identified five key aspects of democracy. *First*, equal voting rights for binding collective decisions. *Second*, effective participation for every citizen in decision making. *Third*, freedom to pass judgment on the political process. *Fourth*, people's control of the political agenda. *Fifth*, inclusivity, where all adults are recognized in law. Dahl emphasizes community participation, checks on power, and equal treatment of all citizens as basic elements of democracy (Ananda & Bol, 2021; Umita et al., 2023). Then, what is no less important is the empirical understanding of democracy, as stated by Afan Gaffar, including indicators such as accountability, rotation of power, open political recruitment, democratic elections, and protection of human rights for citizens (Marwenny et al., 2022). Furthermore, there are also democratic values as explained by Sudarminta and outlined by Lanur (in Maran, 2007), that the concept of democracy includes elements such as people's consent, effective participation in making political decisions, equality before the law, individual freedom, respect for

human rights, fair distribution of income, social control mechanisms for the government, as well as openness and availability of information.

In this article, researchers will try to analyze the content of democratic values of the three Indonesian presidential candidates for the 2024-2029 period in the inaugural debate which was held on Tuesday, December 12 2023 with the theme "Government, Law, Human Rights, Eradicating Corruption, Strengthening Democracy, Improving Public Services and Community Harmony". The names of the three candidates for President of the Republic of Indonesia 2024 who are contesting in the debate are Anies Rasyid Baswedan, Prabowo Subianto, and Ganjar Pranowo. The three candidates have fulfilled the requirements stipulated in Article 220 of Law Number 7 of 2017, where political parties or coalitions of political parties can apply for candidate registration, namely by fulfilling the requirements of having 25% of the seats in the DPR or 25% of the valid votes nationally (Komisi Pemilihan Umum, 2023). Initial analysis of the views of the three Presidential candidates includes their understanding of democratic principles, law enforcement, protecting human rights, eradicating corruption, efforts to strengthen democracy, improving public services, and education to increase civic harmony. The debate became a stage for them to describe their vision and work plans regarding these aspects. In parsing the discussion, it is important to understand the extent to which the candidates are able to articulate democratic concepts and the values that underlie them.

The debate that has been held touches on several crucial matters, especially regarding the supremacy of

democracy. The current condition of Indonesian democracy reflects complex and challenging dynamics. Although the country has held regular elections, the main challenges still revolve around corruption (Waluyo, 2022; Aliano & Adon, 2023), social inequality (Tadjoeddin, 2019; Dewi et al., 2023), and human rights issues (Hikmawan, 2017; Berlian & Dewi, 2021). Corruption, as a chronic problem, continues to pose a serious threat to the integrity of government institutions and social justice. Meanwhile, economic disparities and access to public services are still a major concern, creating social divisions that can hinder the development of inclusive democracy (Solihah et al., 2023). Freedom of speech and mass media, while growing, still face some restrictions, raising questions about the quality of democracy (Juwi et al., 2021; Anugrah Pradana et al., 2022). The biggest challenge may lie in political polarization and tensions in society, which can hinder effective political progress (Fathurochman & Tutiasri, 2023).

Efforts to optimize the research were attempted by further exploring several previous research findings which the researcher used as a reference in this article, the details are as follows: (1) Research by (Juditha, 2019) which discusses social support from Twitter users for how prospective partners communicate. in the first round of the 2019 General Election debate; (2) Research (Ludvianto & Arifani, 2020) regarding the analysis of performative communication in the 2019 Indonesian Presidential candidate debate with a focus on persuasive rhetoric; (3) Research (Juwita, 2017) which looked at speech acts in the presidential candidate debate of the Republic of Indonesia on 15 June 2014

with a focus on economic development and social welfare; (4) Research (Suparno et al., 2019) on tactical plans in the debate between two candidates for President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019; (5) Research (Levy et al., 2017) which analyzes the meaningfulness of the United States Presidential debate in producing dynamic democratic discussions; (6) Research (Darmawan, 2015) which discusses the ideas of the 2014 Indonesian Presidential candidates in terms of public policy; (7) Research (Kadri, 2020) which highlights dialectical communication in the presidential election debate from the perspective of the Koran; (8) Research (Wanfau et al., 2020) regarding the 2019 election of the President of the Republic of Indonesia as the subject of content analysis through the presidential candidate debates that were held, where the discussion focused on the content and substance of the debate that occurred; (9) Research (Benoit et al. , 2003) which highlights in detail the effects of debates on United States Presidential candidates in terms of meta-analysis studies.

However, of the nine studies that have been collected, there has been no research that specifically discusses the significance of democratic values in the debate arguments for Indonesian Presidential candidates, especially ahead of the contestation for the upcoming election for President of the Republic of Indonesia. Of course, this is a very important thing to research in order to provide a perspective on political education in state life and analyze every point of the argument of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidate which contains democratic values. The researcher's interest in analyzing this should be to provide material for academic discussion as well as a comparative review of democratic messages in each argument between candidates competing in the 2024

Indonesian Presidential election. In this regard, there are several main points in the problem formulation that the researcher uses as the focus of the analysis. of the many problems that make democracy inflamed in Indonesia. The formulation of the problem is: What democratic values are contained in each argument of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidates at the inaugural debate? Then what factors encourage candidates to insert democratic values in their debate arguments? The problem draft guides researchers to find research answers that do not only focus on the textual level, but rather study an in-depth analysis of the meaningfulness of democratic values contained in each idea of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential

## Methods

The type of research used is content analysis with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research method that originates from a scientific basis as its foundation, utilizes humans as a tool to collect data, focuses on quality aspects, emphasizes creating in-depth descriptions of phenomena using a qualitative approach, and the results are presented narratively (Mundir, 2013; Munir, 2014; Sugiyono, 2022). The nature of this research is descriptive analysis through research data sources that can be accessed on the site <https://youtu.be/zB0RvKAc2kw?si=JIZnAgncZcnrio9t> and in several other data sources such as books and journal articles; national and international. The object of this research comes from video transcriptions and then analyzes the findings which contain democratic values as explained by Sudarminta and described by Lanur (in Maran, 2007), that the concept of democracy includes elements such as people's consent, effective

participation in decision making politics, equality before the law, individual freedom, respect for human rights, fair distribution of income, social control mechanisms for the government, and openness and availability of information. In terms of data collection, researchers used documentation techniques with the following steps: (1) Watching and listening comprehensively to the video of the first debate of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidates, (2) Making a transcription of the video that has been watched, (3) Recording the findings of democratic values in every argument put forward by each candidate for President of Indonesia 2024, (4) Classify the democratic values contained in each argument of each candidate. Next, in the data analysis stage, several important steps will be carried out, such as in the initial steps, the researcher searches for and collects a number of data before carrying out classification and analysis. This process is continued by formulating problems that will be answered through content analysis. The researcher then determined the unit of analysis using a thematic approach. In this context, researchers pay attention to the sources and research objects that have been determined accurately and thoroughly. The next activity is drawing conclusions regarding the discussion of the arguments of each 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidate which contain democratic values. The next step is to classify the results based on democratic values which have been mapped in table form. Then, data deemed relevant will be examined, analyzed and concluded. Lastly, in validating the data, the researcher used persistent observation techniques.

## Results and Discussion

### A. Arguments from the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Candidates containing democratic values

**Table 1.**  
**Anies Rasyid Baswedan**

No	Argumentation	Minute	Democratic Values
1	Negara hukum menempatkan hukum sebagai rujukan utama untuk memastikan hadir rasa keadilan, memberikan kebermanfaatan dan memberikan kepastian kepada semua.	4:30-4:45	Equality before the law
2	Negara ini adalah negara hukum, bukan negara kekuasaan. Dalam negara hukum, kekuasaan diatur oleh hukum. Dalam negara kekuasaan, hukum diatur oleh penguasa dan kita tidak menginginkan hal itu terjadi.	5:30-5:45	Equality before the law
3	Mengembalikan hukum menjadi tegak kepada semuanya.	6:15	Equality before the law
4	Pada mereka yang termarginalkan ketika mereka mengungkapkan pendapat, ketika mereka mengkritik pemerintah justru mereka sering dihadapi dengan kekerasan, dihadapi dengan	6:30-6:45	Individual freedom
	benturan dan bahkan gas air mata. Apakah kondisi ini akan dibiarkan? Tidak! Kita harus lakukan perubahan.		
5	Kami akan tegakkan hukum pada siapa saja. Kami akan kembalikan marwah kehidupan bernegara yang menempatkan hukum sebagai tempat yang tinggi dan ketentuan itu berlaku pada semua.	8:00	Equality before the law
6	Atas semua pelanggaran HAM yang terjadi, dilakukan penyelesaian hingga tuntas, oke. Yang kedua, mencegah terjadinya pengulangan dengan memastikan semua yang bekerja di Papua memahami bahwa yang harus dihadirkan bukan tidak ada kekerasan tapi keadilan. Yang ketiga melakukan dialog dengan semua secara ko-partisipatif.	25:00-25:15	Respect for human rights
7	Prioritaskan pada pelayanan mereka yang rentan. Satu, penyandang disabilitas. Dua, perempuan terutama ibu	30:30	Respect for human rights

	hamil. Ketiga anak-anak dan lansia, itu prioritas.				semesta yang melibatkan seluruh rakyat		
8	Pelayanan dibuat transparan lalu publik melapor, tahu persis peristiwa saya lapor kapan. Kapan harus selesai, dengan begitu standarisasi akan bisa terjadi.	31:15	Effective participation in decision making	13	Demokrasi minimal adalah tiga; satu adanya kebebasan berbicara, yang kedua adanya oposisi yang bebas untuk mengkritik pemerintah dan menjadi penyeimbang pemerintah, yang ketiga adanya proses pemilu, proses pilpres yang netral, yang transparan, jujur, adil.	49:45-50:00	Individual freedom and effective participation in decision making
9	Setiap kali ada pelanggaran oleh siapapun, kapanpun, dan di mana pun maka tegakkan aturan, tegakkan hukum.	35:45	Equality before the law	14	Kekuasaan lebih dari soal bisnis, kekuasaan lebih dari soal uang, kekuasaan adalah kehormatan untuk menjalankan kedaulatan rakyat.	56:00	People's consent
10	Kita harus melakukan usaha berkomunikasi dengan semua. Negara tidak boleh memusuhi salah satu unsur yang ada di masyarakat, tidak boleh. Negara adalah penyelenggara yang harus menjangkau semua	36:00	People's consent	15	Negara memastikan bahwa proses hukum benar-benar berorientasi kepada keadilan.	1:01:00	Equality before the law
11	Negara harus memberikan hak kepada dia untuk berbicara termasuk untuk mengkritik. Sehingga ada ruang kebebasan kepada rakyat untuk menyampaikan pendapatnya.	36:15	Individual freedom	16	Negara hukum bukan negara kekuasaan. Dalam negara hukum, diberikan ruang kepada publik untuk membahas sebuah peraturan sebelum dia ditetapkan.	1:18:15	People's consent
12	Memerangi korupsi, harus! gerakan anti korupsi harus menjadi gerakan	45:45	Effective participation in decision making	17	Kita menginginkan sebuah negeri dimana praktik korupsi diberantas hingga	1:36:40-1:36:45	Respect for human rights

	tuntas, pemerintah memberikan pelayanan yang terbaik dan kemudian kita menjunjung tinggi etika.		
18	Maka saya ingin sampaikan kepada semua “kebebasan berpendapat akan dijamin, kita tidak mengizinkan lagi situasi dimana orang takut.”	1:38:15	Respect for human rights

**Table 2.**  
**Prabowo Subianto**

No	Argumentation	Minute	Democratic Values
1	Kami menempatkan hukum, HAM, perbaikan pelayanan pemerintah, pemberantasan korupsi, perlindungan terhadap semua kelompok di masyarakat sebagai sesuatu yang sangat penting.	9:15-9:30	People’s consent and respect for human rights
2	Republik itu harus didasarkan atas hukum dan kedaulatan rakyat.	9:55-10:00	People’s consent and respect for human rights
3	Kita butuh persatuan dan kesatuan. Kita tidak perlu saling menghasut, saling mencela, saling menghina demi rakyat yang kita cintai. Kita butuh kesejukan, ketenangan,	12:15-12:30	Effective participation in decision making
	kerukunan.		
4	Hak asasi manusia itu menjadi sesuatu yang harus kita utamakan.	21:30	Respect for human rights
5	Kemajuan ekonomi, <i>social services</i> yang terbaik untuk rakyat Papua. Melindungi rakyat Papua dari keganasan para separatis dan teroris dan menjamin penegakkan hak asasi manusia.	22:45-23:00	Respect for human rights
6	Kita harus tegakkan keadilan, kita harus berdialog.	26:28	Effective participation in decision making
7	Korupsi harus diberantas sampai keakar-akarnya	47:05	Equality before the law
8	Dalam demokrasi kekuasaan tertinggi ada di tangan rakyat, hakim tertinggi adalah rakyat.	1:08:45	People’s consent
9	Tetapi syaratnya kita harus rukun, kita harus bersatu, kita tidak boleh menghasut, memecah belah. Kita tidak boleh untuk kepentingan sesaat, untuk kepentingan jangka pendek, untuk kepentingan diri kita, kelompok kita, kita tidak boleh mengorbankan persatuan-kerukunan.	1:40:11-1:40:30	Effective participation in decision making

**Table 3.**  
**Ganjar Pranowo**

No	Argumentation	Minute	Democratic Values
1	Ingin mendengarkan dan ingin melihat secara langsung apa yang disampaikan oleh rakyat, apa yang dirasakan oleh rakyat.	14:00	Social control mechanisms for the government
2	Itulah di sana kita memperhatikan nasib para guru termasuk guru agama.	15:30	Fair distribution of income
3	Internet gratis untuk para siswa yang sedang bersekolah agar mereka punya kesamaan dengan kita semua yang ada di Jawa.	16:04-16:26	Openness and availability of information
4	Pemerintah mesti memberikan kesetaraan	16:30	Equality before the law
5	Kami mohonkan dukungan rakyat perintahkan kami untuk mengerjakan itu.	17:30	People's consent
6	Dari sisi aparaturnya mesti ada kontrol publik.	29:41	Social control mechanisms for the government
7	Semua dilibatkan dalam proses keseharian dalam pengambilan keputusan. Kalau bisa terjadi, rasanya bangsa ini akan membangun harkat dan martabatnya karena kita memang berbeda,	39:08-39:19	Effective participation in decision making

	tapi kita dipersatukan.		
8	Kepastian hukum berjalan dengan baik, transparan, akuntabel, mudah, murah, cepat dalam sebuah layanan.	1:10:45	Equality before the law
9	Mereka sampai dengan 12 tahun mesti sekolah gratis.	1:11:30	Respect for human rights
10	Keluarga miskin, kita kasih kesempatan satu anaknya sampai ke perguruan tinggi.	1:11:45	Respect for human rights
11	Mari kita hadirkan kembali Undang-Undang KKR agar seluruh persoalan-persoalan pelanggaran HAM itu bisa kita bereskan.	1:33:00-1:33:15	Respect for human rights
12	Kita memberikan afirmasi kepada kelompok rentan, kelompok perempuan, penyandang disabilitas, anak-anak, termasuk manula.	1:41:45	Respect for human rights
13	Pemerintah ini ada yang dikritik tidak baperan, yang ketika media menulis mereka merasa ini vitamin buat dirinya, bukan sedang merongrong.	1:42:17-1:42:30	Respect for human rights

## **B. Discussion about the significance of democratic values and their factors in the debate arguments for the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidates**

Presenting democratic messages was certainly an attraction in itself at the inaugural debate for the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Candidates on December 12, 2023. Then, after the researchers tried to map the arguments of each presidential candidate, the results were obtained which showed that Anies Rasyid Baswedan's arguments tended to include the value of equality before the law with six (6) findings, Prabowo Subianto's arguments focused more on respect for rights. human rights with four (4) findings, and likewise with Ganjar Pranowo who focused his arguments towards respecting human rights with five (5) findings.

Issues that weaken the foundations of democracy, especially in Indonesia, are used as the basis for debate arguments among the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidates. Although Indonesia has taken significant steps to ensure equality before the law and respect for human rights, several factors remain challenges in implementing these principles. *First*, unequal access to justice is still a significant issue in several regions, especially related to economic and social differences. These disparities can impact individuals' ability to access the justice system fairly. *Second*, there are still cases of human rights violations, especially related to freedom of expression and the rights of minority groups. Measures to ensure the protection of human rights need to be strengthened, especially in responding to cases of possible

violations. *Third*, implementation of the law is often hampered by corruption at various levels of government, which can harm efforts to achieve equality and justice. Therefore, the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidates are highly committed to these two main issues; the existence of equality in the eyes of the law and respect for Indonesian human rights.

Talking about the concept of equality before the law and respect for human rights is the main foundation for a just and civilized society (Boiliu et al., 2022). This principle confirms that every individual, regardless of race, gender, religion or other background, has the same rights before the law (Itasari, 2020; Korompot et al., 2021). By ensuring equality before the law, everyone has access to fair and proportional treatment in all aspects of their lives (Hanum, 2020). In addition, respect for human rights involves a collective responsibility to maintain the dignity and freedom of each individual (Bramntyo et al., 2023). By recognizing and respecting human rights, humans consciously build a strong foundation for social justice, peace and sustainable development (Suarlin & Fatmawati, 2022). Awareness of these rights is also an important driver of positive change in society, creating an environment where all people can live with dignity and contribute to collective progress.

## **Conclusion**

The realization of democratic values is a serious effort in alleviating the complex problems that occur in Indonesia. This is what each of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidates is trying to convey; Anies Rasyid Bawedan, Prabowo

Subianto, and Ganjar Pranowo in the inaugural debate session which was held on December 12 2023. Presenting democratic messages is certainly an attraction in itself. The candidates are highly committed to two main issues, namely equality before the law and respect for Indonesian human rights. For further details, Anies Rasyid Baswedan's argument is more inclined to express the principle of equality before the law through six (6) findings, while Prabowo Subianto emphasizes respect for human rights with four (4) findings. A similar thing happened with Ganjar Pranowo, who focused his argument on respecting human rights with five (5) findings. Crucial issues such as unequal access to justice, human rights violations and corruption are the main drivers in presenting arguments in the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidate debate, which substantially reflect democratic values.

This research makes a significant contribution to society's understanding of the democratic process and how these values are reflected in the debate arguments of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential candidates. Through in-depth analysis, this research is able to reveal the power of democratic values in strengthening the integrity and legitimacy of each candidate for interpret a variety of democratic problems in Indonesia that are conveyed through their arguments. However, along with these scientific contributions, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of the research. There are restrictions on data or research methods, affecting the depth of analysis. Therefore, understanding the strengths and limitations of this research can be the basis for developing further studies to provide more comprehensive insight into the meaningfulness of

democratic values in the context of political debate, especially ahead of the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election.

## References

- Aliano, Y. A., & Adon, M. J. (2023). Percaturan Politik Genealogi Kekuasaan dalam Sistem Pemilu ' 2024 ' di Indonesia Menurut Etika Michel Foucault. *Jurnal Filsafat Indonesia*, 6(3), 474–485.
- Ananda, A., & Bol, D. (2021). Does Knowing Democracy Affect Answers to Democratic Support Questions? A Survey Experiment in Indonesia. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 33(2), 433–443. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijpor/edaa012>
- Anugrah Pradana, S., Sudirman, R., & Alvian, M. A. (2022). Kemelitan Penegakan Hukum terhadap Hak Kebebasan Berpendapat. *DIKTUM: Jurnal Syariah Dan Hukum*, 20(1), 156–168. <https://doi.org/10.35905/diktum.v20i1.2811>
- Arpanudin, I., & Aulia, S. S. (2020). Citizenship and Democracy: How Young Citizen Behave Democratically in Digital Age. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, 418(Acec 2019), 391–395. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200320.074>
- Benoit, W. L., Hansen, G. J., & Verser, R. M. (2003). A Meta-analysis of the Effects of Viewing U.S. Presidential Debates. *Communication Monographs*, 70(4), 335–350. <https://doi.org/10.1080/036377503200179133>
- Benoit, W. L. (2013). *Political election debates: Informing voters about*

- policy and character*. Lexington Books.
- Berlian, R. K., & Dewi, D. A. (2021). Urgensi Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dalam Membentuk Negara Demokratis dan Mewujudkan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 9(2), 486–498. <https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JJPP>
- Boiliu, N. I., Sihombing, A. F., Sampaleng, D., Widjaja, F. I., & Simanjuntak, F. (2022). Human rights: The convergence of the second sila of Pancasila and Hans Kung's global ethics in Indonesia. *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies*, 78(4), 6933.
- Bramntyo, R. Y., Rahman, I., & Windradi, F. (2023). Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Sebagai State Auxiliary Agencies pada Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia. *Morality: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 9(1), 38–48.
- Darmawan, D. (2015). Gagasan Kebijakan Publik dalam Pemilu Presiden dan Wakil Presiden RI Tahun 2014 Suatu Analisis Framing terhadap Perspektif Kebijakan Publik di Forum Debat Kandidat Capres dan Cawapres Prabowo Subianto – Hatta Radjasa dan Joko Widodo – Jusuf Kalla. *Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 20(1), 95–115. <https://doi.org/10.26418/proyeksi.v20i01.916>
- Dewi, A., Syanur, M., W, I. B. S. A., & Afrilia, L. (2023). Politik Dinasti di Indonesia : Tinjauan Kritis Terhadap Penerapan Demokrasi di Era Kepemimpinan Presiden Jokowi. *Kultura: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Sosial, Dan Humaniora*, 1(3), 17–26.
- Fathurochman, N. Y., & Tutiasri, R. P. (2023). Penerimaan Generasi Z terhadap Polarisasi Politik. *JIIP- Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan*, 6(9), 6837–6845. <https://doi.org/10.54371/jiip.v6i9.2833>
- Hanum, C. (2020). *Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia: Perkembangan dan Perdebatan Masa Kini*. IAIN Salatiga Press.
- Harahap, I. H. (2020). Kampanye Pilpres 2019 Melalui Media Sosial dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Demokrasi Indonesia. *Komunikologi*, 17(1), 1.
- Hikmawan, M. D. (2017). Pluralisme Demokrasi Politik di Indonesia. *Journal of Governance*, 2(2), 223–247. <https://doi.org/10.31506/jog.v2i2.2678>
- Hyde, A., & LaPrad, J. (2015). Mindfulness, Democracy and Education. *Democracy and Education*, 23(2), Article 2. <http://democracyeducationjournal.org/home/vol23/iss2/2/>
- Itasari, E. R. (2020). Equality and Non Discrimination Priciples in Providing Rights with Disabilities. *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum (JKH) Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha*, 6(2), 534–541. <https://www.e-ir.info/2018/01/14/securitisation-theory-an-introduction/>
- Juditha, C. (2019). Dukungan Sosial Warganet di Twitter terhadap Gaya Komunikasi Pasangan Calon Presiden pada Debat Pemilu 2019. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi dan Media*, 23(1), 87. <https://doi.org/10.31445/jskm.2019.1982>
- Juwi, L. S. La, Moenta, A. P., & Halim, H. (2021). Restrictions on Freedom of Expression in Indonesia from A

- Human Rights Perspective. *Jurnal Cahaya Mandalika*, 4(3), 496–513.
- Juwita, S. R. (2017). Tindak Tutur Ekspresif dan Komisif dalam Debat Calon Presiden Republik Indonesia 2014: Studi Analisis Wacana. *Jurnal Eduscience*, 3(1), 37–48.
- Kadri, W. N. (2020). Dialektika Komunikasi pada Debat Pilpres 2019 dalam Perspektif Al-Qur'an. *El Madani: Jurnal Dakwah dan Komunikasi Islam*, 1(01), 49–60. <https://doi.org/10.53678/elmadani.v1i01.49>
- Komisi Pemilihan Umum. (13 November 2023). *KPU Tetapkan Tiga Pasangan Calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden Pemilu 2024*. Retrieved December 28, 2023 from <https://www.kpu.go.id/berita/baca/12081/kpu-tetapkan-tiga-pasangan-calon-presiden-dan-wakil-presiden-pemilu-2024>.
- Korompot, M. I. S., Al-Fatih, S., & Pradhan, D. (2021). The Principle of Equality Before the Law in Indonesian Corruption Case: Is It Relevant? *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 1(3), 135–146. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v1i3.13>
- Levy, B. L. M., Collet-Gildard, L., & Owenby, T. C. (2017). Generating Dynamic Democratic Discussions: An Analysis of Teaching With U.S. Presidential Debates. *The Social Studies*, 108(2), 39–54. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00377996.2016.1266594>
- Ludvianto, M., & Arifani, W. (2020). Retorika Persuasif dalam Debat Calon Presiden Indonesia 2019: Sebuah Analisis Komunikasi Performatif. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 7(1), 41–50.
- Maran. R.,Raga. (2007). *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik*. Jakarta: Penerbit Rineka Cipta.
- Marwenny, E., Wahyuni, S., & Citra, H. (2022). Tinjauan Hukum Tentang Pemilihan Umum Presiden Pasca Reformasi Dikaitkan dengan Teori Demokrasi. *Ensiklopedia of Journal*, 5(1), 62–70.
- Mundir. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif* (H. Hasanah (ed.)). STAIN Jember.
- Purba, A. S. (2015). Potret Pandangan Akademisi di Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik UGM (JSP) Mengenai Permasalahan Demokrasi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Politik Muda*, 4(1), 1–12.
- Sari, & Estika. (2003). Demokrasi dan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Politik Kenegaraan*, 2(1), 21–28. <http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/jd/article/view/2541>
- Selian, D. L., & Melina, C. (2018). Kebebasan Berekspresi di Era Demokrasi: Catatan Penegakan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Lex Scientia Law Review*, 2(2), 189–198. <https://doi.org/10.15294/lesrev.v2i2.27589>
- Solihah, R., Alamginto, A., & Sunggu, O. T. O. (2023). Implikasi Sosial dan Ekonomi dari PHK Massal. *JISPENDIORA: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Pendidikan dan Humaniora*, 2(3), 178–192.
- Suarlin, S., & Fatmawati, F. (2022). *Demokrasi dan Hak Asasi Manusia*. Penerbit Widina.
- Sugiyono. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta Bandung.
- Sunarso. (2015). *Membedah Demokrasi (Sejarah, Konsep, dan Implementasinya di Indonesia)* (I.

- Santoso (ed.). UNY Press.
- Suparno, Susilowati, N. E., Sumadi, & Hambali, M. (2019). Strategi dalam Debat Calon Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019. *Seminar Internasional Riksa Bahasa XIII*, 893–900.  
<http://proceedings2.upi.edu/index.php/riksabahasa/article/view/962%0Ahttp://proceedings2.upi.edu/index.php/riksabahasa/article/download/962/867>
- Tadjoeddin, M. Z. (2019). Inequality and Exclusion in Indonesia: Political Economic Developments in The Post-Soeharto Era. *Journal of Southeast Asian Economies*, 36(3), 284–303.  
<https://doi.org/10.1355/ae36-3b>
- Tatcho, O. B. (2018). Duterte's image building in the 2016 Philippine Presidential Debates. *SEARCH: Journal of Media and Communication Research*, 10(2), 1–30.
- Umita, I. N., Astuti, F. W., & Dio, A. C. (2023). Demokrasi. *Madani: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 1(5), 52–56.
- Waluyo, B. (2022). *Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi: Strategi dan Optimalisasi*. Sinar Grafika.
- Wanfau, W., Damayanti, P., & Iqbal, M. (2020). Analisis Isi Debat Capres Republik Indonesia pada Pemilihan Umum Tahun 2019. *DAWUH: Islamic Communication*, 1(1), 21–33.  
<https://www.siducat.org/index.php/dawuh/article/view/37>
- Witianti, S., & Solihah, R. (2019). The Influence of Public Debate on The Political Preference of Communities in The Presidential Election in 2019. *Central European Journal of International and Security Studies*, 13(4), 368–380.