

# Dismantling Political Dynasties: Transformation of Pancasila Democracy in the Context of Family Power

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## Abstract

Dynastic politics is still a dominant phenomenon in Indonesia's political system, showing that political power often belongs to certain families. In this context, Pancasila democracy continues to transform, facing major challenges in maintaining pluralism and justice in the political process. This study aims to investigate the impact of political dynasties on the transformation of Pancasila democracy and explore efforts that can be made to overcome the dominance of family power in politics. This research uses a qualitative approach with content analysis techniques to examine related literature, empirical data, as well as interviews with political and civil society experts who have direct experience with political dynasties. The results showed that political dynasties had a significant impact on Pancasila democracy, reducing people's political participation, reducing pluralism, and causing injustice in the distribution of power. However, the research also revealed several civil society initiatives and policy reforms that might reduce the dominance of political dynasties and strengthen Pancasila democracy. The implication of this research is the need for joint efforts from governments, civil society, and international institutions to address the problem of political dynasties in Indonesia's political system. Policy reforms are needed that support inclusive political participation, reduce wealth gaps and access to political power, and strengthen political oversight and accountability mechanisms to ensure that Pancasila democracy continues to function in accordance with its principles.

## Keywords:

Political Dynasty; Pancasila democracy; Power; Dismantling

## INTRODUCTION

Political dynasties have become an inevitable phenomenon in many countries, including Indonesia, and they play a significant role in the establishment and maintenance of political power (Cuevas-Rodríguez et al., 2023). The presence of political dynasties in Indonesia's diverse political landscape

has a distinct impact on its political dynamics and the values of democracy (Teney et al., 2024). Understanding the influence of political dynasties is crucial for comprehending the democratic transformation of Pancasila, the foundation of Indonesian democracy (Fasching & Lelkes, 2023). By exploring the phenomenon of political dynasties and family power, this study aims to gain a deeper understanding of how they influence the political and democratic system in Indonesia (Weiss, 2023). The

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focus on family power within political dynasties provides insights into the existing political dynamics and their impact on democracy in Indonesia (Meliala & Permana, 2023).

Political dynasties in Indonesia, such as the family of President Joko Widodo and the political power consolidation in Banten Province, have become a noticeable phenomenon. However, there is a lack of research focusing on the relationship between political dynasties and Pancasila democratic values in Indonesia. This study aims to fill this research gap by providing new insights into political dynasties in the context of family power. The uniqueness of this research lies in its focus on the democratic transformation of Pancasila, contributing to the understanding of political dynasties and democracy in Indonesia (Samosir et al., 2023). Political dynasties are a hotly debated issue in many countries, including Indonesia, where one family or small group controls important political positions. The emergence of various political figures with family ties to pre-existing figures has made political dynasties increasingly noticeable. Examples include President Joko Widodo's family and the political power consolidation in Banten Province (Tedla & Mekonen, 2023).

The phenomenon of political dynasties has raised concerns about the concentration of power and the need for an open and fair political process. Family or kinship relations between regional heads and other officials can create conflicts of interest and undermine integrity and transparency in government (Fiva & Smith, 2018). The prevalence of

family relations in different provinces suggests that nepotism may be widespread throughout the country (Jalalzai & Rincker, 2018). To address these issues, it is important to enforce laws against violations of government ethics and regulations, increase transparency in the appointment and promotion of government officials, and establish an independent agency to oversee and investigate cases of nepotism and conflicts of interest (Bjarnegård & Zetterberg, 2022) (Camisón-Zornoza et al., 2020). These measures will help create a more transparent, equitable, and accountable environment in local government (Astuti, 2023).

The aim of this study was to explore the democratic transformation of Pancasila in the context of family power represented by the phenomenon of political dynasties. The phenomenon of political dynasties is one of the quite interesting aspects in political analysis in Indonesia, as it has a significant impact on political dynamics, democracy, and the development of the country as a whole (Maulida et al., 2023). By understanding the mechanisms and impacts of political dynasties, it is hoped that this study will provide a more critical and holistic insight into the challenges and opportunities in strengthening Indonesia's political and democratic systems (Santika et al., 2023). Through in-depth analysis and robust research methodology, I hope this research can make a meaningful contribution to our understanding of Indonesian political dynamics, as well as provide relevant policy advice to improve transparency, accountability,

and more inclusive political participation in the context of political dynasties (Hudjolly & Dewi, 2023).

The lack of deep understanding of how political dynasties affect the practice of democracy, justice, and freedom in Indonesia is a significant gap in the existing research (Wirasaputra & Satria, 2023). While there is some research that touches on this topic, there is still a need for more focused and in-depth research (Frindiyan et al., 2023). Political dynasties often have significant influence in Indonesian politics, but their impact on Pancasila democratic values may not yet be fully understood or explored (Suwignyo & Yuliantri, 2023). Therefore, more detailed research is needed to fill this knowledge gap and provide new insights into political dynasties in the context of family power (Endang Sutrisno, 2023). This research can explore how political dynasties influence policy-making processes, the distribution of power, and the political participation of the general public, enriching the understanding of political dynamics in Indonesia and their impact on Pancasila democratic practices (Ananda, 2023).

### **Library Survey**

Dismantling political dynasties and transforming Pancasila democracy in the context of family power has been a topic of interest in academic research. Effendi discusses political dynasties as a negative consequence of regional autonomy, perpetuating family power through genealogical relations (Effendi, 2018). Nobre reflects on the influence of political family clans on electoral results, highlighting the culture of favor, political marketing, and economic power

(Nobre, 2017). Hilyatin, Riyadi, and Basit analyze the transformation of Islamic values in the Pancasila economic system, emphasizing the importance of implementing Pancasila as a moral imperative for all citizens (Hilyatin et al., 2021). De Munck explores the transformation of family law, emphasizing the democratization of the Western family and the role of law in promoting equality and participative governance (Munck, 2024). Supratikno discusses the rise of identity politics in Indonesia, resulting in ethnic and religious conflicts, religious fundamentalism, and political maneuvering (Supratikno, 2022). These articles provide valuable insights into the challenges and potential solutions for dismantling political dynasties and promoting democratic values in the context of family power.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The methodology used in this study involved a comprehensive qualitative approach. The approach included in-depth interviews with key informants who have first-hand knowledge and experience of political dynasties and family power in the context of Pancasila democracy (Santika et al., 2023). These interviews aimed to acquire a deep understanding of the internal and external dynamics that affect the phenomenon under study. Additionally, intensive participant observation was conducted, especially in the context of local and national political events involving members of political dynasties (Dahurandi & Nase, n.d.). These observations provided first-hand insights into political behavior and

interactions between members of political dynasties, as well as possible patterns of familial power (Maulida et al., 2023).

Document analysis is an integral part of the methodology used to study the evolution of political dynasties in the democratic context of Pancasila. Official records, financial statements, and various other documents related to the political and business activities of families associated with political dynasties are analyzed to provide historical and institutional context. Thematic analysis is conducted to identify patterns, conflicts, and power dynamics underlying the phenomenon of political dynasties. Triangulation approaches are used to validate findings, and theoretical approaches from disciplines such as political science and sociology are applied to strengthen the analysis. This interdisciplinary approach helps to understand the connection between political dynasties and the democratic transformation of Pancasila (Ngesthi et al., 2023).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Political dynasties in Indonesian politics pose a significant challenge to the democratic dynamics of Pancasila. These dynasties concentrate political power within a single family or network of families, controlling important positions in government at both national and local levels. This domination of family power distorts Pancasila democracy, which aims to ensure justice, participation, and the sovereignty of the people. Research on political dynasties reveals that they hinder the healthy rotation of power and reduce political

pluralism by monopolizing access to resources (Asif et al., 2020)(Sembiring et al., 2023). Additionally, political systems dominated by dynasties often exhibit practices of nepotism and clientelism, where family members or close relatives are granted political positions and advantages without considering their qualifications or competencies (Anugrah, 2023). These findings illustrate the challenges faced by Pancasila in its democratic transformation due to the influence of family power.

Political dynasties can be interpreted through various frameworks of thought, including oligarchic theory and patron-client theory (Fabre, 2023). They can also be seen as an example of hegemony, where one group maintains dominance over another through control over political and economic institutions (Harting, 2023). To overcome the dominance of political dynasties, real measures are needed, such as institutional reforms and the enactment of rules limiting political power concentrated in a single family or family network. By facing these challenges, Pancasila democracy can achieve its potential as a system that represents justice, participation, and the sovereignty of the people comprehensively (Bonotti & Weinstock, 2021).

The monarchical system is often seen as incompatible with the aspirations of a democratic nation like Indonesia. It can consolidate power within certain royal families and limit opportunities for broader political participation (Silitonga et al., 2023). This goes against the inclusive and egalitarian values that Indonesia wants to promote (Lewis, 2023). Additionally, the monarchical

system can lead to the formation of dynasties, which can pose challenges in terms of accountability and transparency in government (Sekaringtias et al., 2023).

It is important to understand the cultural and historical context of a nation's journey in order to preserve the principles of justice and meritocracy. The majority of participants in the hearing rejected hereditary political power based on kinship or monarchy, reflecting the desire for greater control over political fate and a commitment to democratic values (Marbun et al., 2022). Many areas of Indonesia do not have a strong monarchical tradition, making it difficult to consistently apply a monarchical system across the country. This supports the rejection of the monarchical system in the context of an independent Indonesia and strengthens the argument for choosing a republic as a form of state that aligns with the aspirations and values of society (Soemantri et al., 2022).

### **Political Dynasties in Indonesia**

Political dynasties in Indonesia have been a persistent phenomenon, with an increasing number of families exerting control or significant influence in Indonesian politics across generations. The practice of political dynasties has been legalized by the Constitutional Court, and it is considered constitutional as it does not conflict with the Indonesian Constitution and Human Rights Law (Lado, 2022). The presence of political dynasties has raised concerns about the impact on democracy and governance, as it can threaten the sustainability of the government and undermine the principles of democracy. The proportion of dynastic members in

the Indonesian parliament is significant, with one in every four members being dynasts. This proportion has also increased among female lawmakers over the years. The proliferation of political dynasties is influenced by factors such as party affiliation, nomination processes, and internal party structures (Rusnaedy et al., 2021). The implementation of local elections has also led to the emergence of single candidates, further complicating the democratic process at the local level.

Political dynasties have a significant presence in various countries, including Brazil, Indonesia, and others. In Indonesia, almost half of the female candidates elected to the national parliament in 2019 were members of political dynasties (Wardani & Subekti, 2021). The practice of dynastic politics is also observed at the local level, such as in Cileunyi Wetan Village in Bandung Regency, where the village head's family has maintained power for several periods (Prabowo & Hartati, 2019). The impact of political dynasties on local government performance in Indonesia is negative, but good public governance can mitigate this effect (Camisón-Zornoza et al., 2020). Overall, these findings suggest that political dynasties have a significant influence on policy-making and the political process, highlighting the need for regulation and the promotion of good governance to reduce their adverse effects.

1. The case of the Kusnadi family dynasty in Bangkalan.

These dynasties involve the same family holding power for an extended period of time, with family members occupying positions of regional head or

members of the legislature. The presence of political dynasties is influenced by factors such as the role of political parties, weak regulation, and poor internal recruitment and candidate selection processes (Rusnaedy et al., 2021). These dynasties often establish solid networks of power and can dominate and limit democracy within political parties [5]. Despite facing corruption cases and controversies, these dynasties can still maintain their political networks and influence, as seen in the case of the Atut dynasty in Banten (Setiawan & Sa'diyah, 2021). The presence of political dynasties and the concentration of power within a single family can hinder the circulation of leadership and potentially threaten the democratic transition and consolidation.

## 2. Certain families in Central Java

Certain families in Central Java, such as in Kendal and Demak districts, have a strong political dominance in winning local elections. This presence of political dynasties in power struggles at the regional level is influenced by the role of political parties and regulations regarding regional head elections (Ananda, 2023). The tendency of political parties to nominate candidates based on the wishes of party elites, rather than through democratic mechanisms that consider the abilities and integrity of the candidates, contributes to the growth of political dynasties (Agung, 2022). The weak regulation to trim political dynasties has also contributed to their widespread presence in regional head elections. This practice of dynastic politics is suspected to weaken checks and balances, leading to corruption acts

committed by the heads of the region and their relatives. Therefore, the examples of regional chiefs involved in dynastic politics in Central Java are a reflection of the challenges faced by democracy in the country. Political dynasties in Banyumas have been influenced by various social changes in the region. These changes have led to a shifting of values within families, including the value placed on children (Mutahir et al., 2023). The parents in Banyumas primarily view their children as economic assets and invest in their education for quality improvement. There is no differentiation between boys and girls, reflecting the egalitarian attitude of Banyumas culture. The development of political dynasties at the local level can be seen as a form of "Cendanaisasi," where local elite families place their relatives in strategic positions of power to maintain control (Amiruddin Dardiri et al., 2023). This pattern of dynastic politics is a negative consequence of regional autonomy, hijacking democracy and perpetuating family power.

## 3. Dynastic Politics in Banten

Dynastic politics in Banten is a phenomenon where political power is passed down within a family from generation to generation. It has been observed in the political landscape of Banten, as evidenced by the presence of political dynasties in the region. These dynasties have different outcomes in local leader elections, with some maintaining their dominance while others experiencing defeat (Maftuh, 2022). Factors such as boundary control theory, which focuses on how political

elites maintain their power, have been used to analyze the success and failure of these dynasties (Ali, 2022). Additionally, the adoption of Islamic teachings by the rulers of Banten, including changing their names to Arabic names, has been explored in relation to the perpetuation of their power. The trade relations between Banten and Portugal, particularly during the reign of Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin, have also been studied, highlighting the pragmatic-strategic orientation of Banten's commercial policy (Ali, 2022). The spice trade, which played a significant role in Banten's prosperity, influenced the political and economic landscape of the region. Overall, dynastic politics in Banten has been shaped by various factors, including political strategies, religious influences, and economic considerations.

#### 4. Dynastic politics in North Sumatra

Dynastic politics, characterized by the passing down of power within a family, is prevalent in various regions, including Mangaledang Lama Village in Padang Lawas Utara Regency (Ananda, 2023). This practice hinders the mobility of people to participate in the General Election for Regional Heads and can lead to corruption and the bolstering of political authority and interests of family members (Agung, 2022). The presence of political dynasties is a challenge for democracy, as it limits the pluralism of actors and makes it difficult to realize the substance of democracy itself. The growth of political dynasties is influenced by political parties and regulations regarding regional elections, where the nomination mechanisms do

not work as they should (Sembiring et al., 2023).

#### 5. Political dynasties in South Sulawesi

Political dynasties in South Sulawesi have been a prominent feature in the region's political landscape. The patriarchal nature of the political dynasty system in South Sulawesi has disadvantaged female politicians, as seen in the case of Tenri (Dewi, 2018). However, some women candidates without political kinship support have managed to secure seats in the parliament by utilizing their social and religious connections with the community (Ilmi et al., 2021). The Kajang indigenous community in South Sulawesi has its own unique political system, where leaders are democratically elected rather than based on blood or hereditary ties. The emergence and maintenance of political dynasties in Southeast Sulawesi have been facilitated by various factors, including the loyalty of supporters, manipulation of public policies, and assimilation processes with politicians from other regions (Nurdin et al., 2017). The growth of political dynasties in South Sulawesi is influenced by the role of political parties and the lack of democratic mechanisms in candidate nomination processes.

### **The Impact of the Joko Widodo Era Political Dynasty**

I will highlight the phenomenon of dynastic politics related to Joko Widodo, the current President of Indonesia. Dynastic politics refers to the practice in which political power or political influence is maintained within a family or by familially related persons. In the

context of Joko Widodo, there are several aspects that need to be considered:

### 1. Family and Closest Circle

Placing Joko Widodo's son in positions of power such as mayor, party chairman, and vice president can be seen as contradicting the principles of meritocracy and political justice. Meritocracy is the idea that positions should be awarded based on merit, rather than familial connections or personal relationships. By appointing his son to these positions, it raises questions about whether he was chosen based on his qualifications and abilities, or simply because of his family ties. This undermines the principles of meritocracy and can be seen as favoritism or nepotism. Additionally, political justice involves ensuring fairness and equal opportunities for all individuals in the political system. By giving his son multiple positions of power, it may limit the opportunities for other qualified individuals to hold these positions and participate in the political process (Fealy, 2020).

### 2. Political Influence Through Family Connections

Dynastic politics, characterized by the transfer of political power within families, is a phenomenon observed in both premodern and modern societies. While Joko Widodo is not directly involved in the establishment of a political dynasty, there have been criticisms and speculations regarding the influence of his family members in political decision-making processes.

Political dynasties are seen as primitive reproductive systems of power that rely on bloodline and lineage, and they tend to hinder the realization of democracy. However, it is important to note that dynastic ties can still be advantageous for politicians' careers, especially in reaching top positions of power in the executive. The behavior of hereditary politicians is influenced by democratization and political modernization, which can transform particularistic networks into more progressive and programmatic forms of dynasticism (Ananda, 2023).

### 3. Influence on Political Development

Dynastic political practices in Indonesia have the potential to hinder transparency, accountability, and democratization in the political system. Studies have shown that one in every four members of parliament in Indonesia are dynasts, and the proportion among female lawmakers has increased over the years (Sukti et al., 2022). The persistence of political dynasties can be seen as a process of dynastic regime recovery, where old guard elites seek to recapture power and protect their wealth (Tyson & Nawawi, 2022). This can lead to political distortions and hinder the development of a transparent and accountable political system. Additionally, the implementation of the New Developmental State in Indonesian politics has been characterized as a pragmatic and hybrid approach that may contribute to increasing authoritarianism and vulnerability of village democracy (Pelzl & Poelhekke, 2023). These findings suggest that dynastic politics can have



negative implications for the political dynamics and development of Indonesia, potentially hindering transparency, accountability, and democratization in the country's political system.

I will summarize the negative impacts of Jokowi-style dynastic political practices by referring to empirical data and relevant literature. Here are some points that might be included in my description:

### 1. Centralization of Power

Dynastic political practices can indeed lead to a centralization of power within families or close circles, which can hinder the healthy growth of democracy. This concentration of power often results in a lack of accountability and transparency in government decision-making (Asako et al., 2012). Dynastic politicians, who inherit political advantages, tend to bring more distributions to their districts and enjoy higher electoral success. However, their presence can harm the economic performance of the districts, despite the larger amount of distributive benefits they bring (Armand et al., 2020). This suggests that dynastic politicians may prioritize their own interests over the overall welfare of the district. Additionally, the lack of cohesiveness among autocratic elites can prevent them from effectively checking dictators, allowing some dictators to rule tyrannically without retribution (Kaire, 2022). These findings highlight the potential negative consequences of dynastic political practices on democracy and governance.

### 2. Corruption and Nepotism

Political dynasties, whether in transitional or advanced democratic societies, can be prone to corruption and nepotism. The placement of family members or close associates in positions of power may lead to the exploitation of their positions for personal or group benefit, often at the expense of the public interest (Oliveira & Souza, 2022). The practice of political dynasties has been associated with issues such as over-invoicing, feudalism values, patrimonial practices, patronage, and the blocking of competent individuals from participating in political positions. These practices can hinder the sustainability of government, damage the substance of democracy, and lead to the flourishing of corrupt and collusive practices. Political modernization and the transformation of particularistic networks into more progressive and programmatic forms of dynasticism are seen as potential solutions to mitigate the negative effects of political dynasties (Darmansyah et al., 2020).

### 3. Political Polarization

Dynastic politics can indeed amplify political polarization by creating division between groups that the dynasty supports and groups that it does not (Mantzaris & Domenikos, 2023). This division can hinder constructive dialogue and cross-party cooperation, as it creates a sense of "us versus them" mentality (Vasist et al., 2023). This can impede the democratization process by preventing the formation of inclusive and representative political systems (Kubin & von Sikorski, 2021).

Additionally, dynastic politicians may prioritize their own interests and the interests of their supporters over the broader needs of the society (Andreadis & Stavrakakis, 2019). This can lead to policies that benefit a select few, while neglecting the needs of the majority (Asako et al., 2012). Overall, dynastic politics can exacerbate political polarization and hinder the development of a healthy and inclusive democratic system.

#### 4. Economic and Social Inequality

Political dynasties can have negative consequences, including the concentration of wealth and power in specific groups, leading to economic and social disparities. This concentration of resources and opportunities in fewer people can deepen existing inequalities (Dulay, 2021). Political dynasties differ in their ideological origins, with pro-democratic dynasties showing stronger support for democracy (Fiva & Smith, 2018). The perpetuation of political dynasties is influenced by factors such as incumbency advantage and internal party organizational networks (Permana, 2023). In some cases, weaker constraints on political selection processes can result in the selection of dynastic politicians with lower education levels. Further research is needed to understand the formation and implications of political dynasties, including their impact on economic growth, distributive policy, and gender representation.

#### 5. Decreasing Government Legitimacy

Persistent dynastic political elections, without considering the qualifications or integrity of candidates, can indeed lead to a decline in the legitimacy of the government in the eyes of the public (Asako et al., 2012). This can undermine people's confidence in political institutions and democracy as a whole (Fumarola, 2020). The presence of dynastic politicians, who inherit political advantages, can have negative effects on electoral outcomes and policy choices. Despite bringing more distributions to their districts, dynastic legislators harm the economic performance of the districts (James et al., 2019). Additionally, the quality of elections, including perceptions of electoral integrity, can influence voters' behavior and attitudes about accountability (Daron Acemoglu, 2009). Individual characteristics such as partisanship and contextual factors like government clarity of responsibility and pluralism of the media can moderate the link between perceptions of electoral integrity and voting for the incumbent.

The findings of the studies have the potential to significantly affect society. On the positive side, the research on low-cost online interventions in Morocco (Ferrali et al., 2023) and the impact of an immigrant integration program in the United States (Barsegyan et al., 2023) highlight the importance of increasing civic engagement and political participation. These interventions can lead to a more informed and inclusive society, promoting transparency, accountability, and the realization of rights. However, there are also potential negative effects. The study on

educational attainment and political participation in Germany (Shi et al., 2023) suggests that family disadvantages and advantages can be reinforced or compensated for through education, which may perpetuate inequality in political voice. Additionally, the study on the effects of high-profile anticorruption efforts in Argentina and Costa Rica (Paricio-Esteban et al., 2023) shows that such efforts can lead to lower trust in institutions and reduced political engagement. This could undermine the legitimacy of the government and decrease community participation.

Exposure to political dynasties can lead to political conflicts and social tensions at both the local and national levels. Inter-clan rivalries within a dynasty can amplify political polarization and create tension between supporters of different political families, which can be detrimental to political stability and community security. To address these issues, it is important to present a balanced approach in discussing the findings. This includes highlighting the negative impact of political dynasties while also emphasizing efforts and solutions to improve the political system, such as encouraging political reforms, increasing public participation, and strengthening mechanisms of control and supervision of political power (Wang et al., 2023).

### **Ethical Considerations**

To ensure the validity and integrity of research, it is important to consider bias, use legitimate data, and carefully analyze the findings (Chin et al., 2023). Steps that can be taken to improve the quality and integrity of research include

ensuring transparency in research methodology and data analysis, implementing a rigorous peer review process, avoiding conflicts of interest, and providing research ethics education (Smith & Jackson, 2022). By following these steps, research published in reputable international journals can maintain a high ethical standard and contribute valuable knowledge (Basile et al., 2023). Additionally, it is important to consider the impact of research on the subject under study and take measures to avoid unfair harm or damage to their reputation (Jongen, 2021). Suggestions for policy implementation can also be made to minimize negative impacts and maximize social benefits of research findings.

### **CONCLUSION**

Political dynasties have been a significant challenge to the democratization process in Indonesia, creating inequalities in political access and hindering the rotation of power and the emergence of competent leaders (Agustino et al., 2023). The concentration of political power within certain families limits the opportunity for others to participate in democratic processes (Putri et al., 2023). This phenomenon has been detrimental to the development of a healthy and inclusive democracy in the country (Anisa Agustin et al., 2022). Additionally, the transformation of Pancasila democracy in Indonesia has been influenced by the relationship between Islam and the nation's civil religion (Liddle et al., 2022). The extent to which Pancasila is upheld as the national civil religion during political transitions is crucial for the resilience of

democratization in Indonesia (Holidin, 2022). The constructive role of civil society organizations is also essential in supporting resilient democratization and countering political turbulence.

The transformation of Pancasila's democratic values can be seen in the efforts of the community to challenge political dynasties and create a more inclusive and representative political system. The anti-dynastic movement has gained widespread support from the public (Kristianita & Najicha, 2022) (Nugraheni et al., 2023). This movement aims to break the hegemony of political dynasties and promote a more democratic and fair political landscape in Indonesia. By challenging the dominance of certain families in politics, the movement seeks to create opportunities for new voices and perspectives to be heard in the decision-making process (Supratikno, 2022). The support for this movement reflects the desire of the public to have a political system that truly represents their interests and ensures equal opportunities for all citizens to participate in the political process (Putri et al., 2023).

### Suggestion

Suggestions to address the problem of political dynasties and strengthen the democratic transformation of Pancasila in Indonesia can be derived from the analysis of the abstracts. Firstly, political education programs should be maximized to overcome the lack of understanding of Pancasila ideology among the Indonesian people (Hudjolly & Dewi, 2023). Secondly, the values of Pancasila need to be socialized, internalized, and

strengthened in the implementation of national and state life, particularly through the education system (Jayanti & Sowiyah, 2023). Thirdly, the millennial generation should be guided towards the ideals of the state by integrating Pancasila values into the development of science and technology, while also honing competencies such as critical thinking and collaboration (Karimullah, 2023). Fourthly, character-building efforts should be carried out through the educational process to shape the essence of the younger generation rooted in the noble values of Pancasila (Karyono et al., 2023). Lastly, understanding and deepening the practice of Pancasila in the ideology of nationalism and democracy is crucial to defend the country and strengthen its basic precepts (Muqsith et al., 2022).

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