

## ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE DISMISSAL OF JOKOWI, GIBRAN, AND BOBBY NASUTION FROM PDIP ON POWER DYNAMICS IN INDONESIA

**Fitria Dwi Novita Asari**

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya,  
[fitriadwi358novita@gmail.com](mailto:fitriadwi358novita@gmail.com);

**Khoirunnisa Gendhis Hasmantri**

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya,  
[nisaahass@gmail.com](mailto:nisaahass@gmail.com);

**Alicya Fazahra**

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya,  
[alicyafazahra8@gmail.com](mailto:alicyafazahra8@gmail.com);

**Diva Puspita Nasywaini**

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya,  
[divanasywaini@gmail.com](mailto:divanasywaini@gmail.com);

### ABSTRACT

The dismissal of Joko Widodo (Jokowi), Gibran Rakabuming Raka, Bobby Nasution from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) became a shocking event and caused a big impact on Indonesian politics. This research aims to analyze how the dismissal of these three figures affects the dynamics of power in Indonesia, both from the political and social sides. This dismissal raises various questions about internal relations in PDIP, the party's political strategy, and its impact on public support for the three figures. This study also looks at how this event affects political stability at the national and local levels, and how this change can affect future political support patterns. By using a qualitative approach, this study explores the various effects of this dismissal on Indonesia's political map, both in the short and long term.

**Keywords:** *Political and social impact, Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby Nasution, PDIP, power dynamics*

### A. INTRODUCTION

The dismissal of Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby Nasution from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) on December 16, 2024 is a surprising and significant step in Indonesian politics. This decision was taken by PDIP after the 2024 General Election and the Simultaneous Pilkada were completed. This dismissal marked a major shift in national political dynamics and triggered

various speculations about the reason behind the decision.

PDIP, led by Megawati Soekarnoputri, announced this dismissal based on several reasons, including alleged violations of the code of ethics and intervention in the Constitutional Court. Jokowi, who is the President of Indonesia, along with his son Gibran and his son-in-law Bobby, is accused of not being in line with the party's political direction in the 2024 General Election, where PDIP has carried the couple Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD. On the other hand, the three figures are known to support Prabowo Subianto and Gibran in the upcoming political contest.

This dismissal caused various reactions from the public and political circles. On the one hand, PDIP tries to maintain the integrity of the party and shows a firm attitude towards disciplinary violations. On the other hand, this step has the potential to affect the map of political power in Indonesia. With the strategic positions of the three figures in the government and regions, this dismissal can change existing political alliances and trigger a shift in support among voters.

Through this analysis, further discussion will be discussed about the political and social impact of the dismissal of Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby Nasution on the power dynamics in Indonesia. The focus will be given on the implications of this decision for PDIP as the ruling party as well as the response from various related parties. This research aims to provide a comprehensive picture of how changes in the party leadership structure can affect the direction of policy and political stability in Indonesia in the future.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

In accordance with the existing theme, there are already several articles that discuss according to the existing title. Some of these theories are:

### **Party Theory**

Maurice Duverger described political parties as an important tool in the structure of democracy and the organization of public interest. The dismissal of Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby shows that there is a conflict between the interests of the party elite and the aspirations of the masses, where the decision was taken without considering the votes of the members thoroughly.

### **Power Theory**

Power Theory according to Max Weber emphasizes that power is the ability of a person or group to make people aware of their will, even though they have to face resistance from other parties. This dismissal depicts the application of power to strengthen internal discipline in the party. Weber stated that power should not end in injustice, actions such as dismissal can create dissatisfaction among members and followers. So that the dismissal of Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby Nasution shows a shift in the party that can affect political stability and public trust in PDIP.

### **Conflict theory**

Conflict theory according to Ralf Dahrendorf explains that society is an arena of conflict between groups that have power and those that do not have power. The dismissal creates political tensions, where the interests of individuals and groups involved conflict with the party's decision to create space for new

conflicts to emerge.

### **Media**

Walter Lippmann argues that the media has an important role in shaping public perception of reality, where society does not respond to actual events, but rather to the "image in their head" formed by the media. In this case, the dismissal of Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby Nasution from PDIP will be the media spotlight, whose impact depends on how the media responds to it. If the media describes this dismissal as a sign of internal tension in the PDIP, then this has the potential to reduce public support for the party. On the other hand, if the media conveys this dismissal as a step to maintain party unity, the impact can strengthen the image of PDIP.

### **Case Study of Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) Dismissal in 2001**

The dismissal of Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) as the President of the Republic of Indonesia through TAP MPR marks an important power change and shows how the political power of the party can overthrow the democratically elected president. This incident caused a crisis of trust in legal and political institutions in Indonesia, because many argued that the reason behind his dismissal was more influenced by political considerations than constitutional reasons. This case study is very relevant to the dismissal of Jokowi and his family. What distinguishes the case study from the dismissal of Jokowi and his family is the case study of conflicting with various parties facing accusations of violating the constitution related to the replacement of ministers and the controversial demilitarization policy while the dismissal of Jokowi and his family occurred because of different views between the figures and the party and was considered to violate the code of ethics.

### **C. METHOD**

This study is descriptive with a qualitative approach, aimed at describing and understanding the political events, as well as exploring their implications and impacts on the political and social dynamics in Indonesia. The researcher seeks to uncover the meaning behind these events through narrative and discourse analysis. The data sources are secondary data obtained from media reports across various platforms such as Instagram, X, TikTok, and other platforms. The data collection method used is documentary study, where the researcher gathers data from different sources and analyzes it using discourse and thematic analysis. Discourse analysis is used to understand the responses of political actors and the public, while thematic analysis is employed to determine the impact of these events.

### **D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The expulsion of Jokowi, Gibran Rakabuming, and Bobby Nasution is a significant event in Indonesia's political dynamics. The roles of these three figures are crucial to the government and represent the strength of the PDIP (Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle). Therefore, the expulsion decision has the potential to influence PDIP as a political party and affect the power configuration in the government and social-political relations in Indonesia.

The expulsion of Jokowi and his family members from PDIP signals a potential internal rift within the party, which has long been a key foundation of Indonesian politics. PDIP, which has played a major role in shaping the government, is now undergoing significant changes following this decision. This internal division could lead to a shift in the party's leadership, which may have implications for the party's political policies in facing future challenges. Such a rift may affect the party's solidarity in supporting the current government and open up opportunities for other parties to expand their influence in national politics (Kompas, 2024).

This internal division within PDIP could increase political instability in Indonesia. Given PDIP's important role in the government and its control over the parliament, this internal conflict will significantly affect the political power map in Indonesia. The tensions arising from this rift could weaken PDIP's position in the existing political coalition. Coalition parties, especially NasDem, which has close ties to Jokowi, may respond by aligning themselves more closely with the President. This could strengthen their political position in facing the upcoming elections while maintaining their role in the government, as sustained support for Jokowi may provide political advantages.

This shift also affects PDIP's relationship with opposition parties. On a national level, the expulsion offers opportunities for opposition parties such as Gerindra, Demokrat, and PKS to exploit the internal tensions within PDIP. These parties may potentially attract support from voters disillusioned by this decision and from elites who see an opportunity to offer an alternative political agenda.

For PDIP, the decision to expel Jokowi and the regional leaders is a controversial step. Although this move may be intended to reinforce internal party discipline and ensure adherence to established policies, it risks alienating PDIP's supporters, particularly from Jokowi's base and the influential regional leaders, who play a significant role in the party's electability at both the national and regional levels.

The expulsion of Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby Nasution has a substantial social impact, especially among Jokowi's supporters, who are largely from the lower-middle class. During his presidency, Jokowi succeeded in building an image as a leader who is close to the people and sensitive to the needs of society.

For many of his supporters, the expulsion is perceived as a betrayal of the leader who has successfully brought Indonesia forward in areas such as infrastructure development and poverty reduction. Although Jokowi is no longer a presidential candidate in 2024, this action by PDIP is seen as reflecting dissatisfaction with the achievements made during his leadership.

The expulsion may be viewed as a step to uphold internal discipline, but it also leads to a division within the party. Jokowi's, Gibran's, and Bobby's supporters may feel disappointed and directionless, which could result in a decline in support for PDIP. On the other hand, this decision may also reveal internal rifts within the party regarding the political direction that needs to be taken (Sources: Kompas, 2024; Tempo, 2024). This expulsion has led to polarization within Indonesian society. Political observer Kristian Widya Wicaksono from Universitas Parahyangan (Unpar) Bandung stated that while PDIP's move was

timely, its substance is debatable. The expulsion could weaken PDIP, given Jokowi's high popularity among the public.

On the other hand, the expulsion presents an opportunity for the emergence of new social movements supporting alternative political agendas. These movements have the potential to build a political identity more responsive to the needs of the people. Those who feel that PDIP no longer represents their interests may begin to seek new political parties that better align with their expectations.

Voters who previously supported PDIP because of their ties with Jokowi and his family may shift their support to independent figures seen as more capable of providing concrete solutions to the issues at hand. In this context, the expulsion may serve as a catalyst for the formation of more diverse social coalitions, beyond traditional political ties between parties and voters.

This shift in support indicates the increasing political awareness of the public, with voters becoming more discerning in selecting leaders they believe can fulfill their needs. In the future, this expulsion may create a more dynamic political landscape, with voters increasingly leaning toward leaders outside of major political parties, thus fostering a more open and varied political environment.

The expulsion of Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby from PDIP could affect the dynamics of existing political alliances in Indonesia. As a two-term president, Jokowi has a loyal supporter base from various groups and parties. Similarly, Gibran and Bobby wield significant political influence in Solo and Medan. Jokowi has the potential to form a new political coalition that could challenge PDIP's dominance. If Jokowi, along with Gibran and Bobby, forms a separate political movement or joins parties outside PDIP, they could consolidate a political force that might influence the dynamics of the upcoming elections and reduce the influence of Indonesia's major parties.

This expulsion opens the possibility for changes in the structure of political alliances. Some parties in the PDIP coalition may choose to distance themselves and seek alliances with other parties that better align with their policies or even join a coalition supporting Jokowi and his family.

This shift in alliances provides an opportunity for new political powers to emerge. Previously underestimated parties can take advantage of the tensions to expand their influence and attract support from voters dissatisfied with PDIP. This may encourage the formation of new coalitions that could shake up Indonesia's political power structure, which has long been dominated by PDIP and its coalition partners.

## **E. CONCLUSION**

The expulsion of Joko Widodo (Jokowi), Gibran Rakabuming Raka, and Bobby Nasution from PDIP marks a significant shift in Indonesia's political dynamics. This action reflects PDIP's determination to maintain party integrity but also indicates broader changes in the power structure. The expulsion can be seen as a signal that leadership must be more focused on the people's interests than on party loyalty alone. For Gibran and Bobby, this is a challenge to build an independent political identity, separate from Jokowi's influence. Overall, this event opens space for discussions on a more inclusive democracy and diverse decision-

making processes in Indonesia's evolving political landscape.

In conclusion, the expulsion of Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby Nasution from PDIP is not only an internal party issue but also reflects broader shifts in Indonesia's power dynamics. This action signals the need for adjustments in political strategies at both the party and government levels. In the long term, the impact of this expulsion will become evident in how these political figures adapt to their new circumstances and how the public responds to these changes.

Thus, this situation represents a stage for the evolution of Indonesian politics, an opportunity to reassess democratic values and representation of the people in an increasingly complex political system.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alfian. (2003). *Sosiologi Politik Maurice Duverger*. Jakarta : Media Kita
- Syarif Moeis. (2008). Struktur Sosial : Kekuasaan, Wewenang, dan Kepemimpinan. [http://file.upi.edu/Direktori/FPIPS/JUR.\\_PEND.\\_SEJAH/195903051989011-SYARIF\\_MOEIS/](http://file.upi.edu/Direktori/FPIPS/JUR._PEND._SEJAH/195903051989011-SYARIF_MOEIS/)
- Kumparan. (2023, Agustus 10). Mengenal Teori Konflik Menurut Ralf Dahrendorf, Retrieved From kumparan.com. <https://kumparan.com/sejarah-dan-sosial/mengenal-teori-konflik-menurut-ralf-dahrendorf>
- Teori Walter Lippman. <https://etfilkomaik3.wordpress.com/teori-teori/teori-walter-lipppmen/> Muhammad Syakir NF. (2022, Juli 21). Sejarahwan:Presiden Gus Dur Dilengserkan karena
- Jalankan Tuntutan Reformasi. Retrieved From nu.or.id. <https://nu.or.id/nasional/sejarahwan-presiden-gus-dur-dilengserkan-karena-jalankan-tuntutan-reformasi-ReYEt>
- Kompasiana. (2024, Desember 18). Pemecatan Jokowi dan Dinamika Transisi Kepemimpinan <https://www.kompasiana.com/parlinphn/6762af50c925c443750aaff2/pemecatan-jokowi-dan-dinamika-transisi-kepemimpinan?>
- Kristian Widya W. (2024, Desember 17). Soal Pemecatan Jokowi, Gibran, dan Bobby dari PDIP, Begini Analisis Pengamat Politik UNPAR Retrieved From Tribun Jabar : <https://jabar.tribunnews.com/2024/12/17/soal-pemecatan-jokowi-gibran-dan-bobby-dari-pdip-begini-analisis-pengamat-politik-unpar>
- Kompas.com. (2024, Desember 26). Pembelotan Keluarga Jokowi dari PDI-P hingga Dipecat Megawati nasional.kompas.com. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2024/12/26/10175661/kaleidoskop-2024-pembelotan-keluarga-jokowi-dari-pdi-p-hingga-dipecat?>
- CNBC Indonesia. (2024, Desember 16). Tok! PDIP Umumkan Pecat Jokowi, Gibran, dan Bobby Nasution. [cnbcindonesia.com. https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/tok-pdip-umumkan-pecat-jokowi-gibran-dan-bobby-nasution](https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/tok-pdip-umumkan-pecat-jokowi-gibran-dan-bobby-nasution)
- Tempo. (2024, Desember 19). Jokowi Dipecap PDIP : Komentar Para Petinggi Partai Menanggapi Peluang Gabung. [tempo.com.https://www.tempo.co/politik/jokowi-dipecap-pdip-](https://www.tempo.co/politik/jokowi-dipecap-pdip-)

[komentar-para-petinggi-partai- menanggapi-peluang-gabung](#)