

## The Emergence Of Virtual Discourse And Critism #politikdinasti Communication Network On X During Political Contestation

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### ABSTRACT

Political dynasty is a political practice where family members or close relatives of incumbent politicians utilize their power and political networks to occupy higher political positions. In the 2024 elections, political dynasty has become a hot topic among Indonesian society through the social media platform X using the hashtag #politikdinasti. Therefore, this research aims to examine the communication network and determine the influential actors within the #politikdinasti network on social media platform X. This study utilizes the Social Network Analysis (SNA) method or the analysis of social networks with Communication Network Analysis (CNA) theory. The data is then analyzed using the Gephi 0.9.2 application. The results of this research show that information related to #politikdinasti spreads quickly and widely on X. From the data of 661 actors collected, there were 702 interactions among actors within the #politikdinasti network in a one-month period. #politikdinasti trended on the X app in October 2023. Actors who have a significant influence on #politikdinasti include @Kanjeng2022, @lukmansaifuddin, @like\_aragorn, @AbankTho2, @peter\_hari, and @sakinahFZH. Among the 6 influential actors on the #politikdinasti hashtag, user @peter\_hari is a former activist from the 1998 period, while @lukmansaifuddin is a former Minister of Religion during the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono presidency, and the other 4 accounts are anonymous accounts with unclear data about their identity.

**Keywords:** #politikdinasti; Actor; Network; Social Network Analysis; Twitter

### INTRODUCTION

Politics refers to a series of activities related to the governance of a country or region. This includes decision-making that applies to members of a group (Hague, Harrop, & McCormick, 2016). The governance politics in a country have significant value for the progress of society; within a country, there is definitely a structuring of government with applicable legal procedures. Politics has a very dominant influence on the journey of a nation and state. Positive and constructive political dynamics have an impact on the progress of a nation and state (Gunanto, 2020). Negative and destructive political dynamics make a nation weak and experience setbacks. Politics affects various aspects of national life, and can even change the structure and system of a country. As Harold Lasswell views it, politics is the study of various aspects of the state, including the formation and distribution of power.

Etymologically, democracy means "rule by the people" or "government or rule by the people." Literally, democracy indicates that governance is conducted by the people, with the highest authority resting in their hands and executed either directly or through representatives elected through a free universal suffrage system (Agus, 2022). Through the best-selected leaders entrusted by the people to manage all government affairs, with the hope of providing future prosperity to the society (Syaur et al., 2023).

However, it is regrettable that in its implementation, we often encounter various political practices that are not in line with the principles of democracy, such as the emerging issue in the midst of society, namely the efforts or maneuvers of the incumbent government to ensure the success of candidates with familial ties in leading a region. Consequently, this ultimately causes ailments that both undermine and hinder the development of the democratic system in Indonesia.

In a democratic country, political dynasties have long been present. This raises concerns about the inequality in the distribution of political power, which can reflect imperfections in democratic representation in politics, known as power begetting power (Gunanto, 2020). Political dynasties are a common phenomenon and have emerged in modern democratic countries. The results of the midterm elections in the Philippines in 2013 showed that out of 80% of provinces where political families were involved in the elections, 74% of elected representatives came from those dynasty families.

True democratic countries should open up the political arena as widely as possible to ensure active citizen involvement in the political process. True democratic countries should provide space for participation for the public (Sari et al., 2021). The space for public participation in regional to national political contests should ideally be very open. However, the reality on the ground, with the emergence of political dynasties, has slowed down public participation due to their significantly different social status or rights compared to families with higher status, especially those with extensive political backgrounds. Political dynasties have distorted the true meaning of democracy, which is power exercised by the people, for the people, and to the people (Zahra & Sukri, 2022). Political dynasties also breed political pragmatism by encouraging family members or relatives of rulers to become public officials. In political contests, various dynamics come

into play, from the process of selecting state officials to govern to the dynamics of exercising power. In this regard, political parties (partol) become the main actors (Gunanto, 2020).

The presence of political dynasties in a democratic country can be a nightmare for the future sustainability of democratic principles. The concentration of power held by a few individuals based on familial ties can create significant opportunities to KKN (Korupsi, Kolusi, Nepotisme) within a government (Syanur et al., 2023). A true democratic state should be able to provide wide and fair political participation for all members of society. The existence of political dynasties can create social status inequalities in political contests, ultimately resulting in flaws in ethics and democratic representation in politics. In preventing this, the role of political parties in filtering and selecting candidates based on their abilities and qualities as leaders becomes crucial in preventing the proliferation of political dynasty practices.

Political communication can be said to be different from communication politics; the rearrangement of words will mean very different ways of understanding it. If political communication means politics as communication messages, it is about politics related to influence, power, authority, values, ideology, public policy, power distribution become messages conveyed in a circular manner from the sender (political communicator) to the receiver (communicant), audience, or political public. Whereas "Communication Politics" means examining communication from its political aspect, for example, every communication event with political implications occurs such as non-formal meetings between political party leaders, forums in committee sessions in the parliament, political camaraderie of the Golkar Party, visits by the opposition party PKS to the Presidential Palace then mentioning their party as a loyal opposition, political speeches, media politicization, as well as events like the meeting of the House of Representatives Ethics Council (MKD) coinciding with President Jokowi's meeting with comedians at the Palace, which could be a politically loaded message to be conveyed to the public to influence public opinion, and various other events.

Communicating politics without concrete political action has actually been done by anyone: vegetable sellers, students, lecturers, motorcycle taxi drivers, shopkeepers,

and so on. It is no wonder if some call Political Communication a neologism, an academic term that is actually nothing more than just a term. Talking about political communication immediately draws our attention to the concepts of communication and politics. Thus, the main understanding is communication involving political messages and political actors, or related to power, governance, and government policy. With this understanding, as an applied science, political communication is not something new. Political communication can also be understood as organizational communication because of its nature as communication that occurs in official or formal institutions, thus involving communication between superiors and subordinates vertically and also between peers or colleagues in the political world horizontally.

Most political communication is the domain of specialized institutions, such as mass media, government information agencies, or political parties. However, political communication can be found in every social environment, ranging from interpersonal interactions to parliamentary office spaces. To further understand political communication, it is advisable to first grasp the meaning of the two concepts that form the study of political communication, namely the study of communication and politics.

Dynastic politics and political dynasties are two different things. Dynastic politics is the process of mobilizing and reactualizing the power of oligarchic elites with the aim of gaining or maintaining power. Political dynasties, on the other hand, are power reproduction systems that rely on familism or kinship relations. Political dynasties can be seen as systems that run counter to democracy because they limit the scope of democracy, which should ideally open up opportunities for political participation as widely as possible. The existence of political dynasties allows individuals without competence to obtain power, while those with competence must face greater challenges to seize opportunities to gain power. Although in Indonesia the process of electing leaders is done democratically by the people, the political power of the elite and the support of loyal followers also create the possibility of power being transferred down through generations. Therefore, political dynasties are considered incompatible with democratic principles because they can monopolize power and involve a specific group of individuals connected by family ties, thus undermining the principles of equality and democratic

rights. This triggers pluralism that focuses on power preservation and stands against democratic principles.

Political dynasties in Indonesia have existed since the old order, particularly within the family of Indonesia's first president, Soekarno. Soekarno's descendants continued his legacy as politicians: Megawati Soekarnoputri, Sukmawati, and Guruh Soekarno. The phenomenon of political dynasties is also evident in the family of Gus Dur (KH. Abdurrahman Wahid), with his siblings and children also entering the political arena. Similarly, Megawati Soekarnoputri shows signs of political dynasty with the active involvement of Puan Maharani in Indonesian politics, eventually becoming the chairperson of the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI). The same goes for the family of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY). Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY), Eddie Baskoro, Hartanto Edhie Wibowo, Agus Hermanto, Sartono Hutomo, Dwi Astuti Wulandari, and Agung Budi Santosa are among the members of SBY's family who have ventured into politics in Indonesia (Djati & Raharjo, 2013).

Until now, political dynasties continue to grow and expand. Political dynasties, initially seen by the public as a virus to democracy, initially gave hope that this ailment would disappear with the election of Jokowi as a leader because he did not come from a political elite family. However, this assumption turned out to be wrong, as Jokowi has been infected with the virus of past political elites who engage in nepotism and political dynasties. Jokowi has endorsed his son, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, to run for mayor of Solo. Not only his son, but Jokowi's son-in-law, Bobby Nasution, is also suspected to run for mayor of Medan. Furthermore, Siti Nur Azizah, the daughter of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia from 2019 to 2020, Ma'ruf Amin, ran for the election of Mayor of South Tangerang in 2020.

Familism as a political culture entails an excessive dependence on family ties, which results in the habit of placing family and kinship bonds in a higher position than other social obligations. Familism can also be understood as a new social order, which is the psychological drive for an individual to be able to pursue careers in both the public realm as a bureaucrat and the private realm as a corporate/private individual. The case of mid-European history shows that an individual's expression in politics is weak if it does

not involve relatives. Political expression is not primarily about pursuing power, but about maintaining the articulation of ideas in building society. Through family networks, these ideas will be preserved and realized through other relatives who are involved in the political arena.

In principle, political dynasties should lean more towards maintaining morals than simply chasing power. In Europe or North America, the concept of familism differs from that in third-world countries. Familism is understood as a step towards fostering favoritism, nepotism, sectionalism, and regionalism, based on a spirit of collective interest preservation and realization. Nevertheless, blood relations are not the main criteria for encouraging relatives to enter the political arena. Political dynasties in Europe/North America are also based on societal demands, environments, and specific conditions that subsequently become factors in the formation of political dynasties. Patrimonialism and nepotism are some variants of familism in political culture. There are three forms of familism in political dynasties:

Familism, namely political dynasty based on direct blood relations within the family (consanguinity) and marriage relations (marriage) with other clans. The position of a weak political family will benefit a stronger political family because it is considered to be able to guarantee the existence of the weak. Loyalty, obedience and family solidarity are important points of familism in influencing the pattern of political dynasties. An example of a case of familial political dynasty as happened in the Philippines. There are 105 political dynasties that thrive in the Philippines, both at the local and national levels. Not only in the executive domain, but also developing in the legislative, judicial and other law enforcement institutions. Quasi-familism, which is based on the affection and solidarity of family members in the power structure. In this case, the dimension of political dynasty is not only in the realm of the nuclear family, but includes other family branches that are not of the same blood descent, but artificially have a kinship system. Therefore, all family members try to show themselves with certain symbols in order to gain legitimacy from the family. other. In quasi-familism, what is promoted is a process of solidarity for its members, both in the formal and informal realms. That's why quasi-

familism develops like an oligarchic force that is able to exert influence in various aspects of life.

Egoism-familism, which is based on fulfilling aspects of functionalism rather than just following lineage or blood ties. Egoism in this context can be understood in two ways: from the perspective of regional heads and society. The egoism of regional heads tends to prioritize family in the distribution of public positions and government succession over the public. Regional heads who have been replaced still have direct and indirect influence, so the interpretation arises that the replacement for the outgoing government is a shadow. This is done with an orientation towards securing the policy programs or budgeting processes that have been carried out (Gunanto, 2020).

From a societal perspective, egoism leads to a tendency to keep certain families in power. This happened because the authorities succeeded in fostering and strengthening social cohesion with society through a series of 'pork barrel politics' policy programs, even though they were full of corrupt behavior because they involved efforts to politicize the budget. The existence of this populist program has succeeded in instilling romance and political networking effectively and efficiently in the community. The authorities are considered successful in implementing populist policies or a permissive culture that is still strong in society.

Bobby and Gibran's involvement in politics, which was seen in participating in the Regional Head Election (Pilkada), gave rise to controversy and debate among the public regarding the Indonesian political process. The reason is, both individuals are family members of the current president, Ir. H. Joko Widodo. Gibran Rakabuming Raka is President Joko Widodo's first child while Bobby Nasution is his son-in-law. Gibran has participated in the Solo Mayor Election (Pilwalkot), as has Bobby who has confirmed his candidacy in the Medan City Pilwalkot. Both of them are running for the 2020-2024 Pilwalkot period (Suryatwan, 2020).

Political dynasty, namely a political practice in which the family or close relatives of a political official in office utilize their power and political networks to occupy a higher political position, occurs in various countries, including Indonesia. The rise of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) as president is an example of a political dynasty in Indonesia.

Jokowi entered the world of politics for the first time when he was elected mayor of the city of Solo in 2005 and was re-elected in the next regional election with the support of the Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP). Now, Jokowi's eldest son, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, is also following the same path. with his father by running for the Solo City Pilkada in September 2020. This gave rise to many opinions agreeing and disagreeing in the political competition in Indonesia, where many argued that Gibran's entry into the world of politics could lead to misuse and abuse of political power held by the family incumbent president. The presence of a political dynasty in a country can threaten democracy and eliminate the principles of equality, freedom and justice in politics. This can happen because the political and economic power of political families that continues for several generations can strengthen the domination or monopoly of power of certain political elites and limit the political participation of other citizens who are not related to the political family.

In addition, the influence and interests of political families that are interrelated and support each other can influence political policies and limit freedom of opinion in the decision-making process. This of course can trigger corruption and abuse of power, as well as worsen social and economic inequality. Ideally, in a healthy political system, public policies should be taken based on the interests of society and not the interests of individuals or certain groups. Therefore, efforts are needed to prevent and reduce the presence of political dynasties by prioritizing the principle of meritocracy and enforcing clear and transparent legal rules in the selection process for prospective leaders and public officials (Suryatwan, 2020).

Involving yourself in politics is not something that violates human rights. However, with the nomination of two members of President Jokowi's family (Gibran and Bobby) in his second term of government, it is not impossible that there will be violations of political ethics by these two members. Holding a position in politics is indeed a way to obtain the validity of power, but it is important to remember that political power in a democratic country should prioritize the interests and opinions of the people (Suryatwan, 2020). Therefore, one way that is often used to gain power is political dynasties through the selection of existing political options. The talent in politics possessed by family members

of officials is certainly impossible to ignore. However, political dynasties can give up an official's political impact. In the context of Jokowi, as the president in office at the time of writing, he has strong powers and networks in political cooperation, which can be handed over to Gibran and Bobby in the coming days.

Approaching 2024, Indonesia is currently hotly discussed about the democratic party which routinely takes place every 5 years, namely the general election (Pemilu). For Pamungkas (2009) elections are an arena for competition to fill political positions in government based on the formal choice of qualified citizens. The emergence of new faces such as Gibran and Kesang, two sons of President Joko Widodo, has given rise to the opinion that there is dynastic politics in President Joko Widodo's family. Seeing Jokowi's two children enter the world of politics, of course this has become a hot topic of conversation on social media now such as Twitter.

The emergence of #politikdinasti on the Twitter media platform has opened up a new discussion space for Indonesian people as well as observers of Indonesian politics. The widespread issue of dynastic politics has raised concerns among some Indonesian people. Therefore, this research will discuss who the actors are involved in the issue of dynastic politics on #dynastic politics on Twitter social media. Likewise, how networks on this issue are formed and this research wants to examine the influence of actors who play a role in spreading opinions on this issue.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW & THEORY**

From research written by Anantaujas Cipta Adinanta et al., they analyzed the impact of nepotism and political dynasties as well as preventing the practice of nepotism and political dynasties. This research can be used as a reference in this research, because in previous research, no one has examined the patterns of community networks that respond to the issue of political dynasties that occur in Indonesia and have even become political culture in Indonesia (Adinanta, et al., 2023).

The aim of this research is to find out how and who are the actors in political communication that occurs online. It is hoped that this research can be a source of

literature review for further research and can complement several previous studies by examining network patterns in #politikdinasti.

In connection with the explanation of this theory, it can be used as a reference in researching communication networks for the actors who have the most influence on #politikdinasti. This phenomenon arouses the interest of the Indonesian people, which ultimately results in a political message gaining influence and power in changing public opinion or support from a wider audience that cannot be reached with other communications.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research will use the Social Network Analysis method as the main methodological framework. In its implementation, the object of this research is the communication network and actors who are influential in the hashtag #politikdynasty on Twitter. The research subject is the social media Twitter as a platform used by the public to upload tweets regarding the hashtag #politikdinasti for the data collection process. Data collection on social media Twitter or Data collection uses a crawling retrieval technique which is useful for collecting large and complex data, making it easier than having to collect data manually.

The sample criteria in this study had no limitations or conditions so it used a random sampling method. The data that has been obtained will be analyzed using the centrality method which includes degree centrality, betweenness centrality, closeness centrality and eigenvector centrality to obtain the results desired by the researcher. The data obtained in this research comes from primary and secondary data sources. Primary data is data obtained from the first data source, which can come from research subjects. Secondary data is data obtained from second sources, where this data functions as a complement to primary data. This research will be conducted during the period from November to December or when the hashtag #politiksdinasti is busy.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *The Impact of Dynastic Politics on the Government of a Country*

In general, dynastic politics has a complex impact on government systems. As is the positive impact of dynastic politics currently occurring in Indonesia, namely continuity of leadership, a family that has been involved in politics certainly has the opportunity to continue the vision and policies previously designed in the long term. Apart from that, getting support on an electoral basis because the family has many years of experience, and deep support can create political stability. This is also based on the experience and skills of political dynasty family members so that environmental conditions encourage family members to continually accumulate the knowledge they have to implement it into public services. Then having access to resources because political family members have large and extensive networks, of course this will help in implementing projects or other work programs to support their constituents.

Politics in Indonesia is still an emergency with nepotism and political dynasties developing in silence, and the laws that are already in effect cannot move against the Indonesian political system from time to time. Indonesian society has always shouted anti-nepotism since the beginning of nepotism, because Indonesian society has been greatly disadvantaged by fraud in politics, which only prioritizes its own family members without carrying out proper selection and recruitment. In political dynasties it is also the same as nepotism which operates secretly and hides it from society. Both of these things are very detrimental to the performance of the Indonesian government, which is unfair in recruitment, making the HR (Human Resources) function weaker, and there is no longer fair competition. According to Cropanzano and Folger, the concept of organizational justice (Putra, 2012, 2) can lead to unfair processes and give the impression of unfairness to workers.

The impacts that occur due to nepotism greatly affect people's lives. The impact of nepotism is that the power of the law is weak because there is no firm action from the government against the perpetrators of nepotism, it becomes uncontrollable, visible and invisible. The emergence of social jealousy in society due to the lack of fairness in elections to fill certain positions in government. Social disparities between communities can have

an impact on nepotism because only nepotism perpetrators can take advantage of this act and create economic imbalance in the recruitment process. Nepotism can lead to an increase in unemployment rates in society, because there are fewer job vacancies for people who rely on competition instead of relying on kinship in recruiting positions. There is a decline in individual actors who will carry out nepotism seriously to develop their potential, because nepotism perpetrators will rely more on their relatives to appoint themselves to positions, without fair recruitment. The decline in the economic level of society and the state is due to the perpetrators of nepotism taking as much profit as possible by bringing their relatives into positions of office, in this way many benefits will be achieved and the government system can be run according to the wishes of the perpetrators of nepotism (Ameliah, 2022, 5).

#### *Actors in Communication Networks*

In a network, actors are the main structures forming the network called nodes. These nodes are identified and their relationships are mapped which ultimately forms a network. In this research, the actors (nodes) are Twitter accounts that communicate via the hashtag #politikdinasti within a period of a month (16 October - 14 November 2023). The names of actors in a network are called name generators.

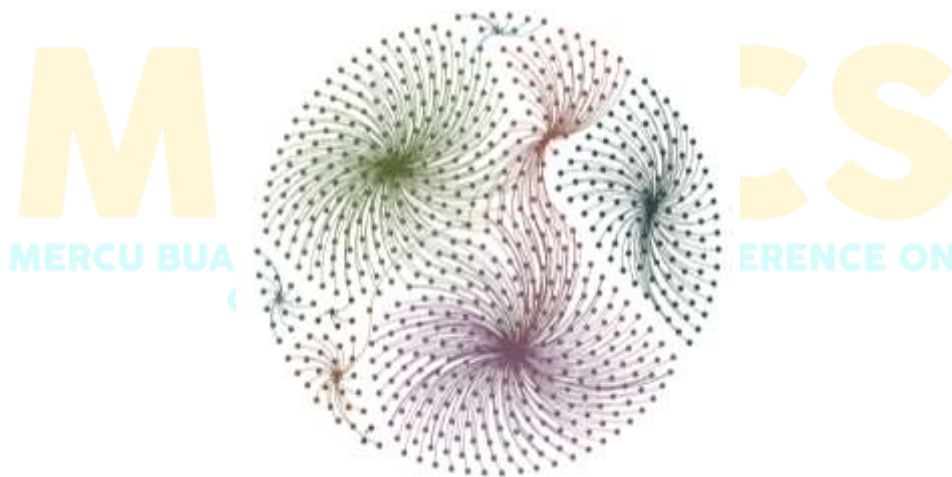
From the analysis carried out by researchers on #politikdynasty, it turns out that not all parties joined the communication network. This is because our research focuses on the hashtag #politikdinasti. So some accounts are not included in this communication network because they are not indicated as using #politikd.

One of the social media platforms that is currently attracting people's attention is Twitter, every individual is able to connect with each other (Azeharie, 2014). For this reason, the candidacy of Indonesian President Joko Widodo's eldest son, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, as a candidate for vice president in 2024 has been widely discussed, encouraging many people to participate in enlivening the conversation on various social media, especially Twitter. To find out about the controversy related to dynastic politics in Joko Widodo's family, you can find out by conducting an in-depth study through communication network analysis. This research uses data that has been collected on the Twitter social network, which is then used as a dataset for analysis.

*Data Collection Results*

One of the social media that is attracting people's attention at the moment is Twitter. Because through Twitter, every individual is able to connect with each other (Azeharie, 2014). Therefore, when Gibran Rakabuming, who is the son of the current President of Indonesia, Jokowi, ran for Vice President, he encouraged many people to participate in enlivening the conversation on various social media, especially Twitter. To find out about the controversy regarding Gibran's candidacy for vice president, you can find out by conducting an in-depth study through communication network analysis. This research uses data that has been collected on the social network Twitter, which is then used as a dataset for analysis.

Image 1. Communication Network Visualization #politikdinasti



Source : Gephi 0.10, 2023

Based on data obtained through the Gephi application, visualization obtained from the communication network for the distribution of #politikdinasti tweets using the Gephi software application with the Fruchterman Reingold layout. Why use this layout? This layout is used in network visualization or graphics. The main goal is to arrange the vertices in the graph such that tightly connected vertices are placed closer to each other, while less connected vertices are placed further away. There were 661 nodes in this study so using the Fruchterman Reingold algorithm was the right choice. Meanwhile, the activity

of spreading the hashtag #politikdinasti which became a trending topic on Twitter became a form of public rejection regarding the discourse of Gibran running for vice president. The expansion of message distribution can also be seen through the network structure in the table below :

Table 1. Network Structure

Analysis	Data
Size	Nodes : 661 Edges : 702
Average Degree	1.062
Network Diameter	2
Graph Density	0.002
Modularity	0.688
Average Path Length	1.003

Source : Gephi 0.10, 2023

Table 1 shows the size analysis, where Kartino, M. Khairul Anam, Rahmaddeni, & Junadhi, (2021) stated that the larger the nodes shown, the more Twitter accounts will discuss the topic). Nodes help to show the position of actors in a communication network, while edges describe how the relationships between actors are (Hanneman & Riddle, 2005). Therefore, the bigger the edges you get, the more interactions there will be on social media accounts on Twitter. This data shows that there are 661 actors with actor relations interacting 702 times in the #politikdynasty network. The next network structure is average degree which functions to show the total average number of relationships that each actor in a social network has. In this case the social network is in the form of hashtag activity #politikdinasti.

In this analysis, researchers found that the average degree was 1,062, which means that actors in the hashtag network #politikdinasti have many relationships that have an impact on expanding the dissemination of information. Not only average degree, diameter is also one of the network structures that has an impact on the dissemination of information because the smaller the size of the diameter, it can also be concluded that the dissemination of information is also spread more quickly in the social network (Bratawisnu & Alamsyah, 2018). Diameter is the farthest distance between one actor and another in a network (Jackson, 2008). The diameter in this analysis shows that the farthest distance between one actor and another actor is 2 so that the longest distance between an actor and another actor is 2 nodes.

Meanwhile, density, which is the density of a network, shows a value of 0.002, which means this network has little and uneven interaction. Basically, it is recommended that the density value be on a scale of 0 to 1 (Ma, et.al 2020). The next network structure analysis is average path length. Average path length is the average of the paths between one node and another node (Alhajj & Rokne, 2015). This network structure helps to measure how quickly information circulates between actors in a social network. In this analysis, the average path length is at 1,003.

The next analysis is on modularity, which is the group of actors in a network (Gruzd, Mai, & Kampen, 2016). Where the higher the value of modularity, the network formed will appear clearer so that each network will form a community that is different from each other and makes the network have more specificity towards the community (Kartino et al., 2021). The value of modularity in the #politikdinasti network shows a result of 0.688 with a community value of 9. In this way, it can be interpreted that there are 9 clusters with 9 cliques that are formed in the #politikdinasti network and have dominant actors in the group.

From the analysis of the network structure data that has been explained, it can be concluded that hashtag activities related to #politikdynasty have succeeded in encouraging the public, especially Twitter users, to actively participate in voicing the pros and cons related to the discourse of #politikdinasti. This discussion was even successfully disseminated to other users.

Determining the main actors in #dynasty politics can be obtained through measuring their centrality. There are 4 indicators of centrality, namely :

1. *Degree Centrality*,
2. *Closeness Centrality*,
3. *Betweenness Centrality*, and
4. *Eigenvector Centrality*.

In a communication network, there are main actors who have an important role. The first indicator is based on the popularity of the actor. To determine the level of actor popularity, degree centrality analysis was carried out (Tomasoa, Iriani, & Sembiring, 2019). The higher the value, the actor has more relationships. This can affect its role in disseminating a topic (Bratawisnu & Alamsyah, 2018). Determining actor popularity can also be seen from the indegree and outdegree values. Influential actors have greater indegree values compared to outdegree values. The value of an actor's indegree means the number of mentions, retweets or replies received by that actor. Meanwhile, the outdegree value means the number of mentions, retweets or replies made by the actor (Utami et al., 2021).

Table 2. Degree Centrality Actor

No	Actor	Degree	Indegree	Outdegree
1.	Kanjeng2022	245	244	1
2.	lukmansaifuddin	217	217	0
3.	like_aragorn	111	111	0
4.	peter_hari	72	72	0
5.	sakinahFZH	27	26	1
6.	dekade_08	14	14	0
7.	kompascom	10	10	0

Source : Gephi Data Analysis Results 0.10, 2023

Image 2. Network Degree Centrality Visualization #politikdinasti



Source : Gephi 0.10, 2023

Based on the analysis results, 7 actors were obtained with the highest degree centrality values (Table 2). The @Kanjeng2022 account plays the role of the most influential actor. This account has the highest degree and indegree centrality values, namely 610. Then, the outdegree value of the @Kanjeng2022 account is only 1. This can be interpreted as meaning that the number of relationships between the @Kanjeng2022 account and other accounts is 610. The @Kanjeng2022 account also received a number of retweets of 610. However, the @Kanjeng2022 account made 1 retweet on the topic #politikdinasti.

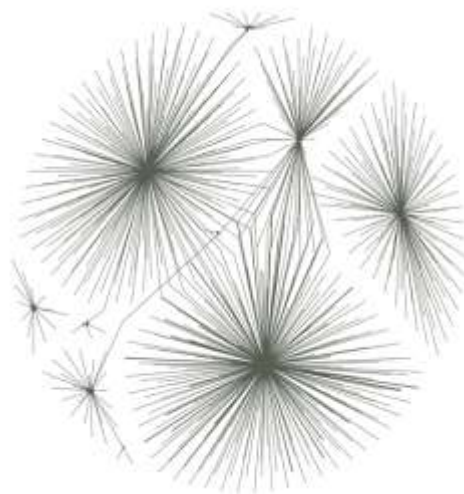
The next indicator to determine the main actor is closeness centrality. The value of closeness centrality can indicate the average distance between actors in a network. The closeness centrality coefficient is in the range of 0-1. The closer to the number 1, the closer the distance between actors in a network. This can affect the speed of dissemination of information (Utami et al., 2021).

Table 3. *Closeness Centrality Actor*

No	Aktor	<i>Closeness Centrality</i>
1.	AbankTho2	1.0
2.	54dewa	1.0
3.	Bud_Cavalera	1.0
4.	dabenone3	1.0
5.	AmstrongBiring	1.0
6.	Bukan_Kadrun1	1.0
7.	em_duxq	1.0
8.	kataninalho	1.0
9.	nenebuas	1.0
10.	victory_chouw	1.0

Source : Gephi Data Analysis Results 0.10, 2023

Image 3. Network *Closeness Centrality* Visualization #politikdinasti



Source : Gephi 0.10, 2023

In Table 3, the author displays 10 actors with a closeness centrality coefficient value of 1. However, based on the results of the Gephi analysis, there were 650 accounts with a closeness centrality coefficient value of 1. This data shows that the actors in the #politikdinasti communication network have a very close distance so that information about #politikdinasti spreads quickly.

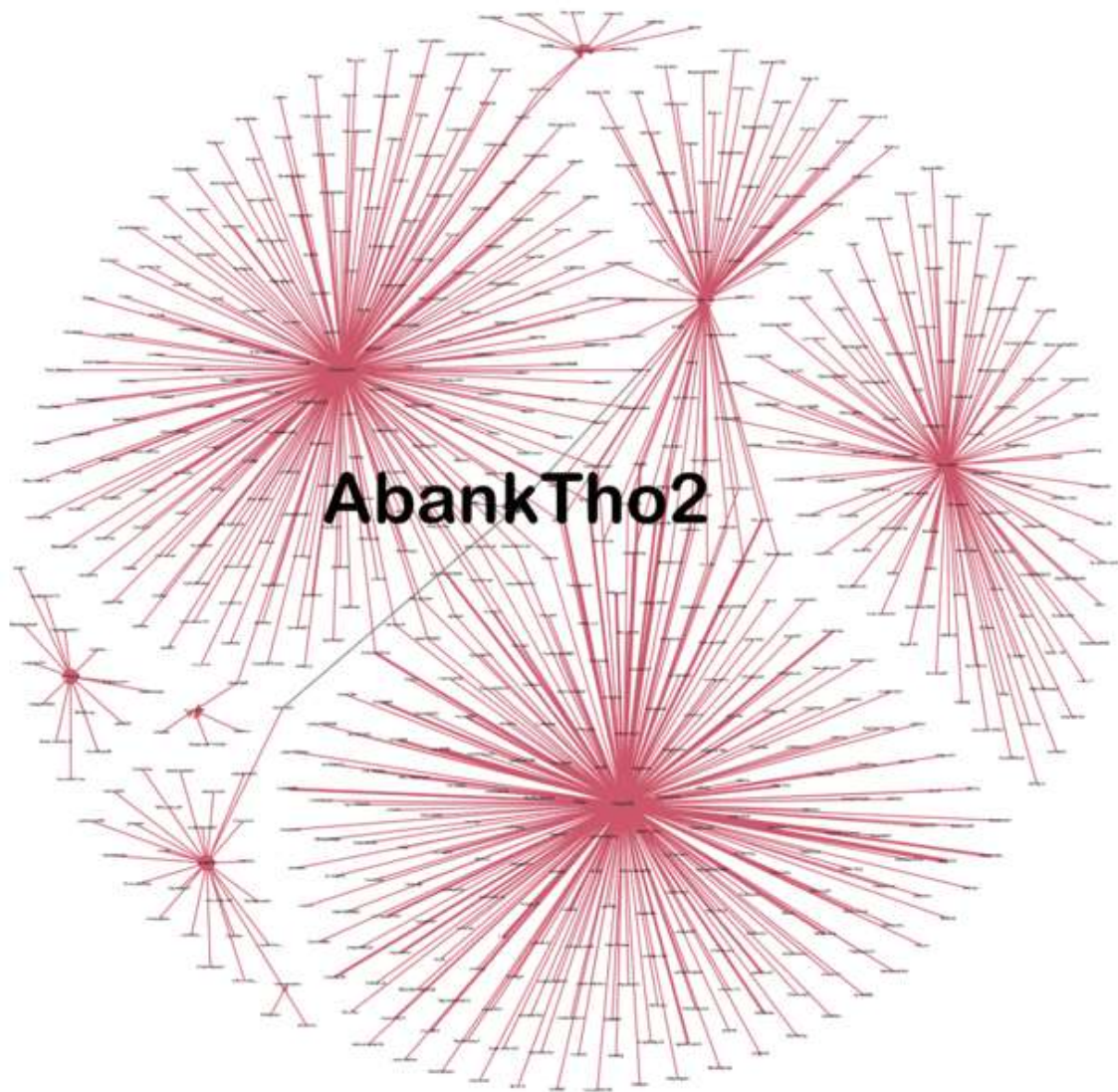
The next indicator for determining the main actor is betweenness centrality. The betweenness centrality value can indicate the actor's position in becoming an information intermediary. The betweenness centrality coefficient ranges between 0 and 1. The greater the betweenness centrality value, the actor can be categorized as a key actor. A key actor has an important role because he or she is a liaison between groups in a communication network. That way, key actors are able to control and manipulate information (Eriyanto, 2019; Tomaso et al., 2019; Utami et al., 2021).

Table 4. *Betweenness Centrality Actor*

No	Aktor	<i>Betweenness Centrality</i>
•	AbankTho2	0.000005

Source : Gephi Data Analysis Results 0.10, 2023

Image 4. Network Betweenness Centrality Visualization #politikdinasti



Source : Gephi 0.10, 2023

Based on the data above, it can be seen that there is only 1 actor who has a betweenness centrality value, namely @AbankTho2. That way, this account becomes a key actor or actor who influences the dissemination of information in the #politikdynasty network.

The final indicator is eigenvector centrality. The eigenvector centrality value can indicate the level of popularity of an actor based on his connections with other actors. The

eigenvector centrality coefficient has a value range from 0 to 1. Actors with the highest eigenvector centrality values can be seen as actors who occupy various positions, such as information references, discussed issues, network builders, and information disseminators (Alhajj & Rokne, 2015; Bratawisnu & Alamsyah , 2018; Utami et al., 2021).

Table 5. *Eigenvector Centrality Actor*

No	Aktor	Eigenvector Centrality
1.	Kanjeng2022	1.0
2.	lukmansaifuddin	0.632653
3.	like_aragorn	0.323615
4.	peter_hari	0.213461
5.	sakinahFZH	0.106557
6.	dekade_08	0.040816
7.	kompascom	0.029155
8.	AbankTho2	0.012295
9.	m_nurfatoni	0.011662
10.	rahmaniarbaftim	0.002915

Source : Gephi Data Analysis Result 0.10, 2023

Image 5. Network *Eigenvector Centrality* Visualization #politikdinasti



Source : Gephi 0.10, 2023

Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that the account @Kanjeng2022 has the highest eigenvector centrality value. This means that the @Kanjeng2022 account has a lot of relationships with important actors in the #politikdynasty network. Apart from that, data was also obtained that the accounts @lukmansaifuddin and @like\_aragorn have high eigenvector centrality values. These two actors also had influence in starting the #politikdinasti network, although not as big as the @Kanjeng2022 actor.

Based on the four centrality indicators above, it can be seen that the main actors in the #politikdinasti communication network are @Kanjeng2022, @lukmansaifuddin, @like\_aragorn, @AbankTho2, @peter\_hari, and @sakinahFZH. These six actors always get high scores compared to other actors in the centrality calculation.

## **CONCLUSION**

Politics refers to the set of activities associated with the government of a country or region. This includes making decisions that apply to group members. At the end of Joko Widodo's 2 terms in office, there was talk of stronger dynastic politics about Joko Widodo's eldest son running to become vice presidential candidate alongside presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto. The discussion that Gibran was running for vice president gave rise to a lot of pro and con debates on social media, especially on Twitter social media, as seen from how this hashtag was in first place in trending with the hashtag #politikdinasti.

The results of this research show that information about #politikdinasti spreads very easily and quickly on Twitter, where Twitter users can convey the pros and cons regarding the issue of #politikdinasti of President Joko Widodo's family and spread this issue to other users. From the data collected from 661 actors, the number of actor relationship interactions reached 3803 times in the #politikdinasti network. The actors are very close together so information about #politikdinasti spreads quickly. The actors who have the most influence on #politics dynasty are @Kanjeng2022, @lukmansaifuddin, @like\_aragorn, @AbankTho2, @peter\_hari, and @sakinahFZH. The account @Kanjeng2022 is an actor.

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