

Opportunities and Challenges of Digital Democracy in Indonesia

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Abstract: The development of information and communication technology has brought significant benefits to democratic life in Indonesia. However, challenges such as the spread of hoaxes, social polarization, and unequal access to technology hinder this potential. This study aims to describe the opportunities that exist in the implementation of digital democracy and analyze the challenges faced. The method used is a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through literature studies. The results show that opportunities in digital democracy in Indonesia include increased transparency, accessibility of information, and more active public participation in the decision-making process. However, significant challenges such as lack of digital literacy, cybersecurity risks, and inadequate regulations were also identified. This research confirms that the future of digital democracy in Indonesia relies heavily on collaboration between the government, society and the private sector. By creating an environment that supports active and responsible participation, it is hoped that digital democracy can develop in an inclusive and sustainable manner, providing tangible benefits to all levels of society.

Keywords: Democracy; Digital Democracy; Politics; Technology.

1. Introduction

Democracy is based on the existence of elements of popular sovereignty, majority government, protection of minority groups, favorable conditions for almost all parties, legally guaranteed independence, participation in policy-making at all levels, and recognized by things like equal rights (Supardan, 2015). Malik et al. stated that there are several expert opinions regarding democracy, namely that according to Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a system of government of the people, by the people, and for the people (Malik et al., 2021).

In the 21st century, the concept of democracy entered a new chapter where it has expanded to matters related to technology, known as digital democracy. Currently, people can practice democracy through digital spaces that use internet technology. The internet offers citizens wider opportunities to express ideas and opinions directly, without relying on political elites as intermediaries (Alwajih, 2014). Digital democracy refers to the use of digital technology in the democratic process, enhancing participant engagement and expanding democratic reach (Waruwu et al., 2024; Yusuf & Sari, 2021). Furthermore, Indianto et al. stated that digital democracy is the spread of opportunities to use digital media that emphasize freedom, openness and without pressure and free control in building communities related to democracy (Indianto S et al., 2021).

The digital era has created a new space for interaction among organizers, between organizers and citizens, and among citizens themselves. Even in terms of elections, citizens now have the freedom to report election violations through the platforms provided, such as Gowaslu (Mahpudin, 2021). This freedom allows citizens to contribute actively, resulting in the distribution of reporting data that makes them not only live in one reality, but also in

a digital reality, where personal data is a key element that can transcend across national borders (Imawan, 2022).

In this era, complaint systems have also begun to emerge, and the delivery of criticism and aspirations digitally as well as the availability of information regarding government policies and programs through digital platforms provided by the government and other agencies so that the public can more easily supervise and participate in government. Digital platforms have the potential to expand public participation in public policy making and government management processes, as well as encourage innovation at various levels of government (Kusumasari et al., 2018).

The use of internet access as a tool for democracy encourages participation in politics by guaranteeing freedom of expression. Internet users in the concept of digital democracy have the ability to express their ideas and thoughts without any restrictive controls (Alamanda et al., 2020). In Indonesia, the legal basis supporting digital democracy can be found in several regulations. The 1945 Constitution, especially Article 28F, guarantees every citizen's right to communicate and obtain information. Additionally, Law No. 19 of 2016 on Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) serves as a legal framework for the use of information technology in politics and governance. This regulation creates space for people to interact digitally but also raises challenges related to the spread of inaccurate information and the potential misuse of technology.

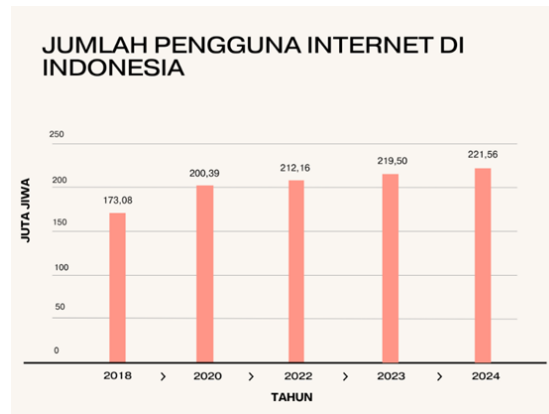
When information is openly available, the public has the opportunity to monitor and evaluate government performance. For example, many state institutions and local governments in Indonesia have begun publishing financial reports and performance results on their official websites. This gives the public direct access to budget use and the effectiveness of government programs. Transparency is crucial as it can strengthen public trust in the government (Rosidah et al., 2023). Digital democracy is highly significant for Indonesia. The internet's ability to distribute information quickly and efficiently provides citizens with access to knowledge, enabling them to make optimal decisions according to their needs. This applies to all sectors of life, including economics, socio-culture, and politics (Nuswantoro, 2015). Juditha (2018) stated that social media platforms are not only more participatory but also encourage interactive engagement from individuals.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency as of June 11, 2024, Indonesia's population is approximately 180 million people annually. This is evident from the productive-age population: 179,126,900 in 2018; 181,354,900 in 2019; 187,208,800 in 2020; 190,735,300 in 2021; 190,977,800 in 2022; and 192,669,300 in 2023 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024a). Furthermore, the Central Statistics Agency reported that as of mid-2024, Indonesia's population was 281,603,800, with approximately 182,082,531 falling within the productive-age range (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024b).

Currently, the productive-age population represents human resources with the potential to develop into creative individuals. This productive-age group is a key factor in driving a country's progress (Purba et al., 2024). This productive-age group represents the population segment with the greatest opportunity to participate actively in governance. Therefore, it is important to determine whether this productive-age group is technologically skilled and prepared for digital democracy, as they will play a significant role in the process.

According to the 2024 Internet Penetration Survey, Indonesia's internet users numbered approximately 173.08 million (64.8% of the population) in 2018; 200.39 million (73.7%) in 2020; 212.16 million (77.01%) in 2022; 219.50 million (78.19%) in 2023; and 221.56 million (79.5%) in 2024 (Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia (APJII), 2024). The data on Indonesia's internet users are illustrated in the graph below.

Figure 1. Number of Internet Users in 2018-2024 in Indonesia



Source: APJII, 2024 (Edited)

Based on Figure 1. It can be seen that by 2024 the number of internet users by gender is around 50.7% male users and 49.1% female users. Furthermore, if viewed in terms of age or generation, it is found that internet users in Indonesia are mostly Generation Z around 34.30%; then the Millennial Generation 30.62%; Gen X 18.98%; Post Gen Z 9.17%; Baby Boomers 6.58% and finally Pre Boomers as much as 0.24% (Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia (APJII), 2024). The data above shows majority of internet users in Indonesia in 2014 were residents in the productive age group, the age group that contributes the most to governance. This is certainly a great opportunity in implementing digital democracy in Indonesia. However, along with the positive impact of active community participation in the implementation of government through digital space, it was also found that active community participation can have a negative impact if the community's participation is not accompanied by an understanding of digital ethics and digital literacy.

The lack of digital literacy in the community can also make it easy for the community to be influenced by false information that often occurs in digital democracy. This is certainly a crucial problem in the implementation of digital democracy. According to Lestari et al., in addition to social platforms, the press and media utilization patterns, the community is considered to have an important role in the problem of digital democracy. The pattern of media utilization by the Indonesian people has a significant influence on the situation and conditions of digital democracy in the country (Y. Lestari et al., 2017). The development of technology, especially in the context of social media, has resulted in a significant phenomenon in the form of the spread of fake news (hoaxes). In addition, the emergence of individuals who claim to be "experts" or "specialists" by only relying on information from search engines has worsened this situation (Akbar et al., 2021). Nichols calls this phenomenon "the death of expertise," which describes the decline in the value of expertise in society (Nichols, 2017).

Furthermore, still in the view of Akbar et al., according to him, the phenomenon of "The Death of Expertise" becomes an important issue when internet users have difficulty in separating factual information from information that is not, due to the very abundant number of information choices (Akbar et al., 2021). Furthermore, the increasingly easy distribution of information, including false information, also poses a threat, especially in the context of a society experiencing third-party effects, indicating that the most vulnerable individuals are those who are susceptible to being influenced by fake news. This finding is in line with the results of research conducted by Ștefanita et al. (Ștefăniță et al., 2018).

The exploration of "Opportunities and Challenges of Digital Democracy in Indonesia" arises from a pressing need to understand this evolving landscape. There are a number of studies that are in accordance with this research, such as research conducted by Revo Linggar Vandito, Artanti Pramesti, Muhamad Ali Vardan Aminudin, and Lia Wulandari entitled "Manifestasi Konsep Demokrasi Digital Dalam Tata Kelola Pemerintahan di Jakarta: Studi Kasus Pemanfaatan Platform "Jakarta Kini (JAKI)" Sebagai Wadah Aspirasi Masyarakat" and research conducted by Vivien Creasna Alamanda, Zulkifli Suleman, and Vieronica Varbi Sununianti entitled "Demokrasi Digital di Media Sosial terkait Pemilihan Presiden 2019 (Studi Isu Ekonomi dan Isu Agama di Facebook)", provide valuable insights into aspects of digital democracy (Alamanda et al., 2020; Vandito et al., 2023). However, they primarily focus on specific digital platforms and youth engagement, lacking a comprehensive analysis of the broader opportunities and challenges inherent in digital democracy as a whole.

This study seeks to fill the evident gap in the existing literature by not only describing the opportunities for implementing digital democracy in Indonesia but also rigorously analyzing the multifaceted challenges that hinder its progress. Unlike previous studies, which predominantly highlight the utilization of digital tools, this research will delve into the systemic issues impacting digital democratic practices, thus offering a more holistic view.

Furthermore, the existing literature does not adequately articulate how their findings differ from the insights provided by this study. There is a notable absence of comparative analysis with international research on similar subjects, which limits the contextual understanding of digital democracy in Indonesia. This study will address these shortcomings by establishing a strong problem statement that underscores the necessity of examining the interplay between opportunities and challenges in digital democracy. By doing so, this research aims to contribute significantly to the academic discourse on digital democracy, providing a clearer understanding of its future prospects in Indonesia.

2. Method

In this study, the researcher employed a qualitative research approach, which aims to deeply understand a phenomenon, with the researcher playing a crucial role in the process (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018). The research design used is a literature study, which involves collecting qualitative data through reading and analyzing existing documents (A. F. Nasution, 2023). The study relies on secondary data sources, which are obtained without direct interaction with information providers. Examples of these sources include documents, articles, and journals that support the primary data (Pratiwi, 2017). Specifically, this research gathers secondary data from books and journals related to the opportunities and challenges of digital democracy in Indonesia.

The research procedure is carried out through several stages in a sequential and structured manner, namely: (a) data inventory, which includes the collection of research materials and materials such as books, national and international journals, and other scientific papers discussing politics, democracy, digital, and digital democracy; (b) data classification, where researchers sort secondary data based on materials obtained from the results of literature reviews. This secondary data is used to support research analysis. All secondary data that has been grouped is then analyzed thoroughly to minimize deficiencies and writing errors, both technically and substantially; (c) structured research compilation from the data that has been grouped, accompanied by logical and critical arguments based on the analysis carried out. Furthermore, the research results are concluded and the entire research section is compiled by following the predetermined writing format. This research

is a literature review and reflection on philosophical views in cultural phenomena (Bakker & Zubair, 1990). Literature research is carried out by utilizing literature sources, including books, notes, and reports of research results that have been carried out previously (Mahmud, 2011).

The analysis occurs both during and after the data collection. Given the volume of data, it is essential to categorize it according to its types and characteristics, focusing on the opportunities and challenges of digital democracy in Indonesia. The methodological elements in the analysis include interpretation to understand the core concepts of democracy and digital democracy, as well as induction and deduction to derive general principles from the empirical data and explain them in detail.

Additionally, the study examines the interconnections within democracy in Indonesian society, looking for both central and marginalized elements to understand their relationships. A holistic view is maintained, considering the historical and contemporary aspects of democratic life in relation to digital democracy. Finally, the researcher reflects on their understanding of the topic, leading to a systematic and reflective model that enriches the analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Opportunities for Implementing Digital Democracy in Indonesia

The implementation of digital democracy in Indonesia is a promising step to encourage public involvement in the decision-making process. In today's information age, where technology plays a crucial role in daily activities, people have the opportunity to be more actively involved in the government system. By utilizing technological advances, digital democracy can pave the way for greater transparency, accountability, and citizen involvement. According to the classical concept, an effective government system is one that allows its citizens to carry out and directly handle service areas that they can do themselves (Bachtiar et al., 2020). Activities that continue to change are driven by advances in information and communication technology (P. A. Lestari et al., 2021). The opportunity to implement digital democracy in Indonesia can be illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Opportunities for Implementing Digital Democracy in Indonesia



Based on Figure 2. It can be seen that community readiness is one of the important aspects in the implementation of digital democracy. Indonesia, as a country with a large and diverse population, has tremendous potential in terms of digital participation. Internet usage in Indonesia continues to increase, with millions of people accessing information and interacting through digital platforms. People in big cities, who often have better access to technology and education, show higher levels of participation in digital initiatives. This creates an opportunity for the government to harness this potential through online platforms that can be used for public consultation, voting, and discussion forums.

Digital literacy in the era of society 5.0 is very important for society, and this design will be very important for using digital technology (Fitria et al., 2022). Education and digital literacy are key to increasing community readiness. Education not only allows humans to develop naturally and optimally, but also allows them to develop comprehensively, dynamically, and become humans who have the ability to fully grow their self-awareness who do not receive bad education, do not develop, and develop, and do not achieve ideal intelligence (Humaira & Aprison, 2024). Programs designed to increase public understanding of technology and how to participate in the democratic process are essential. For example, training and workshops can be held to teach people how to use digital platforms effectively. By increasing digital literacy, people will be better prepared to participate in the decision-making process and express their opinions through available channels.

The facilities available are also a crucial aspect in the implementation of digital democracy. Major developments in technology and information drive increasing democratization. There is an index used to measure the level of development of information and communication technology (ICT) in a region. It is undeniable that the internet has become a vital necessity. By becoming a medium of information and communication, the internet encourages people to voice their aspirations through this media. The number of internet users in Indonesia is increasing in line with the rapid growth of the internet (Dewi & Widyawati, 2021).

In bureaucracy, information technology has become an important tool for activities in various fields of life, which has changed many structures (Fathony et al., 2021). Indonesia has made great efforts to expand information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure to various regions. Projects such as Palapa Ring aim to provide fast internet connections throughout Indonesia, including in remote areas. With adequate infrastructure, people in various corners of the country can connect and participate in the digital democracy process.

The rapid progress of the era is also related to the political situation which often requires criticism and input from the public to evaluate political parties and political candidates. Politicians need to convey their messages, visions, missions, and work programs to supporters through social media platforms. The opinions of these voters can be used by political parties and politicians to gain support from the public (Indrawan et al., 2021). The availability of a safe and easily accessible digital platform is also important. Digital media has a very strong bond in terms of effective implementation. For example, public complaint applications or online discussion forums can be a means for the public to convey their aspirations and get responses from the authorities.

Social media has become a crucial element in the lives of young people in the technological era. Sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube are not only used for socializing and seeking entertainment but also become an important

place for the younger generation to participate in political and democratic issues. Social media provides them with various opportunities to increase their political participation (Fajri et al., 2024). With this ease of access, it is hoped that more citizens can participate in the democratic process. In the context of government policy, there are various initiatives that support the implementation of digital democracy.

The Indonesian government has issued various regulations that facilitate the use of technology in government and public participation. The Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) is one example which regulates the use of information technology with the aim of creating a safe and transparent environment. This law serves as a legal basis that regulates the use of information technology and electronic transactions in Indonesia (Ichitarto, 2023).

The 2008 ITE Law regulates various crucial aspects that were previously not regulated in the national legal framework, such as the definition of electronic documents, the legal status of electronic information, and electronic signatures under Indonesian law (Articles 1 and 5). In addition, this law also provides a definition of electronic transactions, as well as the rights and obligations inherent in every electronic transaction activity (Articles 17-22). To address the issue of the use of electronic evidence in court, this law establishes criteria for electronic evidence (Articles 5 and 6) (Budiman et al., 2021).

In addition to the ITE Law, the government through authorized institutions has drafted sectoral regulations to address the legal backlog related to technology. Two of them are: Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information No. 20 of 2016 concerning Protection of Personal Data in Electronic Systems, and Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 77/POJK.01/2016 concerning Information Technology-Based Money Lending Services, along with various other laws and regulations (Karo & Prasetyo, 2020).

With supportive policies, the government can develop a system that allows public participation in decision-making. For example, the government can hold online public consultations to get input from the public before formulating policies such as e-government. E-government facilitates public participation in the government's decision-making process through online platforms, such as discussion forums, polls, or online consultations. The public can provide input, suggestions, and feedback to the government, thereby creating more inclusive and responsive policies.

E-government also opens opportunities to improve the quality of government services to the public and the private sector by increasing openness, supervision, and accountability in the implementation of government. Currently, the implementation of e-government in Indonesia is not only limited to the central government and ministries but has also reached local governments. Before technological advances, communication between the government and the public was one-way, namely only from the government to the public.

With the development of current communication technology, opportunities arise for two-way interaction between the public and the government. The main benefits expected from the implementation of e-government are increased efficiency, convenience, and better accessibility for the public in obtaining services from the government (Wuryan Andayani et al., 2024). This not only increases transparency but also creates a sense of ownership among the public towards the resulting policies.

3.2. Challenges of Implementing Digital Democracy in Indonesia

The challenges in implementing digital democracy in Indonesia can be described in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Challenges of Implementing Digital Democracy in Indonesia



Based on Figure 3 above, the first challenge in implementing digital democracy is facilities. Democracy in Indonesia experiences accessibility or a digital divide, this can be due to inadequate digital infrastructure, especially in remote areas, becoming a major obstacle to digital inclusion. In big cities, access to the internet is very easy and fast. Adequate infrastructure, including fiber optic networks and 4G services, allows people to access various digital platforms smoothly (Nasution, 2016). This provides great benefits for those who live in these areas, they can actively participate in the democratic process, such as online voting, participating in public debates, or engaging in discussions on social media.

However, the situation is very different in rural and remote areas. In many of these areas, internet infrastructure is still very limited. Many villages only have very slow internet access or even no internet access at all. These limitations make it difficult for people in these areas to access the information needed to participate in the democratic process (Oktavianoor et al., 2020). One of the underlying factors is finance. Expenditures for technological devices, internet services, and software licenses as well as individuals and communities with inadequate resources are major challenges because finance is an important part of ensuring equal digital access (Haniko et al., 2023).

Along with that, there are still many remote areas in Indonesia that experience a digital divide. This is an urgent challenge because it has a major impact on people's ability to participate in digital democracy. For example, in Katingan Regency, people have to climb trees to access the internet (Syifa et al., 2024). Furthermore, in Talun Kodot Village, internet access is still low or even not smooth (Suhada et al., 2022), in addition there is Terate Village where the communication network infrastructure is inadequate, such as minimal fiber optic cable networks or weak cellular signals (Kartika Putri et al., 2023). In addition, physical accessibility barriers can prevent people with disabilities from fully participating in the use of digital technology. Digital access rights show a decline for people with disabilities because they tend to feel pressured by digital technology. This also causes the disabled group to lag behind the non-disabled group (Poerwanti et al., 2024).

Based on several examples, it shows that Indonesia still has remote villages that experience a digital divide. As a result, people cannot participate in a series of digital democracies such as not being able to follow political campaigns, vote in general elections, or participate in public discussions that take place on digital platforms. Their voices are not heard, and their political aspirations are often ignored. This creates a wide gap between those who have access and those who do not, resulting in injustice in political representation (Boestam et al., 2023).

Limited internet access also causes uneven information. People living in areas with poor connections do not get the information they need about political issues, government policies, and social programs that can affect their lives. People in urban areas who tend to be more connected to technology can participate in the political process more actively than those in remote areas. This creates an imbalance in political representation, where the voices and needs of marginalized communities do not get the attention they deserve (Alfian, 2022). The results of this study also highlight the population with low levels of digital literacy. In the context of digital democracy, digital literacy is a very crucial aspect for Indonesian society. Digital literacy not only includes skills in using technological devices and accessing information, but also the ability to understand, assess, and apply that information in a critical manner (Sabrina, 2019).

In Indonesia, challenges in digital literacy are one of the main barriers to community participation in the digital democracy process. In big cities, people are exposed to technology and the internet, so their digital literacy levels are relatively high. However, in remote and rural areas, digital literacy rates are often low. Many individuals in these areas lack education on how to use digital devices, making it difficult for them to access relevant information or participate in public discussions online. This creates a significant gap in political participation, with the voices of people in remote areas often being ignored (Restianty, 2018).

Fake news has the ability to spread very quickly on social media platforms, often faster than the actual facts (Septanto, 2018). In situations like this, fake news is not just misinformation, but can be a tool used to mislead voters, change election results, and undermine the integrity of democratic processes (Suliyansyah, 2023). People who do not have the skills to evaluate sources of information tend to be more easily influenced by this fake news. When individuals do not know how to verify facts, they become easy targets for manipulation. For example, when someone sees an article that spreads negative information about a legislative candidate, without the skills to check the veracity of the information, they may quickly accept and share it, contributing to the spread of the lie.

The inability to critically evaluate information can lead people to make uninformed decisions. For example, someone who is exposed to fake news about a policy may reject or support the policy without understanding the context or the actual facts. For example, if fake news states that a government program will cause great harm to society, the individual may reject the program without considering the actual evidence or analysis. This can lead to inappropriate political decisions, where individuals feel confident in their choices, even though the choices are based on incorrect information (Naufal, 2021).

Furthermore, decisions made based on inaccurate information can have detrimental effects. When a large number of individuals are influenced by fake news and make the wrong decisions, this can lead to social and political instability. Dissatisfaction with the government can increase, while public trust in the media and

legitimate information decreases. This creates an environment where constructive dialogue is difficult (Putra & Patra, 2023). Therefore, it is important for the community to develop strong digital literacy. Education and training on how to evaluate sources of information, verify facts, and understand the context of information are essential. This effort must involve all levels of society, from children in school to adults who are already working.

By increasing digital literacy, it can help people become more critical and aware consumers of information, so that they can participate actively and informed in the democratic process. Overall, it can be concluded that the challenges posed by fake news and misleading information are complex problems that require serious attention. Only by equipping people with these skills can we ensure that decisions made in political and social contexts are based on accurate facts, which in turn will strengthen the foundation of our democracy.

The results of this study also contain challenges to digital democracy in Indonesia in terms of government policy. One important aspect of government policy that is a challenge is inconsistent regulation. In an effort to regulate the digital space, the government often issues policies that can conflict with each other or even conflict with the principles of democracy itself (Pamungkas et al., 2016). For example, policies that aim to protect the public from fake news and harmful content can easily be misused to limit freedom of expression. When governments impose strict rules to police online content, this can result in excessive control of information, ultimately reducing the space for public discussion and political participation.

Furthermore, uncertainty about what constitutes valid information and what constitutes fake news creates chaos among the public. Individuals may feel confused about what information is credible and what information could potentially get them into legal trouble. Fear of legal repercussions can make people hesitant to share information or participate in discussions, even when they have legitimate and constructive views. This creates a climate where individuals are more likely to remain silent rather than risk legal action. When people feel they do not have the freedom to express their opinions or when they feel the information they receive is inaccurate, trust in the political system can decline. This is not only detrimental to individuals, but also threatens the stability and legitimacy of the government itself. In an era where public trust is critical to the sustainability of democracy, this loss of trust can have far greater consequences (Akbari et al., 2024).

4. Conclusion

The implementation of digital democracy in Indonesia holds significant promise for transforming the political and social landscape. It enhances accessibility to information and fosters greater community engagement, particularly among the younger generation, who are increasingly reliant on digital platforms for communication and civic participation. This shift can lead to a more informed electorate and a more vibrant democratic process. However, the transition to digital democracy is not without its challenges. Issues such as data security, the proliferation of hoaxes, and the digital divide pose serious threats to equitable political participation. The digital divide, in particular, risks exacerbating existing inequalities, as those without adequate access to technology or digital literacy may find themselves further marginalized in the political arena.

To address these challenges effectively, it is crucial for the government to take a proactive stance in regulating the digital space. This includes formulating policies that not

only safeguard data privacy but also ensure that the digital infrastructure is robust and accessible to all citizens. By improving digital literacy across the community, the government can empower individuals to navigate the digital landscape more effectively, enabling them to discern credible information from misinformation. Collaboration among various stakeholders government, civil society, the private sector, and the community is essential for the successful implementation of digital democracy. The government should lead the way by investing in digital infrastructure and creating policies that promote transparency and security in the digital realm. Civil society organizations can play a vital role in advocacy and education, raising awareness about the importance of digital literacy and fostering an environment conducive to informed civic engagement. The private sector, too, has a responsibility to provide safe and transparent platforms that facilitate genuine dialogue and participation. Companies should prioritize the protection of user data and contribute to building a digital ecosystem that supports democratic values.

In conclusion, with solid cooperation and the right strategic initiatives, digital democracy can significantly strengthen the democratic fabric of Indonesia. By addressing the challenges head-on and leveraging the opportunities presented by digital technologies, Indonesia can move towards a more inclusive and responsive future that benefits all segments of society. This comprehensive approach is vital for realizing the full potential of digital democracy and ensuring that it serves as a catalyst for positive change in the nation.

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