

THE INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL DYNASTY ON THREATS OR OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE OF INDONESIAN DEMOCRACY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses political phenomena related to dynasties in Indonesia, which have become an important concern in the context of the country's democratic progress. dynastic politics is a term that refers to the custom in which political power is inherited within a family or group, which often results in a smaller concentration of power and a greater decline in political participation. This study investigates the effects of dynastic politics on Pancasila democracy. On the one hand, political dynasties have the potential to provide continuity and stability in leadership, as well as allowing political networks and resources to be accessed. On the contrary, this practice can hinder the regeneration of leaders, reduce responsibility, and reduce public trust in political institutions which aims to provide a deeper understanding of how dynastic politics can be both a threat and an opportunity for the masses future of Indonesian democracy. this goal is achieved through the use of a descriptive approach and empirical data analysis. By considering the social, cultural and economic context, this article concludes that structural reforms and increasing public participation in the political process are needed to maximize the positive potential and reduce the negative potential of dynastic politics.

Keywords: *Influence of political dynasty, threats or opportunities, future of indonesian democracy*

A. PRELIMINARY

In the Indonesian political landscape, dynastic politics has become a clear phenomenon, as certain families or clans have dominated the political scene for generations. This practice is seen at local and national levels, with many politicians coming from similar family backgrounds.

A fundamental question arises: is this dynastic politics a threat to democracy or an opportunity for stability and continuity of leadership? this emerged in a democratic context that was expected to enable wider participation and fair representation. Indonesia has experienced a transition towards a more open democratic system since the 1998 reforms despite much progress, new challenges emerged, such as the political dominance of certain dynasties.

Political dynasties often concentrate power, reduce accountability, and make it difficult to regenerate the leadership needed to build a more inclusive political system. on the other hand, the experience and networks that have been formed can help speed up decision making and policy implementation.

The aim of this article is to examine the dynamics of dynastic politics in Indonesia and their implications for the future of democracy. This article will thoroughly analyze how dynastic politics can function as a threat to democratic principles, while also finding potential opportunities to strengthen Indonesia's political system. By understanding both sides of this phenomenon, readers will better understand the difficulties and opportunities of Indonesian democracy in the era of dynastic politics.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Elitism Theory: Elitism theory holds that there is only a small group of people who have control over resources and power in every society. these elite groups systematically maintain their position by preventing other groups from exploiting their power and expanding influence through family networks. in political dynasties, these elite families or groups exploit their positions to maintain power and expand their influence.

Patronage and Clientelism theory: In many cases, political dynasties arise in a patron-client system, where a leader (patron) provides protection or benefits to his followers (clients) in disproportion to their loyalty. because they were considered the most trustworthy clients to further the patron's policies and interests, family members often became successors to political dynasties. This phenomenon is seen in many areas of Indonesia, where local leaders often use their power to ensure their families are elected. Many times, existing political, economic, and social networks reinforce this power.

Oligarchy theory: In this theory, a political dynasty is a type of oligarchy in which a handful of people or groups hold control over state resources and political institutions. Another oligarchy is a situation where power rests with a few families. thus, dependence on a particular family can hinder inclusive political participation and deter talented potential leaders who do not come from that family.

C. METHOD

The method in this article uses descriptive methods and empirical data analysis. By using descriptive methods and empirical data analysis, this article aims to provide a better understanding of the influence of dynastic politics on the future of democracy in Indonesia, as well as encourage further discussion of this issue.

Using a descriptive approach to provide a clear picture of dynastic politics in Indonesia. this includes collecting information about political figures who came from the dynasty, the positions they held, as well as family relationships involved in politics.

Collect quantitative and qualitative data related to dynastic politics, such as: number of family members involved in politics at various levels of government (local, provincial and national). The general election results show the dominance of dynastic politics. Public opinion survey regarding people's views on dynastic politics.

D. DISCUSSION

Political dynasties have the potential to create oligarchies, where power only revolves in the hands of certain families. This weakens the principles of justice and representation in democracy. The dominance of political dynasties makes it difficult for other candidates to compete fairly, thus preventing the emergence of new leaders who are innovative and have integrity. leaders from political dynasties often continue policies initiated by their predecessors, so as to create stability and consistency in development.

The solution given to managing the impact on political dynasties is to limit opportunities for close relatives to run for office within a certain time after the end of the term of office, increasing oversight of political dynasties through independent institutions to ensure they do not abusing power and providing understanding to the public so that they choose leaders based on ability and vision, not just because of family relationships. also political dynasties can pose a serious threat to democracy if left without strict regulation and supervision.

However, political dynasties can also be an opportunity if managed well, especially to create policy continuity and political stability. The future of Indonesian democracy depends greatly on joint efforts to maintain a balance between fair representation and transparency in politics.

E. CONCLUSION

Dynasty politics in Indonesia has become a significant and controversial phenomenon and has influenced the dynamics of Pancasila democracy. The influence of dynastic politics on the future of democracy in Indonesia refers to the practice in which political power is inherited within the family or relatives, often ignoring individual competence. Dynastic politics has a complex impact on democracy in Indonesia. although it can provide stability, this practice also has the

potential to undermine democratic principles and hinder social progress. therefore, it is important for society and policymakers to actively evaluate and address the challenges posed by dynastic politics for a better democratic future.

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