Dynamic Politics in The Election of Regional Head (Ogan Komering Ulu Timur Regency in 2020)

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Abstract

The presence of political dynasties in power struggles from regional to national level is inseparable from the role of political parties and the regulation of the regional head elections. Oligarchy on the body of a political party can be seen from the tendency of candidates nominating by political parties based more on the wishes of party elites, not through democratic mechanisms by considering the ability and integrity of the candidates. Simultaneously, political dynasties continue to establish solid networks of power so they can dominate and kill democracy within political parties. In the context of society, there is also an effort to maintain the status quo in the region by encouraging families or people close to the head of the region to replace the incumbent. Weak regulation to trim political dynasties has contributed to the widespread political dynasty in the regional head elections. The practice of dynastic politics is also suspected to make the weakness of checks and balances function to the effect of corruption acts committed by the head of the region and their relatives. The regional head elections system is new, but the old faces that are nothing but the continuity of the political dynasty characterize this Pilkada event which is feared could threaten the phase of democratic transition towards consolidation of democracy.

Keywords: Political Dynasties; Democracy; The Regional Head Elections.

INTRODUCTION

Political dynasty according to Ali (2016) is a "political empire" where the elite places their family, relatives, and relatives in several important government posts, both local and national, or it can be said that the elite form a strategy such as a structured and systematic. There's actually nothing wrong with political dynasties. Because indeed every citizen, whether it is either the president's son or the son of a farmer has the same right to vote or be elected in politics, to do or not to carry out a political dynasty. Meanwhile, according to Van (2014) the problem of power and authority. The term power itself comes from the Greek which means able to make something, able to influence people (Susanti, 2018).

Bó et al. (2009) defines power as the ability of a person or group to influence the behavior of another person or group in accordance with the wishes of the perpetrator, in other words, power can be interpreted as the authority obtained by a person or group to exercise that authority in accordance with the given powers.

Political dynasties are already present in democratic countries and raise concerns about the unequal distribution of political power which can reflect imperfections in democratic representation in politics which is called power begets power. In an ideal democracy, the people should have a greater opportunity to be involved in the political process (Fokatea & Mas'udi, 2020). People are still hindered by their social status or rights as a result of the political dynasty phenomenon. The presence of political dynasties that surrounds the struggle for power at the regional to national levels makes the substance of democracy itself difficult to realize (Cranston, 2016).

Weak regulations to cut political dynasties also contributed to the spread of political dynasties in the Pilka. The existence of Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Regional Head Elections actually provides fresh air in limiting political dynasties by using a conflict-of-interest prohibition approach. Article 7 point q "Indonesian citizens who can become candidates for governor and deputy governor, candidates for regents and candidates for deputy regents as well as candidates for mayor and candidates for deputy mayors are those who meet the following requirements. Has no conflict of interest with the incumbent". In the explanation of this Law, it is described in detail the parties deemed to have a conflict of interest with the incumbent, that what is meant by not having a conflict of interest with the incumbent: not having blood relations (Lubis, et al., 2020; Syafitri et al., 2019; Handayani, 2019).

In the course of this provision was canceled through the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 34/PUU-XIII/2015, on the grounds of "conflict of interest with the incumbent", only using political and assumptive considerations, as if every candidate who had blood or marital relations with the incumbent was confirmed. will build a political dynasty that will destroy the nation's order, without considering the competence, integrity, and capability aspects and fulfilling the acceptability element of the candidate concerned objectively. The Constitutional Court's decision opened the way for political dynastic groups to participate in contesting the Regional Head Election without having to wait for the next 5 (five) years. Apart from the above decision of the Constitutional Court (Ali, 2016).

Choi stated that the phenomenon of money politics in the Pilka in Indonesia, that “More specially, both within and outside the shell of formally democratic political institutions, we have observed the emergence of decentralized money politics. Money politics has emerged as a key issue in local politics in post-Soeharto”. Even though Choi only commented on local politics, some people see money politics as a trend that occurs at the national level. Money politics is one of the impacts of the existence of the existing political elite because they have more economic resources. A political dynasty will strengthen its role with the economic resources it has so that family interests that have been owned do not shift to others (Kenawas, 2015).

Raharjo (2018) tries to investigate the symptoms of the formation of political dynasties that are increasingly being found in Indonesia, as recorded in the Kompas.com record. At least two analytical findings were found that led to the formation of political dynasties in Indonesia. First, the stalled cadre of political parties in recruiting qualified regional head candidates so as to create political pragmatism by encouraging relatives of regional heads to become public officials. Second, the context of the community that
maintains the status quo condition in their area who wants the regional head to rule by encouraging family members or people close to the regional head to replace the incumbent.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is a qualitative type. Qualitative observations tend to rely on the power of the senses to reflect cultural phenomena (Sugiono, 2013). As stated by Harahap (2020), qualitative method is a general term to refer to various techniques such as observation, partisan observation, intensive individual interviews, and group interviews, which seek to understand the experiences and practices of key informants to place they are appropriately contextual.

This type of research uses a qualitative research type. According to Yusuf (2014), the type of qualitative research is a research procedure that produces qualitative descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. Furthermore, according to Sugiono (2013), the word qualitative expresses an emphasis on processes and meanings that are not tested, or measured precisely, in terms of quantity, amount, intensity, or frequency. Based on this opinion, the researcher concludes that the type and type of this research is descriptive qualitative, namely research that produces data in the form of words and not in the form of numbers.

To obtain data that is in accordance with this research, the data collection technique used in this study is through case studies, namely efforts to obtain data from direct interviews with informants and other sources that are compatible with this research as secondary data, and interview results as primary data.

Interview is a form of communication between two people, involving one person who wants to obtain information from one other person by asking questions, based on a specific purpose. This technique conducts questions and answers directly with the right sources or the parties concerned such as elite groups with the author's research in order to obtain valid data. The advantage of interviewing elite groups is that they help interpret documents or reports. Helps interpret personality and helps build networks of contacts and access to other elites. This method also allows the interviewer to ask the respondent in the hope of obtaining information about the phenomenon to be studied.

Documentation and archiving is the author's initial task in a study by documenting and archiving all activities. Or it can be said as a written report of an event. And written on purpose to save and continue about the event. Primary data, direct data collection techniques to the parties concerned in the form of direct interviews with key informants. Secondary data, data collection techniques in the form of articles, journals related to writing studies.

Data processing is a very important part of the scientific method because with data processing, the data can be given meaning and meaning that is useful in solving research problems. The raw data that has been collected needs to be broken down into groups, categorised, manipulated and 'squeezed' in such a way that the data has meaning to answer problems and is useful for testing hypotheses or research questions. Referring to Sugiono (2013) data processing techniques are operational techniques after the data is collected. The data analysis technique used in this paper is qualitative-descriptive, which is motivated by rational thinking that emphasizes objectivity and is presented in a descriptive analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pdynastic politics had a major influence on success in regional head elections, especially in the province of South Sumatra. The dynastic politics played by the regional head who is in power and is about to end his term of office has proven to be quite successful in bringing the candidate he is carrying to win the regional head election (pilkada) in a number of districts in South Sumatra. As an illustration, in Banyuasin Regency, former Regent Amiruddin Inoed succeeded in bringing his son, Yan Anton Ferdian, to be his successor. Then recently in the simultaneous local elections on December 9, 2015 in a number of areas of South Sumatra, the sons and nephews of the former regents won.

Former Regent of Ogan Ilir Mawardi Yahya succeeded in bringing his son AW Nofiadi to become regent for the 2016-2021 period. Then the regional election in South Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU) Regency was won by Popo Ali Martopo, the nephew of former Regent
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Muhtadin Serai. Although there were also those who failed to play dynastic politics, such as the former East OKU Regent, Herman Deru, who failed to lead his daughter Percha Leanpuri to become OKU Regent, and South Sumatra Deputy Governor Ishak Mekki failed to lead his son Muchendi to become Ogan Ilir Deputy Regent. In connection with the regional head election in Musi Banyuasin Regency in 2017, which will be followed by Dody Reza, the son of the Governor of South Sumatra Alex Noerdin, who also previously succeeded in being the Regent in the district for two periods, has a very high chance of winning the election. To deal with candidates who play dynastic politics, it makes other candidates think long about participating in the regional elections in the district whose Regent Pahri Azhari is currently inactive, having problems with the KPK, involving bribery cases to members of the local DPRD.

In the Pilkada in Musi Banyuasin Regency, it is predicted that there will not be many candidates who will fight as happened in other regencies in the first stage of the simultaneous regional elections in seven regencies in the 2015 South Sumatra Province. Candidates who are starting to emerge and are strong enough to fight in the current election of Musi Banyuasin such as Acting Regent Beni Hernedi from the PDI-P and Dody Reza Alex who is now a member of the Indonesian House of Representatives from the Golkar Party. Although the two candidates for regent have a great chance to win the election.

The General Election Commission (KPU) of 7 regencies in South Sumatra will hold the 2020 simultaneous regional elections. The head of the South Sumatra KPU, Kelly Mariana, of the 7 regencies, there are 13 bapaslonkada who have registered with the KPU. With the details of 3 Bapaslonkada in North Musi Rawas (Muratara) Regency, 2 Bapaslonkada in Ogan Ilir (OI) Regency, Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir (PALI), East OKU, and Musi Rawas. In addition to the incumbents who returned to run in the 2020 Pilkada, there was the sister and brother-in-law of the South Sumatran Governor Herman Deru who fought in the East OKU Pilkada, namely Lanosin who was paired with the son of the East OKU Regent Khalid Mawardi, namely Yudha, who faced the regional head of regional heads from the individual route, Col. Inf Ruslan- dr. Herly. Meanwhile, in OI Regency, there is the son of the current Deputy Governor of South Sumatra Mawardi Yahya, namely Panca Wijaya Akbar Mawardi who is paired with Ardani. Of the 13 existing Balonkada, there are 2 pairs who advanced through individual or independent channels, namely in OKUT (Kol Inf Ruslandr Herly), and Muratara (Rohekan, et.al. 2020)

The political constellation ahead of the 2020 Regional Head Election (Pilkada) of East Ogan Komering Ulu Regency (OKU Timur) began to heat up, intrigue and peeking at each other’s movements were felt, from tweets on social media to public debates on the surface. In addition, political tensions are heating up in East OKU, one of which is that the candidates are still seeking support from the “Rising Star” of South Sumatra, namely Herman Deru who is also the former Regent of East OKU and the current Governor of South Sumatra. Previously, there were three names of candidate pairs that would compete in the 2020 East OKU Pilkada, including Lanosin Hamzah - Adi Nugraha Purna Yudha (Enos-Yudha), then Fery Antoni - Melinda (Fery-Melinda) and Ruslan Taimi-Herly Sunawan (Ruslan).-Herly).

If you look at the political figures of the names of the candidates that appear, the East OKU public will indirectly be presented with family political battles. However, some people think that this is normal or legitimate in democratic politics. Political observer Nurdiantoro, said that in politics all citizens who meet the requirements have the opportunity to run in the Pilkada. If you look at the political map in East OKU, it is certainly interesting, because a number of candidates have their own power bases.

The Enos-Yudha pair will benefit from the movement of the old team Herman Deru and Khalid Mawardi when they led OKU Timur first. So, if there is a head to head event in the East OKU Regional Head Election later, his party predicts that the Enos-Yudha pair will be difficult to compete with, namely Fery-Melinda or even Ruslan-Herly. Not to mention the support from the coalition of parties that will be one of the winning political machines. Although to this day the party coalition has not been established, it is predictable that there will be two coalition axes that will fight for the East OKU Pilkada.

The tension ahead of the 2020 Ogan Komering Ulu Timur (Eastern OKU) Regional
Election is getting hotter. Once again, the candidate for regent (Cabup) H. Lanosin, ST was attacked by those who deliberately wanted to thwart his movement. As the news circulating recently, the man who is often called Enos, received massive attacks with the emergence of the issue of dynasties. Even though his party has dismissed the issue, the opposing party has fired the issue for the sake of tackling it. Responding to this, Enos explained that the political dynasty is identical with the kingdom because its power is passed on from generation to generation from parents to their children so that power remains in the control of the family. Meanwhile, neither his party nor Yudha as his deputy candidate, did not continue to lead his family but ran democratically. The power to decide is in the hands of the electorate. His party invites all volunteers and supporters not to be provoked by issues that are deliberately exhaled to thwart him. Attacks on negative issues are no longer relevant because today's society is smart enough in choosing leaders. Just focus on the mission and regional development programs.

Everything is returned to the people so that they can choose leaders who are able to build the region so that it is advanced and noble. Meanwhile, Secretary of the South Sumatra Digital Democracy Discussion Group (KoDDeS) Husnul Khotimah, when contacted by the media crew, said that based on his team's investigation, it was common for parties to work in elections to spread negative issues and even slander deliberately to provoke the opposing party. If you look at the candidate figures in East OKU. Indeed, the figure of Enos has been attacked by many opponents through various accounts on social media. Because Enos is a potential candidate to win especially in recent years, Enos's acceptability and electability are quite good in the survey.

Democracy according to Schumpeter (2017) is a method that has institutional procedures to reach political decisions in which individuals gain the power to make political decisions through competition to win people's votes in elections. The post-conflict local election system is indeed new, but the old faces who participated in the simultaneous post-conflict local election show that there is nothing really new from this simultaneous post-conflict local election mechanism. There are still political dynasties that characterize the simultaneous local elections, suddenly providing valuable lessons for the sustainability of democracy in Indonesia.

According to Suryono et al. (2018), states that political dynasties spread due to three factors, namely the strength of financial capital, network strength, and position in the party. So far, there have been no restrictions by law on the development of political dynasties in one region or within political parties, so the development of political dynasties is difficult to blame. At the local level, democracy is sometimes only focused on government institutions. According to Kenawas (2015) democracy contains four elements: 1) political participation competition, 2) political recruitment competition, 3) executive recruitment openness, and 4) challenges faced by the executive. This opinion should also include other dimensions, because the existence of the executive in the regions cannot be separated from the process and results of elections that involve a number of political actors.

The battle in the Pilkada becomes a very important competition to be fought for and even becomes a gamble for political dynasties to continue to maintain the power they have achieved. Maybe some people think it's natural for this to appear, but some think it's a distortion or pressure on democracy. Democracy which basically demands the consolidation of democracy requires a supportive democratic environment. The emergence of the phenomenon of political dynasties will threaten the phase of democratic transition towards democratic consolidation. Consolidation of democracy can be interpreted as a (process) combining several elements of democracy to jointly facilitate political democratization. Elements involved in the consolidation of democracy are political institutions or institutions, whether political parties, elites.

The dynastic politics that re-emerged in this year's regional elections had previously been known since 20 years ago after the reformation. This kinship political dynasty has strengthened since the passage of political reforms with the collapse of the authoritarian New Order regime in 1988. The emergence of this is marked by the hereditary expansion of the power network among families who previously held political positions. Regional
head elections (Pilkada) which in its implementation is an effort to realize people’s sovereignty as stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 paragraph (2) “sovereignty is in the hands of the people and carried out according to the Constitution”.

The Bill on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors has been passed into law. On December 9, 2020, the Government and the Indonesian House of Representatives have agreed to hold an election. From the media coverage, it can be detected that political dynasties in Indonesia have spread widely in the regions after the political decentralization policy. In the simultaneous local elections that will take place this year, political dynasties have begun to emerge again. The formation of this political dynasty began with the birth of strong people from the regional elections, then spread their family members to political positions in the legislature and bureaucracy, as well as important posts in the economic and community sectors.

This process is an internal regeneration of the defense family before members of this family are nominated in the pilkada. Unfortunately, there was a rule in Article 7 of Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Regional Head Elections which prohibited candidates for regional heads from having kinship with officials. However, this rule did not last long because this regulation was subject to a judicial review of the article and after going through the judicial process, the Constitutional Court annulled the article and the rise of candidates from dynasties in the 2015 2017 and 2018 simultaneous elections was suspected of having problems in political parties, in carrying out the function of political recruitment for election nominations.

Political parties play an important role in this matter because their function is to carry out nominations in the regional elections and the main institutions whose constitutional rights are guaranteed in the regional election laws and political party laws. Article 29 Paragraph (1) of Law no. 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties confirms that political parties recruit Indonesian citizens to become candidates for regional head and deputy regional head. It is known that political parties carry family members, both the President and the Vice President, who are believed to be able to strengthen themselves to be elected because of their popularity which is already better known among the public. In the pilkada there is a personal vote phenomenon, where the figure factor is the basis for consideration by voters in making choices rather than the supporting party factor.

This political dynasty is a system, but it is not a system that can be applied in Indonesia. Indonesia adheres to a democratic political system that protects everyone as a candidate in the Pilkada, but in practice this dynastic politics closes the door to equal access to opportunities for everyone. The practice of dynastic politics has resulted in the phenomenon of candidacy in the regional elections in a number of areas which are controlled by a handful of people who are still family members. It is feared that the ideals of the state will not be realized because in practice this political dynasty was born from the power of someone who can give birth to incompetent people in it. If it is then not balanced with healthy political competence, it is possible that this will perpetuate oligarchy and the decay of democracy.

So ahead of the 2020 simultaneous regional head elections, the government is expected to need transparency of the personal data of regional head candidates to the people as long as this does not violate the law so that people can be more careful in choosing, more familiar with prospective leaders so that later this will realize Indonesia in the form of democracy (from the people, by the people, for the people) and can re-design the existing law on dynastic politics which will decide the politics of this dynasty.

The government has absolutely no intention of delaying the holding of the 2020 Pilkada, whose voting day is planned for December, even though COVID-19 cases show no signs of declining. Presidential Spokesman Fadjroel Rachman confirmed this on 21 September. "President Joko Widodo emphasized that the holding of the Pilkada cannot wait for the pandemic to end because no country knows when COVID-19 will end. Therefore, the implementation of the election must be carried out with strict health protocols so that it is safe and remains democratic," he said. On that day the addition of daily cases of COVID-19 broke a record, 4,176 cases. In recent days the figure has consistently been above
4,000. On the evening of September 21, Commission II of the Indonesian House of Representatives, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), the General Elections Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu).

This decision by the government, legislature and election organizers contradicts the assessment of many health experts who state that there is always a chance of transmitting the virus at every stage of the election. Due to health considerations, the two largest Islamic organizations in Indonesia - NU and Muhammadiyah - both urged the government to postpone the Pilkada and prioritize the safety of hundreds of millions of citizens. A similar attitude was conveyed by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). Several organizations working in the electoral field have also urged this, for example the Association for Elections and Democracy (Perludem) and the Constitution and Democracy (Code) Initiative. In fact, one of the leading Muslim intellectuals, a professor at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Azyumardi Azra, declared themselves as the white group (golput) as a form of solidarity with all residents and health workers who were affected and continued to fight against the pandemic. They did not even step back even though several parties closely related to the Pilkada contracted COVID-19. Call it the Chairman of the KPU RI and several other commissioners, 96 Bawaslu officers in Boyolali, and 60 prospective regional head candidates.

In the world of politics, what the political elite and its cadres think about is winning every game. As in the elections held in 2020. The five-year celebration becomes an arena to show the strength of political parties, who will be the winner wins. Political parties certainly have their own strategies and moves to compete and win the Pilkada. If not alone, the political parties will form a coalition to nominate a candidate pair with a high electability level. Those who meet the requirements and promise victory will be supported by political parties that agree to form a coalition. Even in an area, a single candidate may emerge, because almost all political parties carry the candidate pair with the highest electability.

Usually, the incumbent candidate will be brought back by the political party that previously carried it. With a record of high performance and electability. If the incumbent has two terms, then a candidate from the incumbent family will be raised, either his/her husband/wife or their children or other close family members. This is what came to be called dynastic politics. Dynastic politics is a political power that is exercised by people who are still related to family relations. Political dynasties are more synonymous with kingdoms, as in the kingdoms of Indonesia in the past. Where are the children of the king, who will be the next king. Not only that, the children or descendants of the kings also occupied other important positions, such as ministers or dukes of a region.

In today's era of democracy, the political practices of this dynasty still occur a lot. And the political reality turned out to have the blessing of the existing political parties. In fact, almost every region up to the central level. There is no need to mention the existing political parties and dynasties, everyone already understands. Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors, Article 7 letter r regarding the conditions that prohibit prospective regional head candidates from having blood relations/marriage with the incumbent was also annulled by the Constitutional Court. According to the Panel of Judges of the Constitutional Court, this article is considered contrary to Article 28 i paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, which states that everyone is free from discriminatory treatment on any basis and is entitled to protection against such discriminatory treatment.

In the election law, political dynasties are sought to be limited in their roles and activities. Namely, there is a time lag for the families of former regional heads who will advance in the Pilkada. However, the spirit of preventing the occurrence of a political dynasty was actually broken by the Constitutional Court, on the grounds that the limitation of a group of families to be active in politics was considered discriminatory, contrary to the 1945 Constitution. Politics at any time, at any time, must not be restricted.

Many criticisms and regrets were made by the Constitutional Court, but all of them were returned to the community itself. Whether the political dynasty built by a family is beneficial to society or not. This means that in the current era of democracy, if the political dynasty that is built is positive, the people can vote for it. But if not, the community can choose another
candidate, who is considered capable of advancing their region. In the history of political dynasties in the past, there have been many incidents of political dynasties being overthrown by other groups. Even by other groups, who still have previous family ties. The process of overthrowing political dynasties must have been with bloody armed forces. The loser, if he is not killed, he must flee to another area. This is what distinguishes the political dynasty of the ancient kingdom.

The role and participation of the community in the Pilka da is very important. Why not, in addition to choosing a leader as an obligation, to remove the paradigm of dynastic politics is very dependent on the community itself. Is it when he chooses because it is based on the capacity and professionalism he has chosen or because he is descended from the previous official, if you look at the history of our society, it cannot be separated from the dynastic system that has existed for centuries. Even today, there are still many who are proud of their ancestral breeds that come from blue blood or nobility. In the village community until now there is still a belief, if those who have a breed are the village head, then the possibility of becoming a village head is also great. The big name of the family is one of the factors in the success of a village head.

The problem of political dynasties is not only heredity. But what is more important is the wealth and property of the family. Because it is certain, those who are nominated as regional heads come from one family, because their wealth is able to finance the nomination process. Because political costs become one of the important elements for the victory of a candidate pair. It is impossible if the proposed candidate, even though he is an incumbent child, does not have abundant wealth, it is not just enough. Therefore, in the regional election in an area, it is predictable who the candidate will be and from which family. Not surprisingly, in one area there are regents and deputy regents from only two families. Where the regent and deputy regent alternately advance in each election event. The public has no other choice than the Pilka da, and the political party that carries it also provides full recommendations. Even in some cases, the pair of the dynastic breed was carried by many parties.

So far, dynastic politics in Indonesia is considered to provide fresh air to relatives of incumbents or incumbents, to freely nominate themselves as regional heads in elections. A number of parties considered that the decision smoothed the practice of dynastic politics in the regions and had the potential to injure democracy. However, the facts prove that this phenomenon does not only occur in Indonesia. The Bush dynasty, for example, has placed two members of his family as President of the United States: George H. W, who occupied the White House between 1988 and 1992 as the 41st president, and his son George W. Bush, who became the 42nd president. This fact at least proves that even though the democratic system has existed to elect government leaders, dynastic politics will continue to exist and be entrenched in these countries, including Indonesia. In fact.

Meanwhile, the general view is that dynastic politics has the potential to trigger the abuse of power. Another view is that dynastic politics is seen as a form of prohibition against certain parties or individuals from participating in Pilka da competitions. On the other hand, dynastic politics is considered to violate human rights or the constitutional rights of citizens. Furthermore, dynastic politics is considered by some to be uncorrelated with the corrupt behavior of public officials. The complexity of the problems underlying the dynastic politics, at least needs to be approached with a systematic, holistic, and sustainable approach. The following are some efforts that can eliminate the negative implications of political dynasties.

a) First, do restrictions on someone from the dynasty. That is, restrictions on a person, which is intended for dynastic relatives who are suspected of having an element of kinship with the ruler. This step, if it is effective enough to prevent the presence of political dynasties and the emergence of new figures or candidates who have the competence and qualifications, as well as ensure the implementation of fair competition.

b) Second, upholding the integrity of the Pilka da organizers (General Election Commission/KPU) and the Supervisory Committee (Panwas) in the implementation of honest, fair and transparent elections. Bearing in mind, the negative implications
of weaknesses and the possibility of fraud in the Pilkada are multiplied when the parties who actually play a role in designing and enforcing the rules are not able to perform optimally.

c) Third, provide political education for political parties and the public. Thus, there is a great hope that the tendency of voters (the public) to choose candidates because of their association with "big names". Then, the tendency of people to choose candidates based on the big names of politicians' families does not occur, because if that reality is left it is counterproductive to the quality of the choices given and tends to lead to pragmatism.

Through the three indicators above, it is hoped that the complexity of the problems that underlie dynastic politics in the country can be unraveled properly. Likewise, there is great hope that the attitude of voters in the upcoming Pilkada can think more clearly, maturely, and rationally when making their choices.

CONCLUSION

Political dynasties are formed because of a network of power that is spread and strong in an area. When the network supports the ruling political dynasty, it will allow the birth of absolute power. If power is absolute, logically, the possibility of abuse of power is even greater. The strengthening of the political network built by political dynasties based on family political affinity caused political recruitment to be closed for people outside the dynasty.

The phenomenon of political dynasties, for some people consider it natural, but for others it is a distortion or pressure on democracy. Democracy which basically demands the consolidation of democracy requires a supportive democratic environment. The emergence of the phenomenon of political dynasties will threaten the phase of democratic transition towards democratic consolidation. Consolidation of democracy can be interpreted as a (process) combining several elements of democracy to jointly facilitate political democratization. Elements involved in the consolidation of democracy are political institutions or institutions, both political parties, elites, interest groups and political communities.

Pdyanastic politics had a major influence on success in regional head elections, especially in the province of South Sumatra. The dynastic politics played by the regional head who is in power and is about to end his term of office has proven to be quite successful in bringing the candidate he is carrying to win the regional head election (pilkada) in a number of districts in South Sumatra. As an illustration, in Banyuasin Regency, former Regent Amiruddin Inoed succeeded in bringing his son, Yan Anton Ferdian, to be his successor.

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