

Examining public perceptions of President Jokowi's dynastic politics

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ABSTRACT

The growing phenomenon of dynastic politics has sparked a debate in the public sphere, especially about the dynastic politics that President Jokowi is building. This research describes the perceptions of the people in Solo and Semarang regarding this phenomenon. The two cities were chosen because they have different levels of emotional closeness to President Jokowi. This research uses quantitative methods with a descriptive approach. The research sample consisted of 100 respondents in each city, selected using a multistage random sampling technique. Data were collected using a questionnaire with a Likert scale to measure people's knowledge, feelings and evaluations. The research results show that people's understanding of dynastic politics is in the high category with a cognitive score rate of 81.38% in Solo and 80.97% in Semarang. The public's feelings and assessment of President Jokowi's dynasty policy is in the middle category with an affective score percentage of 64.39% in Solo and 60.90% in Semarang, as well as an evaluation score percentage of 59.29% in Solo and 52.66% in Semarang. These findings indicate that although the people of Solo City and Semarang City have a good understanding of the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty, they tend to have negative feelings and judgments. It is hoped that this research can contribute to enriching academic discourse and provide recommendations for public policy regarding regulations in minimizing the practice of dynastic politics in Indonesia.

Keywords:

public perception; dynastic politics; President Jokowi

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INTRODUCTION

Dynastic politics can be interpreted as political power exercised by a group of people who are still bound by family relationships, whether between parents and children, husband and wife, or brothers and sisters (Susanti, 2018). The main characteristic of dynastic politics is the existence of an initial leader who has strong charisma and legitimacy. This charisma becomes the foundation that legitimizes the position of power he holds and creates widespread public trust. Besides that, another characteristic of dynastic politics is the

inheritance of power that happens from generation to generation within one family line. This power is often passed from one generation to the next such as from father to son or from one family member to another. This inheritance process is usually based on the principle of heredity, where the family member who is considered the most worthy in terms of age, gender or kinship relationship will be chosen to continue power (Rahma et al., 2022).

In recent decades, the phenomenon of dynastic politics has increasingly developed in political contestation in Indonesia. One of the phenomena of dynastic politics that is widely discussed is the promotion of Pilar Saga Ichsan in the 2020 South Tangerang Regional Election. Pilar is the son of Ratu Tatu Chasanah who is the Mayor of Serang and the nephew of Ratu Atut who is the former Governor of Banten. Pilar was successfully elected as Vice Mayor of South Tangerang with 40.9% of the vote (Adita & Ruliana, 2020). Besides this phenomenon, there are many other dynastic political subjects that occur in political contestation at the local and regional levels. Based on this phenomenon, it can be concluded that the phenomenon of dynastic politics is still developing in political contestation in Indonesia.

In the present era, dynastic politics is often seen as an obstacle to democratic progress. Dedi (2022) in his study of dynastic politics from a democratic perspective, he found that the greatest challenge in building a valuable democracy was the phenomenon of dynastic politics. Dynastic politics can be characterized by a situation where power in a region is always held by certain family groups or relatives. If left unchecked, this condition could trigger an increase in corruption, collusion and nepotism in the government bureaucracy. Therefore, Agus Dedi in his writing emphasized that the phenomenon of dynastic politics must be used as material for collective thought, especially for elites and stakeholders to produce alternative solutions to regional election rules in Indonesia.

Although it is often seen in a negative sense, there are some groups that see the phenomenon of dynastic politics from the opposite side. Garces et al. (2021) in his research entitled "*Political Dynasties and Economic Development: Evidence using Night Light in the Philippines*" revealed that there is a positive side that not everyone can understand from the practice of dynastic politics. In their study conducted in the Philippines, they found that in several contexts dynastic politics can have a good effect on economic development. Through the method of collecting data on night lights in large cities that are identical to their political dynasty, Ludigil Garces et al. dynastic politics can probably bring good stability to the government system, where the resulting policies are usually mutually sustainable so that they can support investment and economic growth the good.

Most recently, observers believe that President Jokowi, who has long been known to have an image of a simple and popular leader, is building his political dynasty in Indonesia. This can be seen from his immediate family who are running in various political contests starting with Gibran as his first son who is running in the 2020 Solo Pilkada and 2024 Presidential Election, and Bobby as his son-in-law who is running in the 2020 Medan Pilkada and 2024 North Sumatra Pilkada. Apart from that, many of President Jokowi's family also hold strategic positions starting with Kaesang as his third son who serves as President General of the Indonesian Solidarity Party (PSI), Bagaskara as his nephew who served as Non-Governmental Relations Manager at PT Pertamina (Persero), and Anwar Usman as his brother-in-law who once served as a Constitutional Court (Ihsan et al., 2023).

The dynastic politics of President Jokowi raised advantages and disadvantages among the society. Some consider this phenomenon harmful to democratic principles, while others see it as something normal. Public perception of President Jokowi's dynastic politics is important to investigate in order to understand how society views this phenomenon. Therefore, this research aims to describe how the people of Solo City and Semarang City

perceive the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. The two cities were chosen based on the author's argument that people in each city have different emotional connections to President Jokowi. It is hoped that the results of this research can be a prediction of the sustainability of dynastic politics in Indonesia in the future.

METHOD

This research uses quantitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Quantitative research methods are research methods that prioritize the collection and analysis of quantitative data, namely data in the form of numbers or numerical variables. Descriptive research is research that is simple and easy to carry out with the aim of systematically describing the facts and characteristics of an object or subject being studied precisely (Wajdi et al., 2024).

The population in this study was the people of Solo City and Semarang City aged 17-74 years. The sample in this study amounted to 200 respondents, with details of 100 respondents in Solo City and 100 respondents in Semarang City, where the sample size was obtained from calculations using the Slovin 1960 formula. Exploratory sampling used techniques *multistage random sampling*, by mixing *cluster sampling* to distribute the number of samples to each existing sub-district and sub-district, as well as *accidental sampling* to determine research respondents. The data sources in this research come from primary data and secondary data. Primary data was collected through distribution of questionnaires and documentation, while secondary data was collected through relevant literature.

This research only uses one variable (single variable), namely the perception of the people of Solo City and Semarang City towards the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty.. To explain these variables, researchers used three indicators to measure perceptions, namely cognitive, affective and evaluative indicators. In measuring public perceptions, this research uses a Likert scale as the research measurement scale. The Likert scale is a scale used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about a social phenomenon or phenomenon (Sugiyono, 2018). The Likert scale in this study consists of five response selection criteria ranging from responses on a very negative scale to responses on a very positive scale.

Descriptive analysis techniques were used in this research to measure and explain the perceptions of the people of Solo City and Semarang City towards the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. The descriptive analysis used is a percentage descriptive analysis, where all scores from each aspect are added and compared to the ideal score to produce a percentage score (Wahyuni, 2020). From the descriptive percentage, it is then compared with the criteria used and the level is known.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Public Knowledge of President Jokowi's Dynasty Politics (Known)

The cognitive aspect is the aspect related to the individual's understanding and knowledge of what is true for the perceived object (Ramadanti et al., 2022). In this research, the cognitive aspect of society regarding the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty is explained as a view and mindset of the public regarding the extent of their knowledge about the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. In this aspect, the author uses eight question instruments with five response options consisting of the answers Don't Know at All (TTSS), Don't Know (TT), Don't Know (KT), Know (T), and Know Very Much (ST). Each answer choice has a score of 1 point for the answer "don't know at all", 2 points for the answer "don't know", 3 points for the answer "don't know", 4 points for the answer "know", and 5 points for the answer "very much". This score is used to measure the level of public knowledge about

President Jokowi's dynasty politics. The following is a table of cognitive data for the people of Solo City and Semarang City regarding the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty:

Table 1. Cognitive Data for the City of Solo and the City of Semarang

Demand Instrument	Respondent Solo City					Respondent Semarang City					All in all
	TT SS	TT	KT	T	ST	TT SS	TT	KT	T	ST	
Public knowledge regarding the term dynastic politics	0	0	0	69	31	0	0	1	71	28	200
Public knowledge of Gibran who served as Mayor of Solo for the 2021-2024 period	0	0	0	69	31	0	0	1	79	20	200
Public knowledge about Gibran who was elected as Vice President for the 2024-2029 period	0	0	0	69	31	0	1	5	81	13	200
Public knowledge about Bobby Nasution who served as Mayor of Medan for the 2021-2024 period	1	1	6	78	14	0	0	1	80	19	200
Public knowledge about Bobby Nasution who is running for the post of Governor of North Sumatra in the 2024 regional elections	1	1	6	78	14	0	1	6	79	14	200
Public knowledge regarding Kaesang who serves as General President of PSI for the 2023-2028 period	0	0	1	80	19	0	0	0	69	31	200
Public knowledge of Bagaskara Ikhlasulla Arif who works as Non-Government Relations Manager of PT Pertamina (Persero)	1	8	33	46	12	1	11	32	46	10	200
Public knowledge about Anwar Usman who served as President of the Constitutional Court for the 2018-2023 period	1	8	17	60	14	1	8	16	61	14	200

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of people in Solo City and Semarang City gave the answer "know" to each cognitive questionnaire instrument. In addition, in order to be able to identify the cognitive level of perception of the people of Solo City and Semarang City towards the policy of the dynasty of President Jokowi, an interpretation was carried out using descriptive statistical analysis techniques. The total score of public perception on cognitive indicators can be obtained by calculations using the following formula:

$$\text{Total Scores for All Criteria} = \text{Total Scores for Each Criterion} \times \text{Number of Respondents} \times \text{Questionnaire Instrument}$$

For the answer "don't know at all", the total score that can be achieved is 800. This number is obtained from the calculation $1 \times 100 \times 8 = 800$. For the answer "don't know", the total score that can be achieved is 1,600. This number is obtained from the calculation $2 \times 100 \times 8 = 1,600$. For the answer "don't know", the total score that can be achieved is 2400. This number is obtained from the calculation $3 \times 100 \times 8 = 2,400$. For the answer "know", the total score that can be achieved is 3200. This number is obtained from the calculation $4 \times 100 \times 8 = 3,200$. For the answer "very experienced", the total score that can be achieved is 4,000. This amount is obtained from the calculation $5 \times 100 \times 8 = 4,000$. Based on calculations using the formula for the total score of all criteria as listed above, the highest score or ideal score that can be achieved on cognitive indicators is 4,000, while the lowest score that can be achieved is 800. The interpretation of values for cognitive indicators can be seen in the cognitive indicator range table as follows the following:

Table 2. Range of cognitive indicator

Range (Number)	Range (Percentage)	Category
800 - 1.866	20% - 46,6%	Low (Don't Know)
1.867 - 2.933	46,7% - 73,3%	Medium (Lack of Knowledge)
2.934 - 4.000	73,4% - 100%	Height (Know)

Based on the calculations made, the total score of collecting data on the cognitive level of the people in Solo City reached 3,255, or the equivalent of 81.38%. Meanwhile, the total score of collecting data on the cognitive level of people in Semarang City was 3,239, or the equivalent of 80.97%. With these figures, the interpretation of the knowledge of the people of Solo City and Semarang City regarding the politics of the dynasty of President Jokowi is included in the high category. The results of obtaining high cognitive scores show that the people of Solo City and Semarang City have good knowledge about the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty.

The knowledge of the people of Solo and Semarang City about the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty is obtained from various sources such as television, social media, online news, newspapers and books. The following is a table of data on sources of knowledge for the people of Solo City and Semarang City regarding the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty:

Table 3. Source of knowledge for the people of Solo and Semarang City regarding the policy of the dynasty of President Jokowi

Knowledge sources	Frequency Solo City	Frequency Semarang City
Television	26	20
Social media	47	65
Online News	23	9
Koran	3	2
Book	1	4
All in all	100	100

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of people in Solo City and Semarang City gained knowledge about the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty from social media. This is because in the current digital age, social media plays an important role in disseminating information, including information about the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. Hapsari et al. (2024) in his research explains that social media has become the main driver in producing various opinions, discourse and awareness about political issues. Social media is a space for disseminating strategic information that can encourage people to participate in expressing opinions and discussing current issues. Thus, social media as a source of knowledge for the majority of the people of Solo City and Semarang City allows them to gain good knowledge about the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty.

Public Feelings towards President Jokowi's Dynasty Politics (Affective)

The affective aspect is an aspect related to feelings, which concerns the subjective emotional side of an individual to the object perceived (Inaku & Jassin, 2022). In this research, the affective aspect is closely related to the point of view of the public regarding whether they agree or not with the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. In this aspect, the author uses fourteen question instruments consisting of ten positive questions about instruments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 and 14, as well as four negative questions on instruments 9, 10, 11, and 12. The response options consist of Strongly Disagree (STS) and Strongly Don't Feel (STM), Disagree (TS) and Don't Feel (TM), Don't Know (KT) and Don't Feel (KM), Agree (S) and Feel (M), and Strongly Agree (SS) and Feel Strongly (SM). Each answer choice has a variable score. For positive questions, 1 point is given for the answer "strongly disagree" and "strongly do not feel", 2 points are given for the answer "disagree" and "do not feel", 3 points are given for the answer "do not agree" and "do not feel", 4 points are given for the answer "agree" and "feel", and the 5 points "strongly feel" are given for the answer "strongly agree". Negative questions have a point value that is opposite to positive questions. This score is

used to measure the level of public sentiments towards President Jokowi's dynastic politics. The following is a table of affective data of the people of Solo City and Semarang City towards the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty:

Table 4. Affective aspects data for the City of Solo and the City of Semarang

Demand Instrument	Respondent Solo City					Respondent Semarang City					All in all
	STS/STM	TS/TM	KS/KM	S/M	ST/SM	STS/STM	TS/TM	KS/KM	S/M	ST/SM	
The level of public agreement regarding President Jokowi's dynastic policy	8	38	25	25	4	14	48	31	6	0	200
The level of public approval regarding the election of Gibran as Mayor of Solo for the 2021-2024 period	2	6	27	57	8	7	17	60	15	1	200
The level of public approval regarding the election of Gibran as Vice President for the 2024-2029 period	4	17	41	30	8	11	19	62	7	1	200
The level of public approval regarding the election of Bobby Nasution as Mayor of Medan for the 2021-2024 period	3	14	48	30	5	6	13	72	9	0	200
the level of public approval regarding the candidacy of Bobby Nasution as Governor of North Sumatra for the 2024-2029 period	4	11	52	30	3	7	14	68	11	0	200
The level of public approval regarding the election of Kaesang as General President of PSI for the 2023-2028 period	5	20	39	30	6	7	28	57	8	0	200
Level of public approval regarding the appointment of Bagaskara Ikhlasulla Arif as Non-Government Relations Manager of PT Pertamina (Persero)	5	10	57	27	1	3	14	74	9	0	200
The level of public approval regarding the appointment of Anwar Usman as Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court for the period 2018-2023	6	24	44	24	2	13	34	46	7	0	200
Public sentiments regarding President Jokowi's dynastic politics have the potential to increase the risk of corruption within the government.	5	13	23	51	8	0	3	5	76	16	200
Public sentiments regarding President Jokowi's dynastic politics have the potential to increase the risk of collusion within the government.	5	12	18	57	8	0	2	5	80	13	200
Public sentiments regarding President Jokowi's dynastic politics have the potential to increase the risk of nepotism within the government.	3	14	18	51	14	0	3	3	69	25	200
Public sentiments about President Jokowi's dynastic politics are contrary to democratic principles	5	17	15	50	13	1	5	4	70	20	200
Public sentiments regarding President Jokowi's dynastic policy that can increase stability in government	7	33	32	21	7	10	45	37	7	1	200
Public sentiments regarding President Jokowi's dynastic policy that can have a positive impact on economic development	7	28	31	23	11	13	41	40	5	1	200

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of people in the City of Solo and the City of Semarang gave answers of "not agree" or "not feeling enough" about each affective questionnaire instrument. In addition, in order to be able to identify the affective level of perception of the people of Solo City and Semarang City towards the policy of the dynasty of President Jokowi, an interpretation was carried out using descriptive statistical analysis

techniques. The total score of public perception on affective indicators can be obtained by calculations using the following formula:

$$\text{Total Scores for All Criteria} = \text{Total Scores for Each Criterion} \times \text{Number of Respondents} \times \text{Questionnaire Instrument}$$

For positive questions, the total score that can be achieved by answering strongly disagree and strongly disagree is 1,000. This number is obtained from the calculation $1 \times 100 \times 10 = 1,000$. For answers that do not agree and do not feel, the total score that can be achieved is 2,000. This amount is obtained from the calculation $2 \times 100 \times 10 = 2,000$. For answers that do not agree and do not feel enough, the total score that can be achieved is 3,000. This amount is obtained from the calculation $3 \times 100 \times 10 = 3,000$. To agree and feel answers, the total score that can be achieved is 4,000. This amount is obtained from the calculation $4 \times 100 \times 10 = 4,000$. For responses of strongly agree and strongly feel, the total score that can be achieved is 5,000. This amount is obtained from the calculation $5 \times 100 \times 10 = 5,000$.

For negative questions, the total score that can be achieved by answering strongly disagree and strongly disagree is 2,000. This amount is obtained from the calculation $5 \times 100 \times 4 = 2,000$. For responses of disagreeing and not feeling, the total score that can be achieved is 1,600. This number is obtained from the calculation $4 \times 100 \times 4 = 1,600$. For answers that do not agree and do not feel enough, the total score that can be achieved is 1,200. This number is obtained from the calculation $3 \times 100 \times 4 = 1,200$. For the answers agree and feel, the total score that can be achieved is 800. This number is obtained from the calculation $2 \times 100 \times 4 = 800$. For the answers strongly agree and strongly feel, the total score that can be achieved is 400. This number is obtained from the calculation $1 \times 100 \times 4 = 400$.

Based on calculations using the formula for the total score of all criteria as listed above, the highest score or ideal score that can be achieved on the affective indicator is 7,000. This number is obtained from the sum of the highest score on positive questions (5,000) and the highest score on negative questions (2,000). Meanwhile, the lowest score that can be achieved on the affective indicator is 1,400. This number is obtained from the sum of the lowest scores on positive questions (1,000) and the lowest scores on negative questions (400). The interpretation of the values for the affective indicators can be seen in the affective indicator range table as follows:

Table 5. Affective indicator interval table

Range (Number)	Range (Percentage)	Category
1.400 - 3.266	20% - 46,6%	Low (Disagree)
3.267 - 5.133	46,7% - 73,3%	Medium (Somewhat Agreed)
5.134 - 7.000	73,4% - 100%	High (Agree)

Based on the calculations made, the total score resulting from data collection on the affective level of the society in Solo City reached 4,507, or the equivalent of 64.39%. Meanwhile, the total score resulting from data collection on the affective level of people in Semarang City was 4,263, or the equivalent of 60.90%. With these figures, the interpretation of the feelings of the people of Solo City and Semarang City towards the politics of the dynasty of President Jokowi is included in the middle category. The results of moderate affective figures show that the people of Solo city and Semarang city have "disagreement" with the policy of President Jokowi's dynasty.

The public's feelings of disapproval of President Jokowi's dynastic politics are influenced by their good level of knowledge regarding dynastic politics. The majority of people in Solo City and Semarang City are aware that dynastic politics can have a negative

effect on democracy in Indonesia. [Suryatwan \(2020\)](#) in his research, he explained that President Jokowi's dynastic politics led to criticism of President Jokowi's image, political ethics and leadership. President Jokowi is considered to be using his power by placing his family in certain political positions, causing a lot of criticism from the public, especially when Gibran and Bobby ran for the simultaneous regional elections of 2020.

Public Assessment of President Jokowi's Dynasty Policy (Assessment)

The evaluation aspect is an aspect related to the rational assessment of an individual of an object, by evaluating the efficiency or system of the perceived object ([Almond & Verba, 1963](#)). In this research, the assessment aspect is closely related to the public's assessment of the good or bad performance of each member of President Jokowi's family, as well as a general assessment of the impact resulting from President Jokowi's dynastic policy on national political dynamics. In this aspect, the author uses seven questionnaire instruments with five response options consisting of Very Poor (SBU), Poor (BU), Fair (C), Good (BA), and Very Good (SBA). Each answer choice has a score of 1 point for a "very poor" answer, 2 points for a "poor" answer, 3 points for a "fair" answer, 4 points for a "good" answer, and 5 points for a "very good" answer. This score is used to measure the level of public assessment of President Jokowi's dynastic policy. The following is a table of evaluation data for the people of Solo City and Semarang City regarding the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty:

Table 6. Data on Evaluative Aspects for the City of Solo and the City of Semarang

Demand Instrument	Respondent Solo City					Respondent Semarang City					All in all
	SBU	THI S	C	N O	SBA	SBU	THI S	C	N O	SBA	
Public assessment of Gibran's effectiveness as Mayor of Solo for the 2021-2024 period	3	9	43	33	12	4	9	77	8	2	200
Public assessment of Gibran's effectiveness as Vice President for the 2024-2029 period	2	11	56	24	7	6	9	81	3	1	200
Community assessment regarding the effectiveness of Bobby Nasution as Mayor of Medan for the 2021-2024 period	2	18	58	19	3	4	8	83	5	0	200
Community assessment regarding Kaesang's effectiveness as General President of PSI for the 2023-2028 period	0	33	38	23	6	8	26	59	7	0	200
Community assessment regarding the effectiveness of Bagaskara Ikhlasulla Arif as Non-Governmental Relations Manager of PT Pertamina (Persero)	2	14	74	9	1	1	8	87	4	0	200
Public assessment regarding the effectiveness of Anwar Usman as Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court for the 2018-2023 period	13	36	37	13	1	19	50	28	3	0	200
Public assessment regarding the impact that President Jokowi's dynastic politics has had on national political dynamics	14	49	10	18	9	19	67	9	4	1	200

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of people in the City of Solo and the City of Semarang gave a "fair" rating for each evaluation questionnaire instrument. In addition, in order to be able to identify the evaluation level in the perceptions of the people of Solo City and Semarang City towards the policy of the dynasty of President Jokowi, an interpretation was carried out using descriptive statistical analysis techniques. The total score of public perception on evaluation indicators can be obtained by calculations using the following formula:

Total Scores for All Criteria = Total Scores for Each Criterion X Number of Respondents X Questionnaire Instrument

For very bad answers, the total score that can be achieved is 700. This number is obtained from the calculation $1 \times 100 \times 7 = 700$. For bad answers, the total score that can be achieved is 1,400. This number is obtained from the calculation $2 \times 100 \times 7 = 1,400$. For sufficient answers, the total score that can be achieved is 2,100. This number is obtained from the calculation $3 \times 100 \times 7 = 2,100$. For good answers, the total score that can be achieved is 2,800. This number is obtained from the calculation $4 \times 100 \times 7 = 2,800$. For excellent answers, the total score that can be achieved is 3,500. This amount is obtained from the calculation $5 \times 100 \times 7 = 3,500$. Based on calculations using the formula for the total score of all criteria as listed above, the highest score or ideal score that can be achieved by evaluation indicators is 3,500, while the lowest score that can be achieved is 700.

The interpretation of values for rating indicators can be seen in the rating indicator range table as follows:

Table 7. Interval Indicator Table

Range (Number)	Range (Percentage)	Category
700 - 1.633	20% - 46,6%	Low (Bad)
1.634 - 2.567	46,7% - 73,3%	Medium (Fair)
2.568 - 3.500	73,4% - 100%	High (Bona)

Based on the calculations made, the total score resulting from data collection at the evaluation level of society in Solo City reached 2,075, or the equivalent of 59.29%. Meanwhile, the total score resulting from data collection at the assessment level of society in Semarang City was 1,843, or the equivalent of 52.66%. With these figures, the interpretation of the people of Solo City and the assessment of Semarang City of the policy of the dynasty of President Jokowi is included in the middle category. The results of obtaining moderate evaluation figures show that the people of Solo City and Semarang City have a "sufficient" evaluation of President Jokowi's dynastic policy.

Syanur et al. (2023) in his research, he explained that President Jokowi's dynastic politics raised concerns among society about the abuse of power for group interests. Therefore, the public has become more skeptical of President Jokowi's dynastic politics and less concerned about the performance of each family member. This research is in line with the results of this research, which shows that the majority of people in the City of Solo and the City of Semarang give a "fair" assessment of the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. This rating is because the public is concerned about the potential for abuse of power, which makes it difficult for every member of President Jokowi's family to get a good performance rating.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that was done, it can be concluded that according to cognitive indicators, the majority of the people of Solo City and Semarang City have good knowledge about the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. This is proven by the total scores resulting from data collection on the cognitive level of the people of Solo City and Semarang City, which respectively reached 3,255 (81.38%) and 3,239 (80.97%), where these figures are included in the high category. Regarding affective indicators, the majority of people in Solo City and Semarang City have feelings of disapproval of the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. This is proven by the total scores resulting from data collection on the affective level of the people of Solo City and Semarang City, which respectively reached 4,507 (64.39%) and 4,263

(60.90%), where these figures are included in the middle category. In terms of evaluation indicators, the majority of people in Solo City and Semarang City have a fair evaluation of the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. This is evidenced by the total scores resulting from data collection on the evaluation level of the people of Solo City and Semarang City, which respectively reached 2,075 (59.29%) and 1,843 (52.66%), where these figures are included in the middle category.

Based on the data interpretation results obtained for each indicator, it can be concluded that the majority of the people of Solo City and Semarang City have perceptions that tend to be negative to the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. This is evident from the results, which show that although the majority of people in both cities have a good understanding of dynastic politics, they tend to have feelings of disapproval and give an adequate assessment of President Jokowi's dynastic politics. These results indicate that the practice of dynastic politics is still an issue that is considered critically by society, both from an emotional aspect and a rational assessment. Thus, the results of this research can be a benchmark that the practice of dynastic politics will be easier to minimize because society begins to realize the negative effect of dynastic politics to political dynamics in Indonesia.

Through these results, the author recommends that academics, political parties and related institutions continue to increase political literacy among the public. This increase in literacy can be implemented in the form of public discussions, workshops or seminars involving academics and political experts to explain the long-term consequences of dynastic politics on democracy and government management. Through this activity, it is hoped that society can have a deeper understanding of the negative effects resulting from dynastic politics, so that society can take a more rational and informed attitude. Regarding the government, it is necessary to evaluate and strengthen regulations such as the Electoral Law and the Political Party Law, which can prevent the practice of dynastic politics, both at the regional and national levels. This must be done to increase neutrality in the appointment of public officials to create a healthier and more democratic political competition.

However, this research has limitations because it was only conducted in two cities, namely Solo City and Semarang City, so the results of this research cannot represent national public perceptions regarding the politics of President Jokowi's dynasty. Apart from that, another limitation lies in the use of respondent determination techniques that this research uses *accidental sampling* which has the potential to produce biased data because respondents were taken randomly from people who provided services at the sub-district office. Therefore, the author recommends that future researchers who are interested in developing this research should expand the scope of the research location so that the research results obtained can better represent the perceptions of Indonesian society as a whole. Besides that, future researchers should also use techniques *simple random sampling* so that samples are taken randomly, so that it is hoped that more representative research results can be obtained.

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