## **ABSTRACT**

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## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POLITICAL DYNASTIES IN THE ELECTION OF GOVERNORS, REGENTS, AND MAYORS IN INDONESIA WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES

(xvi+368 pages – 2 charts, 2 graphs, 2 tables, 9 appendices)

In an ideal democracy, the people should have a greater chance of being involved in the political process, from regional to national levels. In fact, people are still hindered by their status or social rights as a result of the phenomenon of political dynasties. Political dynasties raise concerns about the unequal distribution of political power which may reflect imperfections in democratic representation in politics, which is called power breeds power. If democracy means political power or government run from the people, by the people, and for the people, then this political dynasty has created political pragmatism by encouraging relatives of regional heads to become public officials. Political Dynasties began to emerge in Indonesia since the start of direct elections for Regional Head in the Local Government level, in the elections of Governor, Regents, and Mayors. Although, concerns regarding Political Dynasties continue to arise, there are no regulations regarding Political Dynasties in Indonesia that are currently in effect. Therefore, we need an idea regarding the ideal arrangement to regulate Political Dynasties in Indonesia. Researcher has selected two countries, namely the United States and the Philippines, which will be used as a comparative study in the regulations of the Political Dynasties. Normative descriptive research will be used with historical, statutes, and comparative approach. From this thesis, it is found that each country has its own way of regulating the Political Dynasties. The United States regulates nobility and hereditary in its constitution even each of its State regulates it with different wordings, and the Philippines regulates Political Dynasties in its contitution eventhough they do not have the executorial law for the provision.

**References**: 52 books, 40 journals, 7 research paper (265, 1915-2020)

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