

# Dominance of Political Dynasties : A Political Economy Perspective in Regional Election Simultaneous 2018 in Lebak Regency

Imron Wasi<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer of Science Government, Pamulang University, Indonesia

e-mail : \*[dosen03237@unpam.ac.id](mailto:dosen03237@unpam.ac.id)

*Abstract — This study examines the intertwined political dominance of political families in the 2018 regional elections in Lebak Regency. The 2018 regional elections in Lebak were contested by only one candidate pair, Iti Octavia Jayabaya -Ade Sumardi. However, these candidates faced an empty ticket in the regional head election. Furthermore, the Mulyadi Jayabaya family, represented by his daughter, Iti Octavia Jayabaya, also faced resistance from the Barisan Juang Kotak Kosong (Empty Box Fighting Front). However, the growing political power of this political dynasty, driven by its use of patronage, clientelism, and boundary-closing strategies, significantly outperformed its competitors in the 2018 regional elections. The research method used was a qualitative approach based on case studies (Creswell, 2016). The results revealed that the superior political power of this political dynasty has created a pattern of patronage and clientelism that alienates other competitors in the political arena. This is because local politics is also filled with transactional politics.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Basically, one of the a number of element from reason crisis monetary in a nation- state Of course Because Not yet development A order democratic politics. In fact, Indonesia has also experience something real conditions, namely, crisis the economy that has threaten integration national. Because, when integration national threatened, already goods Of course threat will faced. Therefore that, when Indonesia was hit by crisis economy, for example, especially since 1997-1998 has brought Indonesia to a situation that seemed experience dependence towards other countries.

In context this, the author often call it as the existence of political reforms that occurred. As a result, the political order social that has been formed during this is also enough limping in development economy in a country. Then, dependence in aspect

this is also of course can interpreted as something dependence one country against another country. So that, at the same time, it forms kind of system economy. Dependence one country against another country in economy of course No Can denied in development economy and democratization in Indonesia. because, both looks intertwined One The same other.

Because, according to Yudi Latif's perspective (2018) suggests that democracy political just No can carry out equality and brotherhood. Next to democracy political must also apply democracy economy. According to him, if no man Not yet freedom, equality and brotherhood not yet there is. besides that, when Bung Hatta gave remarks on Cooperatives Day in 1956, for example, said that development economy national must implemented, and there is a number of elements, namely, large-scale development done government or entrusted to certain legal entities below mastery or supervision government. The guidelines reach as much as possible prosperity of the people.

Second, small and medium-sized development projects are carried out by the people individually. cooperation. Cooperatives, according to Bung Hatta, can develop gradually from small and medium become big, from carpentry or craft become industry. Furthermore, Hatta said, among these two fields, efforts government and cooperatives temporary time Still wide Medan business for initiative private with form company Alone.

In connection mentioned, it is necessary existence collaboration that is carried out, in a specific various partnership models so that managerial development economy domestic can with easy arranged from upstream to downstream. Managerial like This very needed For pressing economy that only controlled by a handful of elites or group certain. Borrowing perspective Fukuyama (2005) say that Correct governments in the developing world often Still too big and fat in scope the function to be performed they run. Further, *scholar* it also mentions that what is most urgent for the majority of developing countries is increase strength base their state institutions For operate functions the main one only capable government provide it.

In a way factual, in Indonesian context for example, based on Report The 2022 World Inequality Report released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Inequality Lab states that that the average income people in Indonesia, can classified to in a number of elements, namely: adult population Rp. 69 million per year or equivalent to Rp. 5.7 million per month. Then, 50 percent people in the class lower regularly or annually around 22.6 million or equivalent to 1.9 million per month. In addition that, 10 percent public layer above his average income per year it seems Enough high, namely amounting to 285 million per year or equivalent to 23.7 million per month.<sup>1</sup>

Based on the description above of course show sufficient inequality real in development economy in Indonesia. As a result , this This of course it is very worrying . Furthermore , when inequality This happened , already goods Of course in a way reality political will produce high disparity . As a result , accessibility will be will also be obtained different . In a country that regulates philosophy nation like Pancasila, of course it is very contradictory . Because , in Pancasila it is necessary equality as citizens . With thus , borrowing term Seymour M. Lipset's thesis which says that : " the richer a nation , increasingly big the country 's opportunities For carry out democracy ." (Lipset 1959) .

In the end, the system co -opted economy Because principle dependency, as already mentioned discussed at the beginning , against other countries create and in a way inclusive also follows pattern economy capitalist . This is also confirmed in A Sorensen's study (2014) which states that developing countries in the Third World are the most vulnerable countries to influence externally , especially by Western countries (Sorensen 2014) .

With Thus , developing countries like Indonesia of course experience influence external , because dependence economy earlier . As a result , according to Hayek's study , p. This will impact on inequality and distortion economy and society in the Third World , caused by its dependence in system world economy , making democracy is very difficult realized (FA Hayek 1960) . In fact, in democracy, according to Sorensen, necessitates existence three dimensions , such as , competition , participation as well as freedom civil and political (Sorensen 2014) .

Therefore that, inequality the economy that occurs naturally will implications to three dimensions As a result, the public No own significant accessibility as has been obtained classes that have been own income high. Not only that, in development politics and democratization will also hampered , because in a way prospects for capital owners who have access it is the economy that will control institutions political with strength financial resources that he has. Difficult access obtained This of course it will also isolate the role of the state in create climate of the country to be reach the ideals of the welfare state model.

Welfare state in view Giddens (2000) has two goals . First, create a more diverse society equal, and the second at a time protect individuals along the cycle life they.<sup>2</sup> In the system economy in Indonesia, including systems economy in various all over the world of course vary. In terms of this , system economy is method in manage , organize , and organize all over activity economy society . In addition , as has been revealed at the beginning , economics also has good prospects in create equality , namely , welfare and prosperity society . A system in the economy is very much needed , because For arrange various elements , among them , standards operational procedures that include guidelines , rules , and matter about others that contain a number of like production , distribution , consumption , investment , and so on .

Then, in perspective Siagian et al (2020), for example put forward that system economy is also method viewpoint, pattern, and philosophy life the community concerned about ownership source power and factors production, freedom public for compete and role government influence activity economy. Not only that, in its development , system the economy also gets response or influence, good from internal and external from external. In an internal context, it can seen with existence location , geography , number population , resources Power nature and quality source Power human beings. This means that some element the will influence system economy in a country. Meanwhile , in general external can known with see condition politics , system government , social and cultural as well as development technology used in system economy a country.

In order to be created A system good economy , then management economy in a country also does not in a way extensive managed by the state. However , the parties private can also involved in management economy . This is confirmed moment government offer to party private For can manage A state assets .<sup>3</sup>

State assets as mentioned above This can shaped goods state- owned (BMN), and is assets of a nature steady or remain . These state assets spread across various ministries and government institutions . In fact , the state also participates make regulations , so that management can also be managed by the private sector or There is involvement party private there. As stated in Regulation Government Regulation 28/2020 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 27 of 2014 concerning Management of State/Regional Property. With emergence policy This make scheme new in management the country's economy , and open up access to party private sector , the scheme in question is *Limited Concession Scheme (LCS)*.<sup>4</sup>

Difference system economy one country to another located in several components, such as: ownership resources and factors production, freedom public for compete, and role government in arrange life economy. Involvement party private in state management, as has been described in advance with existence rule

<sup>1</sup> See <https://www.kompas.id/baca/ekonomi/2022/03/04/kesenjangan-ekonomi-terancam-semakin-melebar> , accessed on May 3, 2022, at 2:25 PM WIB

<sup>3</sup><https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20200711005854-532-523437/pemerintah-tawarkan-swasta-kelola-aset-negara-bayar-di-muka> , accessed on Tuesday, May 3, 2022 at 09.51 WIB

<sup>4</sup><https://mediaindonesia.com/ekonomi/327406/swasta-bisa-masuk-kelola-aset-negara> , accessed on Tuesday, May 3, 2022 at 09.59 WIB

the Of course part from function state management. Because, in management economy this country own substantial function , namely organize and coordinate activity individual in economy , providing encouragement For produce goods and services , regulate distribution production to all over layer society to be fair and equitable, creating mechanisms and policies for distribution goods and services can walk with Good.<sup>5</sup>

Temporary that , in development economy politics in Indonesia, especially post - reformation in one sides and applications principle decentralization in Indonesia on the other hand , has create hope for public , especially in context development democratization at the level local . However Thus , the selection process head areas in various regions , especially in Lebak Regency in the regional elections Simultaneously in 2018 show existence relation sufficient power dominant .

Contestation the electoral process that took place in the 2018 regional elections in Lebak only followed by one partner candidate , namely partner Candidate Iti Octavia Jayabaya - Ade Sumardi. The rest , no fulfil conditions , as will candidate from partner Cecep Sumarno- Didin Saparudin . In other words , the Iti-Ade couple is certainly Can stroll with easy on the battlefield political said , because No There is competitors formally on stage politics , but rather resistance appear from the supporters who are implicit leading to will candidate Cecep Sumarno- Didin Saparudin . In addition , the challenges faced by the Iti-Ade pair are group that labels his name with the Empty Box Fighting Line or popular called as Bajukoko (Wasi and Anugrah Permana 2024)

Absence competitors in the electoral process the to Candidate Iti-Ade opens chance political incumbent the more open For win 2018 regional elections . Because , firstly , candidate Iti-Ade is incumbent who ever take office as regent and deputy regent . Second , the candidate this is also integral , especially Iti Octavia Jayabaya is daughter from Mulyadi Jayabaya who also had become regent . With Thus , the power family political mentioned in the contest 2018 elections are getting more strengthen strength politics . The impact is not There is party politics that are explicit give support to candidate alternative For oppose hegemony family political the .

Party political No There is other options and tend to do coalition big and back support incumbent as contestants in the 2018 regional elections . Although Thus , the presence group social Bajukoko which has mentioned at the beginning assume existence strength political alternative from public civil For alienate existence political dynasty . At the same time , the formation of group the Because group This own same perception in form Empty Box movement This they experience feelings fed up to family Iti Octavia Jayabaya's politics , which is also daughter from Mulyadi Jayabaya , who is called as a strong man local , including has control structure political almost towards two decades this ( Hakiki Hakim, personal interview , November 9,

2022). Second , the emergence of Empty Box group that has been initiated public this is also united by a discourse emerging politics since regime previously , namely , the area autonomy new or expansion ( Hakiki Hakim, personal interview , November 9, 2022) (Wasi 2023) .

Regional elections, as a new political arena for voters at the local level to determine leadership regeneration, appear to be facing serious challenges, as they are faced with problematic issues . Instead of decentralization bringing positive political implications for the political and governmental system, it has simultaneously resulted in a government hijacked by the elite, which is autonomous and democratic and combination both of them (Dasgupta and A. Beard 2007) . In fact , in perspective Bayo & Samadhi (2018) contestation at the level local through Regional Election This only become a trading arena sound , turn on return political identity , giving birth prolonged horizontal conflict post-election and in several area give birth to dynasty politics .

In addition , the practice politics at the level local this has also been create problem new previous one Already appears , namely practice patronage carried out by actors political local in frame maintain his power through a series mechanism politics . Adults this , democracy the latest also participate walk together with relation patronage . As a result , intertwined democracy to practice patronage labeled democracy patronage . The term democracy patronage This has accepted in a way wide For describe democracy where mobilization electoral especially take form clientelistic (Chandra 2004) .

On the basis of said , research This will make an effort analyze hegemony economy politics carried out by the dynasty politics on the battlefield political like The 2018 regional elections have been done in a way simultaneously , especially those that become locus research at the level local , namely Lebak Regency . The hope is that it can know relation political economy at work For maintain the status quo power family politics at the level local , especially those related to the electoral process the .

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

In the article this , the author discuss hegemony dynasty politics at the level local , especially on the battlefield political Regional Election Simultaneous 2018 in Lebak Regency . Research This use approach qualitative based on studies case . Approach research of a nature qualitative This used Because can made into as review For understand something themes that can explored in a way more details that can be interpreted through a series data collection such as interviews , observations , documentation , and audiovisual information (Creswell 2016) . In addition , it is legitimized by data originating from from documents , reports , journals and books participate add preference scientific study This .

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Abdul Rahman Suleman, et al (2021) in Indonesian Economy

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As already mentioned at the beginning, that economics and politics No Can separated One The same others. Because, in all levels Already goods Of course political will always intertwined close with economy and vice versa. In other words, both will always intertwined, in one side, economy Can influence decisions political like in elections, for example, and politics Can influence results from economy. This is Already affirmed in Heywood study.

Borrow analysis Heywood (2014) illustrates that No lost important is How economy influence results politics. Furthermore, he also revealed that political parties, for example, in reach power with promising improvement growth economy, decline inflation, handling poverty and so on. In fact, President Clinton also acknowledged that results election often determined by circumstances economy: governments win election when economy develop fast, but will tend lost when happen recession.<sup>6</sup>

Temporary that, he also stated that economy politics, in general wide is something studies about interaction between politics and economics. According to him, economics political focus on relationships between the state and the market.<sup>7</sup> Meanwhile, Lindblom (1977) said that economy political Possible focuses on the ways in which factors economy influence manufacturing decision politics. In the study this too, he explain various approaches in economy politics. Furthermore, it will described in chapter furthermore.

According to Heywood's perspective (2014) put forward that democracy means 'power by *demos*' (*demos* refers to the 'people', although it is of Greek origin use This with the meaning of 'poor people' or 'many people'). According to him, in general simple democracy is power by the people' not Lots means. However, in Crick's (1993) view of democracy perhaps is the most promising word in the world of affairs public. temporary that, Abraham Lincoln (1863) called it as government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Then, m e refer studies from Ranney, who revealed that democracy is form government that is organized according to principle people's sovereignty, equality politics, consultation public and power majority (Ranney 2017). Meanwhile according to Hague & Harrop (2004), democracy can it is said as one of the form government that offers solutions that can implemented For overcome problem political fundamental, namely reach decision collective in a way peace. Besides that, democracy also can interpreted as the most essential part from political contemporary in part end 20th and 21st centuries. In fact, according to Schumpeter (1942) democracy as something regime politics in which the rulers chosen through free and contested elections through collection voice.

At the same time, democratization latest always display various dynamics unique until moment this. In fact, the development democratization in a country also appears there is something wrong getting better, as has been illustrated in a way real that democracy moment this also appears experience various obstacles, such as rampant corruption, movements growing populism, and enforcement weak law, freedom civil, problems opposition, strengthening oligarchy, as well as matter about others. In fact, some scholars mention term This in a way diverse.

Like enough pallets attached in designation for development democracy in Indonesia, namely *liberal democracy* (Zakaria, 2003; Warbuton and Aspinall, 2019), *democratic regression* (Aspinall and Warbuton, 2018, Warbuton, 2020) *oligarchs democracy* (Winters, 2008), *patronage democratic* or *patrimonialistic democracy* (Aspinall, 2009).

#### System in Indonesia

System economy in a nation-state very much important, because He will become A identity for nation-states As a result, a system economy one country to another Of course will different. Like Indonesia which implements system Pancasila economy. According to perspective Siagian et al (2020) describes that system this Pancasila economy is something system the economy being run based on contained values and morals in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which are based on kinship, mutual cooperation, of, by and for the Indonesian people.

Temporary that, he also said that in system economy this Pancasila democracy There is a number of characteristics that can known, such as: the economy arranged as business based on on principle family, branches important production for the country and to control desire the lives of many people controlled by the state, then earth, water and the riches contained therein controlled by the state and used For as much as possible prosperity of the people, and so on.

In an attempt increase various growth and and effective income, then actors are needed who can manage economy. In the system economy politics in Indonesia, there is three element important thing to be factor main, namely: BUMN, BUMS, and cooperatives.

As a country, Indonesia of course will use various mechanism in arrange growth its economy. Because, as actor government also needs need strength financial For funding various activity For prosperity of the people, such as development infrastructure, financing for actors working in institutions government or often called as shopping employees, shopping goods and services, and so on. Therefore that, the state must get income For can carry out things said. In case this, one of methods used is with open a business entity, for example, there are State-Owned Enterprises and so on.

After the birth of the emerging BUMN on policies that have been made in Law No. 19 of 2003 concerning BUMN states

various objective importance established business entity this, one of them is give donation for development economy national in general and state revenue in particular as well as look for finance. Furthermore, in clause regulations it is also mentioned that BUMN consists of into two types. First, it consists of from limited liability companies and business entities general or housing complex.

With Thus, a reform in economy is also very necessary For increase significant state revenues and gains. As already revealed by Mohtar Mas'oe'd (2003) needs the existence of economic reform. As a result, there is a number of four type policies that according to Mas'oe'd can tangible. First, the stabilization program term short or demand management policy in form policy fiscal, monetary, and value swap currency with objective lower level request argument. In context this, he try give illustration How government can make scheme policy like reduce APBN deficit with cut or delete various subsidies, increase interest rates ("tight money policy") in order to control inflation, maintaining mark realistic exchange.

Second, the policy structural for increasing output through improvement efficiency and allocation resource with method reduce distortion consequence control prices, taxes, subsidies, and various obstacle trade, tariffs and non-tariff. Third, the policy improvement capacity productive economy through promoter savings and investment.

Furthermore, undergraduate this also suggests A example like repair savings government through fiscal reform, increasing savings public through sector reform financial, and encourage investment with method give incentives and loosening restrictions. And the fourth is policy create legal and institutional environment that can encourage market mechanisms to operate effective. For example, the right owned by intellectual. However thus, in neo-classical perspective, there is a number of target important in economic reform packages, such as: increasing export, adjustment self to the market, and restrictions state intervention in the market (Mohtar Mas'oe'd, 2003:143-144).

### **Guided Democracy Period (1959-1965)**

Hatta (1960) said that government own control full to the way the country's economy "the people do not Again economical, but rather do economy according to command and discipline. The crisis that occurred at the same time has also create something conditions that are not Good for development economy.

After emergence crisis said, the government Of course can use various mechanism, as has been what he did, namely, Sanering or cutting mark currency. According to government, policy Sanering This Of course enough Good Because as part from mechanism For pressing the existing crisis. In this case this, money health for prevent inflation, control price, increase mark currency and so on.

However, in general real policy Sanering also has an impact on power buy an increasingly diverse society decreased. Because, the cuts mark currency on the other side is not followed

with decline a number of commodities another price. In this era, system economy looks No involving component others. This means that the government hold full control economy. One of the efforts that use method policy Sanering also seems to be Not yet maximum. In factual, inflation Still high and prices too soared. In addition, the government at that time That instead also focus on confrontation with other countries, such as Malaysia with the term 'Down with Malaysia'. Ultimately, focus finances are also divided, some go to in the economic domain, and the political domain, especially when There is the G 30 S/PKI incident.

### **New Order (1966-1998)**

After existence change wheel leadership national, arrived at a known regime as the New Order. In the context of This, the New Order government classified various policy through policies special in economy.

1. Recovery economics (1966-1973);
2. Growth economics and intervention government (1974-1982); and
3. Exports and deregulation (1983-1996)

During the New Order government, Soeharto try build communication with a number of community international For interest economy and make its economic programs a success, such as the IMF, World Bank, and UN. As a result, the flow of funds that comes in also contributes create good stability to economy Indonesia. Not only that, the New Order government also strengthened effort improvement economy with create regulations, namely, laws Investment Policy 1968 This made Of course For invite investors to come and plant his investment in Indonesia. without existence base clear laws, they will also difficult For implant the capital in economy domestic.

### **Economic and Political Developments in the Reform Era**

In a studies Herbert Feith (1980: 72-78) regarding development economy in Asia in the early 1970s, said that in various countries, such as South Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, including Indonesia, have identified that The economic growth experienced by Asian countries was apparently driven by the state. This means that the state has hegemony. strength its economy. Meanwhile that, he also stated that s is certain to be able to make it happen political stability this country does be various repressive actions against anyone which he perceives could disrupt the course of economic development or generally state security (Feith: 1980: 72).

In addition, there are a number of development strategies in economy. In terms of This is an economic development strategy that requires political stability. through acts of "violence" practiced by a country by Feith referred to as a repressive development *regime developmental regime*, the characteristics of which are: government at various levels, starting from top to bottom, involving the military; economic development is regulated by technocrats and bureaucratic elites with a system centralized planning; conventional democratic

institutions, such as political parties politics and legislative, as well as political powers that exist in society are limited i limited i space for movement and activities ( Feith : 1980: 72) .

**Relations in Contestation Regional Election Simultaneous 2018 in Lebak Regency**

Borrow Neill and Hymel's term which was put forward that local become school democracy both elite and its people (Neill and Hymel 1995) . In other words, when This local become A epicenter democracy For all over components . However thus , in development , politics local can also with easy co-opted by various the interests of local strongmen, bossism , oligarchs and so on . As a result , this This impact on mastery source Power economy and display real inequality . This means that the power of capital is one of the preference in influence decision politics .

In one side , presence policy like autonomy area with existence decentralization and deconcentration like policy of Law 23 of 2014 concerning The Regional Government has also giving birth to rulers local hegemony economy . Inequality economy naturally will impact on inequality politics . Both intertwined One The same others . With thus , the thing This will impact on development democracy in Indonesia.

As has been stated by various institution such as EIU, BPS, Freedom House who said and gave diverse values , for example , EIU (2020) states Indonesian democracy with *flawed democracy* . Furthermore , it can seen in the table below this , namely :

**Table 1.1  
Development Democracy in Indonesia Based on Report  
Various Institutions**

Institution	Aspects / Indicators	Mark
The Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU) (2020)	Pluralism and electoral processes, civil liberties, functions of government, political participation, political culture	<i>Flawed democracy</i> 6.48 to 6.30
BPS-IDI (2021)	Political rights Democratic institutions	70.71 to 67.85 78.73 to 75.66
Freedom House (2021)	Civil liberties	61 to 59 ( <i>freedom</i> ) 30 to 29 ( <i>civil liberties</i> )

Source : processed data from various results report publication .

Relation power in context election head This region ( Pilkada ) also becomes paradox in democracy electoral at the level local . Because, it can implications to mastery source Power nature in the local area This . As a result , democracy in Indonesia is getting labeling from various scholars, intellectuals , and institutions , such as , which always do results survey related development political and democracy in Indonesia.

In terms of these scholars , intellectuals , and institutions This describe Indonesia as a “ democracy” patronage ” (Klinken, 2009; Schulte Nordholt and Klinken, 2007; and Simandjuntak , 2010 and 2012) and mentions monopoly and domination group oligarch as the strongest character in the democratization process in Indonesia ( See . (Robison and Hadiz. 2004) ; (Priyono and Hamid 2007) ; (Winters 2011) ). Policy decentralization This at the beginning expected become prospects Good for development economics and politics at the level local . However , in general practice real matter This precisely become dilemma , because dynamics decentralization This has reap problematic such as inequality , gaps , and injustice .

In fact , according to Hadiz (2010) and Robinson and Hadiz (2004) illustrate that after political reform want to erode practice contradictory politics with regulation legislation like corruption . In other words, according to him , instead of want to eliminate corruption , instead move locus behavior predatory to below , namely from agents at the center to agents in the area , which allows occurrence multiplication of corruption sites and creation informal agreement .

Incident political or emergence relation power of attorney approach economy political has so massive in

electoral process at the level local . So , it has an impact on the composition partner candidate single . In other languages , no There is competitors . Furthermore , it can We review from mastery various institutions in government , including parliament .

In connection mentioned , as has been as stated above , politics in Indonesia in general extensive has colored by practices patronage , clientelism , and politics dynasty . As a result , things This will implications to rotation the power that will stagnant in the political process domestic . In factual , patronage usually apply pattern through two forms relations , as has been discussed by (Aspinall and Berenschot 2019) , which includes team success that is *ad hoc* formed by the candidates and formal and informal networks . Distribution patronage using two instruments This Of course become key strengthen link clientelism . However , what is more dominant among second This that is constructed network both formally and informally .

Political dynasty in divided elite typology to in two elite structures , namely dynasty political act as ruling political elite actors (*governing elite*) who have connection patronage with various parties , or in Jati's perspective is that informal figures have influence big politics from aspect socio-political and socio-cultural in public (*non-governing elite* e) and also society (*non-elite*) (DJati, 2013) .

Temporary that , in approach neopatrimonialism dynasty political called as excess negative from autonomy the area that makes democracy hijacked (*hijacked democracy*) by circulation genealogical to effort For perpetuate power politics in the formal sphere , as approach this has also been used by (Haris, 2007; Zuhro, 2010) .

Patronage and clientelism into two factors determinants that can guard cohesiveness between ruler with loyalists , constituents , and voters . Both tub interconnected subsystems One The same others . So, the *local strongmen* in a way rational will use strength this . A number of form from distribution and allocation given like writer mentioned above very much plural , model Can shaped pattern control to clients at the same time Can caught in the patron scope. Such as grants , projects , welfare programs , and budgets government . A number of variation from patronage can also classified into two things , both public and private . In the context of this , of course very much plural one model in clientelism , as will be presented in the table the following , namely :

**Table 1.2 Variation Patronage**

	Public	Private
Individual	Welfare benefits , employment patronage , contract government .	Purchase voice
Collective	Projects <i>pork barrel</i> For infrastructure community . Subsidy government For association inhabitant .	Donation community private to association religious , sports , and associations other .

Source : (Aspinall and Berenschot 2019) , p . 51 .

In context dynasty political clan Jayabaya, which is located in Lebak, for example , has a variety from patronage this also seems to be the case try modified or implemented through community that has patterned both formally and informally . In order to realize the status quo , clan Jayabaya until moment This has create patterns from literature that has been stated by Aspinall and Berenschot (2019). Because , in fact visible eyes , things This Can seen from various elements . First , sons and daughters from clan Jayabaya in one side has distributed in institutions government , good executive and legislative .

In context said , which is intended highlighted in article This that is domination clan dynasty such politics obvious hegemony election head area . It is suspected use various instrument For win Mulyadi Jayabaya's daughter , namely Iti Octavia Jayabaya . Therefore , in general general , incumbent have a genealogical line with ex Regent previously in power .

Iti Octavia Jayabaya as daughter from Mulyadi Jayabaya . He is also known Once take office as Regent for two terms in Lebak Regency . In addition that , influence from Mulyadi Jayabaya is also very big in the electoral process like The 2018 regional elections . Therefore , apart from Already known by the public also has strength source strong power , including he also once take office as chairman of the Lebak Chamber of Commerce

and Industry and the Banten Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Not only that , Mulyadi Jayabaya also controls various sector businesses and institutions others , such as involved in party politics and networking or connection political through institution or organization at a time build pattern patronage .

Then , to make it more clear Can writer describe , namely , the Chairman Gapensi Lebak, Chairman of the Lebak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, member political party , Regent of Lebak, General Chairman of the Banten Chamber of Commerce and Industry 2015-2020, entrepreneur . In addition that , followed by Iti Octavia Jayabaya who also served Director Lebak Chamber of Commerce and Industry Executive 2003-2005, member of the Indonesian Regional People's Representative Council 2009-2014, Regent of Lebak, chairman general of the Banten Democratic Party DPD .

Apart from that , M. Hasbi Asyidiki also served as the chairman. as Member of the Indonesian House of Representatives 2014-2019, Diana Jayabaya Member of the Banten Provincial DPRD , Vivi Sumantri Jayabaya as nephew from Jayabaya also served member of the Indonesian House of Representatives 2014-2019, Sumantri Jayabaya as younger brother from Mulyadi Jayabaya take office as Chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry from 2016-2021. At the same time , he also served as Chairman Gapensi from 2010-2015, continued in 2016-2021.

Next , followed by others , such as Emuy Mulyanah Member of the Lebak DPRD 2009-2014, Agus R Wisas ( younger brother) brother-in-law Jayabaya ) member of the Banten DPRD 2009-2014, M. Azzari Jayabaya was also involved as administrator at the Banten Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 2015-2020 and M. Nabil Jayabaya as Chairman Gapensi Lebak. Mastery various structure position in the room public this is also getting more and more confirm domination practice economy politics , especially in development event contestation Regional Election Simultaneously in 2018. As a result , no anyone can oppose clan dynasty political This .

**Table 1.3 Family The Politics of Mulyadi Jayabaya**

Name	Position	Year
Mulyadi Jayabaya	Regent	2003-2013
Iti Octavia Jayabaya	Regent	Indonesian House of Representatives Regent 2009-2014-2024
M. Hasbi Asyidiki Jayabaya		Indonesian House of Representatives Regent 2014-2024-2029
Diana Jayabaya		Banten Regional People's 2014-2019

		Representative Council  (Candidate for Deputy Regent Pandeglang )	2024-2029
Vivi Sumatri Jayabaya		Indonesian House of Representatives	2014-2019
Emuy Mulyanah		Lebak Regional People's Representative Council Banten Regional People's Representative Council	2009-2024 2024-2029
Agus R Wisas		Banten Regional People's Representative Council	2009-2014

Source : processed from various source , (Wasi and Anugrah Permana 2024) .

**Political Economy Approach**

According to Heywood's study (2014), factors politics is very crucial in determine results economy , and factors the economy is very crucial in determine results politics . With Thus , the economy political No Can denied by anyone . Apart from that , there is a number of the most important teaching such as , economy political state- centered , economy political classical /neo- classical and economics political Marxist .

First , the economy political centered on this country has develop from mercantilism . <sup>8</sup>In view of these economic markets No nature natural , but exist within A context social which is partly big formed by the organization state power . Mercantilist strategy This naturally build and improve welfare , strength and prestige of the country with build balance more trade profitable with produce goods For export at a time maintain level the lowest imports .

Second , the economy political classical and neo- classical . Then according to Heywood at the same time that economy political classic this is also market economy that is not arranged tend towards balance term long , where the mechanism price ' hand not seen ' from the market, as Smith stated , making supply ( anything you want) or capable produced by manufacturers ) and demand become corridor and balance One each other. In the context this , the state allows economy walk alone and the market is left alone arrange himself itself . Third , the economy political Marxist illustrate to public that He

capitalism as A system economy exploitation class and consider classes social as the perpetrators economy main (Heywood, 2014).

In context this , presence family politics of Mulyadi Jayabaya in institution government and moving in the informal sector has confirm strength politics . Family political This own representation , both at the level head area as well as in parliament , including also moving in the sector entrepreneur . This is assumes economic processes related politics One each other in the family political So , the power his politics the more strong and alienating other candidates from contestation politics .

Until moment this , especially when Mulyadi Jayabaya lead as head area in 2003 and until election head area simultaneously in 2024 it seems Still led from family political said , which at the moment This led by Hasbi Asyidiki Jayabaya . As leader chosen , of course He Already own experience in the field politics , because previously He Once become politicians in parliament .

**IV. CONCLUSION**

There are some things that can known as has been explained above , that cohesiveness between economics and politics , especially in context This democratization No Can denied in conversation onstage politics , especially at the level local . Therefore , both of them looks intertwined . In fact , according to experts , it is revealed matter thus . Therefore that , the economy in one side very much important For support stability political still walk as should be . On the other hand , politics can also create various decision politics that will influential to development economy . In other words, of course We No Can talk economy solely in development democratization . However , at the same time must also involve political in interaction said . Because , both of them very much substantial and supportive One each other, both of them tub A system .

Temporary that , in the political arena local this was also found practices patronage , clientelism , and relation power held candidate to family superior politics . As a result , competition This result in easy monopolized by power actors who have financial and mechanisms recurring politics , such as patronage and clientelism .

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<sup>8</sup> Mercantilism is A philosophy an economy that considers the state as perpetrator the most significant economy , showing to

what extent the relationships economy determined by power politics

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