



## Patterns of Political Communication Between Government Institutions and Effect to the Trust of the Acehese People

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### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 20-11-2021

Received in revised: 10-02-2022

Accepted: 20-03-2022

Available online: 30-4-2022

### KEYWORDS

Political Communication;

Local Government;

Public Trust;

### ABSTRACT

This study has described how the pattern of political communication between government institutions and its impact on public confidence in development in Aceh Province, Indonesia. This study focuses more on the analysis of communication patterns between the executive (ie: Governor of Aceh Province) and the legislative (DPR) in carrying out their respective duties and functions in the context of development in Aceh Province, Indonesia. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach aimed at describing the pattern of political communication between government institutions and analyzing the level of trust of the Acehese people. The benefit of this study is to provide a formula for good and effective political communication with elites at various levels of institutions from the executive to the legislature. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the patterns of political communication between government institutions, namely the executive and legislative institutions, are personal communication patterns, informal communication patterns, family communication patterns, party or organizational communication patterns. All types of communication patterns are carried out between parties in carrying out interest lobbying and development policies in the Aceh Province, Indonesia. This type of communication pattern, based on the results of research, has been carried out by both parties in running government institutions in Aceh, namely the Aceh Government and the Aceh Legislature.

### INTRODUCTION

Aceh Province is one of the regions that was given special autonomy by the central government through Law No.18/2001 on Special Autonomy for the Province of the Special Region of Aceh as the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Drexler, 2006; Gaillard, Clavé, Vibert, et al., 2008; Hefner, 2009; Safriana & Wulandari, 2018). The granting of special autonomy is expected to increase the development and economic growth of districts/cities in the province of Aceh, which are far behind compared to the economic progress of other provinces in Indonesia due to the prolonged conflict (Putra, I., & Ratna, R. (2021). Based on data from Aceh including areas that have natural resources and minerals, especially gas, oil and forest products and extensive marine coastal fisheries potential (Gaillard, Clavé, Vibert, et al., 2008; Jafar, 2009; Musrafiyan et al., 2021; Siregar, 2008; Suhery et al., 2017). In addition, Aceh is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has the status of "special autonomy which is wider than Law No.

18/2001", namely with the ratification of the Aceh Government Law (UUPA) No. 11 of 2006 (Andriyani, 2017; Andriyansyah, 2020; Armia, 2017; Driyartana, 2010; Jafar AW, 2016; Musrafiyan et al., 2021; Rasida et al., 2016). In order to achieve good governance of local governments, the government must have a balance between government institutions and good communication relationships must be established (Andriyani, 2017; Jafar AW, 2016; Rasida et al., 2016; Siregar, A. S., & Hasan, E. (2019), so as to achieve better regional development goals. The government allocates Dan a Special Autonomy for Aceh since 2006 for a period of 20 years after Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh was passed. The Special Autonomy Fund was first disbursed in 2008. The amount of the Special Autonomy Fund for the first to fifteenth years is 2% of the national General Allocation Fund (DAU) ceiling. Then in the fifteenth to twentieth year is 1% of the national DAU ceiling.

As for the quote of Law No. 11/2006 which regulates the Aceh Special Autonomy Fund: Article 183. (1) The Special Autonomy Fund as referred to in Article 179 paragraph (2) letter c, is the Aceh Government's revenue which is intended to finance development, especially infrastructure development and maintenance, empowerment of the people's economy, poverty alleviation, as well as funding for education, social and health. (2) The Special Autonomy Fund as referred to in paragraph (1) is valid for a period of 20 (twenty) years, with details for the first year up to the fifteenth year (Driyartana, 2010; Furqon, 2014; Nur et al., 2018; Suhery et al., 2017; S. Zainal et al., 2021). The amount is equivalent to 2% (two percent) of the ceiling of the National General Allocation Fund and for the sixteenth year to the twentieth year the amount is equivalent to 1% (one percent) of the ceiling of the National General Allocation Fund. (3) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall apply to the Aceh region in accordance with the Aceh territorial boundaries as referred to in Article 3 (Abdullah, 2018; Armia, 2017; Drexler, 2006; Reid, 2004; Safriana & Wulandari, 2018; Uddin, 2010).

However, in reality, after the UUPA has been implemented, until now Aceh has not managed to get out of one of the areas with the highest poverty rate on the island of Sumatra (Andriyani, 2017; Andriyansyah, 2020; Driyartana, 2010; Jafar, 2009; Musrafiyan et al., 2021; Nur et al., 2018; E. H. Susanto, 2013; Ek. H. Susanto, 2009). It is ironic that with the existence of the LoGA, regional income has increased as a result of receiving general allocation funds (DAU) and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) sourced from the State Expenditure Budget or the Central Budget within a certain period of time, this is in accordance with data on the poor population in Aceh, which increased 19 thousand people in September 2020. In percentage terms, the poverty rate in Veranda of Mecca was 15.43% or the highest in Sumatra (Aspinall, 2007; Ichwan et al., 2020; Page, 2012; Reid, 2004). The data was submitted by the Head of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Aceh Province, Ihsanurrijal on February 15, 2021. After receiving funds from the Central Government budget, at the Aceh Provincial Level there are also problems that are still happening, for example; when the process of preparing the Aceh Revenue and Expenditure Budget there was a political conflict between the executive (Governor) and the legislature (Aceh People's Representative Council), whereas based on the prevailing laws and regulations the regional budget must be agreed between the executive and the legislature so that public funds would be appropriate target and in favor of the general public (Buehler, 2014; Minarchek, 2020; Rico, 2014; Ross, 2005; Uddin, 2010).

Based on experience so far, namely, in 2018, 2019, and 2020, the problems above continue to occur, for this reason, it is deemed necessary to examine the causes of the

political conflict between the Aceh Governor and the DPRA which is an element of the Aceh government (executive and legislative) which should be in the preparation of the Revenue and Expenditure Budget (Musrafiyan et al., 2021; Nur et al., 2018; Suhery et al., 2017). Aceh's expenditures in each of these fiscal years must be compact for the sake of accelerating the development of post-conflict Aceh (Driyartana, 2010; Musrafiyan et al., 2021; E. H. Susanto, 2013). A study of the forms of political communication that exist between the executive and the Aceh legislature, especially in the process of preparing the Aceh Revenue and Expenditure Budget in the 2017 to 2021 executive leadership period, has happened the other way around (Hafied Cangara, 2009; Heryanto & Rumaru, 2013; Jafar AW, 2016). The Aceh Revenue and Expenditure Budget is the Aceh Government's financial plan approved by the Aceh People's Representative Council as described in Article 20 of Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finances regarding the planning of the Aceh Revenue and Expenditure Budget, but in reality, the draft revenue and expenditure budget Aceh still often experiences delays in the legalization process (Ani, F (2020).

Political dynamics that occurred during the process of preparing the APBA often experienced errors in communication between the Executive and the DPRA, thus hampering the process of achieving the realization of the APBA for the current fiscal year (Armia, 2017; Grayman, 2013; Reid, 2004; Ek. H. Susanto, 2009). Ideally, the form of political communication between the Governor and the DPRA in the process of preparing the Aceh Revenue and Expenditure Budget can be carried out more internally so that program proposals from both the DPRA and the Aceh Government can be accommodated in the APBA under the priority needs of the community (Drexler, 2006; Hefner, 2009; Page, 2012; Ross, 2005; Uddin, 2010).

However, the reality is that there has been a delay in the approval of the Aceh Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBA), and it has often happened in 2018, delays in the approval of the Aceh revenue and expenditure budget have occurred repeatedly and have even become a culture in the process of ratifying the Aceh revenue and expenditure budget (Jafar, 2009; Musrafiyan et al., 2021; Ek. H. Susanto, 2009). (APBA), as for several factors that caused the delay in the ratification of the draft Aceh Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBA), namely, among others, the difference in commitment between the local government and the Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA), communication that was not harmonious which caused misunderstandings, besides that, the role of political parties that influence the process of discussing the Aceh revenue and expenditure budget (APBA). So academic analysis is needed in this matter. Political communication in this study is the role of political elites in the executive branch in communicating or achieving government

programs for the welfare of the community with the legislative body, namely the Aceh DPR (Armia, 2017; Jafar AW, 2016; Musrafiyan et al., 2021; Suhery et al., 2017; E. H. Susanto, 2013). The political communication of the elites determines the building of public trust both at the middle and lower levels. Likewise, determining work programs between government agencies cannot be separated from political agreements and the interests of the parties. Therefore, a study on this matter is very important to do so that the philosophical objectives of the birth of the post-conflict LoGA will not be constrained by the behavior of the ruling elite, both the executive and the legislature (Andriyani, 2017; Ek. H. Susanto, 2009).

## METHODS

### Research Types and Approach

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. (Lewis, 2015; Rabiee et al., 2002) say that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. While the approach used is ethnography which is commonly used in social research. Ethnography is a written description of social organization, social activities, symbols, and materials as well as the characteristics of a group's interpretation practice. Ethnography is also research on the way of life of the community (Tashakkori & Creswell, 2007).

### Research Location

The research location is focused on the level of Government institutions in Aceh at the provincial level, namely the executive, legislative, and judicial institutions, and community groups in this case representing each element of these institutions.

### Research Informants

Research informants who will be interviewed are representatives of government institutions in Aceh at the provincial level, namely executive institutions, politicians from the legislative and law enforcement agencies from the judiciary, and community groups in this case representing each element of these institutions.

### Data collection technique

Observation is the direct observation that allows researchers to understand complex situations and in certain cases, communication techniques are not possible, so this data collection technique is very useful (Lewis, 2015). Observations are carried out by exploring information data from media sourced from online media, print, and social media. In addition, researchers also observed related documents and the current situation in

running the wheels of government at various levels, each with related tasks and functions.

This technical interview will be used to obtain data from key informants, agency representatives from the provincial government level in Aceh, namely executive institutions, politicians from the legislative and law enforcement agencies from the judiciary, as well as community groups in this case representing each element of the institution. The interview technique itself is used to strengthen the questionnaire data and documents. Interviews are questions and answers between researchers and respondents to obtain the required data (Rabiee et al., 2002; Tashakkori & Creswell, 2007). In addition, this technique is also able to directly check the truth of any data submitted by the informants when the interview was conducted (Rabiee et al., 2002).

The fourth technique is document studies in social research and ethnographic studies, the use of documents is important enough to support other techniques. The documents in question are; daily notes, daily journals, autobiographies, statistical data, activity reports, newspaper clippings, and all documents related to the theme being researched.

### Data analysis technique

Data analysis is an attempt to give an interpretation of the data that has been entered and then arranged in a certain sentence. Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and basic units of description (Rabiee et al., 2002). Moreover, all of the data obtained from observations, interviews, and document studies were analyzed through triangulation, namely the matching of the various data collection techniques above. The entire data that has been collected and obtained in various previous data collection techniques will be analyzed using the stages based on what (Lewis, 2015; Rabiee et al., 2002; Tashakkori & Creswell, 2007) put forward, namely as follows: First, editing is the process of The initial stage is carried out before data analysis begins. The aim is to check the completeness of all data that has been collected in the field, both for clarity of writing, ideas, consistency, and uniformity. The meaning of this editing process is that the data becomes clean, to eliminate errors and doubts in its interpretation. Second, data reduction, namely in this activity the data that has been obtained in the field is re-selected, simplified, and made into categories and the raw data in the field is transformed into abstractions. From this activity, it appears that data reduction activities have begun to involve the analysis process, because after all, without regular and thorough analysis, data will not be possible to be selected, simplified, categorized, and transformed into various abstractions. Third, data presentation is intended as a simpler data

organization in the forms of matrices, schemas, tables, or charts. By presenting the data in such forms, it is hoped that all forms of complexity in the relationship between various characteristics or certain variables can be visualized in a very simple but systematic form.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Results

Aceh (Jawo alphabet: *اچيه ارالسلام*) is a province in Indonesia whose capital is Banda Aceh (S. Zainal et al., 2021). Aceh is one of the provinces in Indonesia which is given the status of a special region and is also given special autonomy (Drexler, 2006; Reid, 2004). Aceh is located at the northern tip of the island of Sumatra and is the westernmost province in Indonesia (Driyartana, 2010; Rasida et al., 2016). According to the results of the census of the Central Statistics Agency in 2020, the total population of this province is around 5,274,871 people. It is located close to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India and is separated by the Andaman Sea. Aceh is bordered by the Bay of Bengal to the north, the Indian Ocean to the west, the Malacca Strait to the east, and North Sumatra to the southeast and south (Andriyani, 2017; Drexler, 2006).

Aceh or officially, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam is a Special Region located on the island of Sumatra. Geographically, Aceh Province has 23 regencies/cities consisting of 18 regencies and 5 cities, with an area of 57,956.00 km<sup>2</sup>. Its area is 57,956.00 km<sup>2</sup> and covers 12.26% of the island of Sumatra square, which includes 119 islands, 35 mountains, and 73 rivers with special regional status. Aceh is located in the northwest of Sumatra (Driyartana, 2010; Saragih & Agung, 2018; Suhery et al., 2017; E. H. Susanto, 2013). The district/city with the largest area in Aceh Province is East Aceh Regency with an area of 6,286.01 km<sup>2</sup>, followed by Gayo Lues Regency with an area of 5,719.58 km<sup>2</sup>, and then Central Aceh Regency with an area of 4,318.39 km<sup>2</sup>. Aceh is considered the starting place for the spread of Islam in Indonesia and played an important role in the spread of Islam in Southeast Asia. At the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Sultanate of Aceh was the richest, strongest, and most prosperous country in the Malacca Strait region. Aceh's history has been marked by political freedom and strong resistance to foreign control, including the former Dutch colonialists and the Indonesian government. When compared to other provinces, Aceh is a very conservative region (*upholds religious values*). The percentage of the Muslim population is the highest in Indonesia and they live according to Islamic sharia. Unlike most other provinces in Indonesia, Aceh has its regulated autonomy for historical reasons.

Indonesia has experienced several internal conflicts, several horizontal conflicts and there are also vertical conflicts. One of the conflicts that occurred in Indonesia is

the Aceh conflict. The conflict in Aceh is a fairly long vertical conflict that has occurred for years because of the separatist Free Aceh Movement (GAM) (Andriyani, 2017; Aspinall, 2007; Gaillard, Clavé, & Kelman, 2008; Leary, 2004; E. H. Susanto, 2013). From 1945 until the peace process in 2005, the Aceh conflict has claimed many lives as a result of the fighting between the military and GAM troops. The Free Aceh Movement, which demanded secession from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, did not receive a response from the government (A. G. Zainal & Sarwoprasodjo, 2018; S. Zainal et al., 2021). The resistance carried out by GAM was responded to by the Indonesian government by sending troops to subdue the rebels in Aceh. Regarding separatism during the Soekarno era, all separatist movements during the Soekarno administration were triggered by the dissatisfaction of regional elites and/or regional military officers against the central authorities (Andriyani, 2017).

The conflict between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) in Aceh is an injustice: there is a mismatch between reality and expectations in various fields, especially in the field of development. This has an impact on poverty, ignorance, and low levels of community safety. This conflict has emerged since the proclamation of Aceh's independence on December 4, 1976, in Pidie by GAM, spearheaded by Muhammad Hasan Tiro. This GAM was born because Acehnese ethnic nationalism emerged as a response to the centralized central government policy (Andriyansyah, 2020; Gaillard, Clavé, & Kelman, 2008).

The Aceh conflict has continued to flare up since President Soeharto, BJ Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati Soekarnoputri, and finally Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the conflict between the Indonesian government and Aceh can be resolved through a memorandum of understanding between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (*the Helsinki agreement*) (Jafar, 2009; Ek. H. Susanto, 2009). With the granting of special autonomy for Aceh based on a memorandum of understanding between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (*the Helsinki agreement*) which was deemed successful in stopping the separatist turmoil, however, there were new problems that arose where the granting of special autonomy had too much power (Rasida et al., 2016; Suhery et al., 2017).

Reconciliation is an alternative step taken in the face of many disputes such as in the Aceh region. In the framework of solving the Aceh problem during the New Order era, the central government often carried out repressive militaristic policies. However, after the reformation period, the central government tried to resolve this problem through dialogue which resulted in the administration of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono-Jusuf Kalla

as President and Vice President in dealing with this conflict. Therefore, the wisdom and humility of the leaders as shown by Muhammad Jusuf Kalla are important and decisive for the realization of the peace process in Aceh (S. Zainal et al., 2021).

The excessive authority in Aceh's special autonomy is only about the memorandum of agreement between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement, where in political participation in article 1.2.4 in the memorandum of agreement between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement reads until 2009 the legislature (DPRD) Aceh does not have the authority to ratify any laws and regulations without the approval of the head of the Aceh government, this shows that the authority of the head of government has broad and absolute authority. It is in this chapter of the economy that self-government is very visible where Aceh can indirectly carry out the public sector which can only be done by the center, namely monetary and fiscal matters as well as foreign relations (Furqon, 2014; Grayman, 2013; Rasida et al., 2016; Suhery et al., 2017). In the economic chapter, Aceh has the right to undertake foreign debt. This implies that there is an agreement between Aceh and the country that provides foreign debt and Aceh has the right to determine different interest rates from Bank Indonesia (BI). Not only that, the special autonomy authority is too excessive, regarding the authority to use Islamic principles and the authority to carry out Islamic law, a special recruitment system by opening local-political parties and electing independent candidates to fill public positions, providing a large space in foreign relations, recognition in customary government and also specificity in the balance of central and regional finances (Aspinall, 2007; Leary, 2004; Uddin, 2010).

### Aceh Politics and Governance

There are two systems of government currently in force in Aceh, namely the Aceh Local Government System and the Indonesian Government System. Based on the hierarchy, the difference that appears is the existence of a *Mukim* Government between sub-districts and villages (*Gampongs*). Currently, there are only two regional government units with the status of Special Regions in Indonesia, namely Aceh (Law Number 44 of 1999) and the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Law 13 of 2012). Based on the special status of the regional government, Law Number 44 of 1999 concerning the Implementation of Privileges for the Special Province of Aceh has given formal juridical legitimacy to the privilege.

The implementation of the privileges of Aceh includes: 1). Implementation of religious life; 2). Implementation of customary life; 3). Implementation of education; and 4). The role of the ulama in determining regional policies.

Privileges in the field of organizing religious life in the form of implementing Islamic law for its adherents in Aceh, while maintaining inter-religious harmony, include: worship, *ahwal alsyakhshiyah* (family law), *muamalah* (civil law), *jinayah* (criminal law), *qadha'* (judicial), *tarbiyah* (education), *da'wah*, *syiar*, and the defense of Islam. Privileges in the field of organizing traditional life include the Wali Nanggroe Institution and the Aceh Customary Institution (eg Aceh Customary Council, *Imeum mukim*, and *Syahbanda*). Privileges in the field of education include providing quality education as well as adding local content materials in accordance with Islamic *Shari'ah* as well as organizing *madrasah Ibtidaiyah* and *madrasah tsanawiyah* education. Privileges in the field of the role of ulama include the Aceh Ulama Consultative Council (Majelis Permusyawaratan Ulama/MPU) and the Regency/City which have the duty and authority to issue fatwas, whether requested or not, on issues of government, development, community development, and the economy; and provide guidance on dissent in the community on religious matters.

### Aceh as a special region

In the practice of state administration in Indonesia to date, only four regional units have been declared as Special Regions (*Daerah Khusus*), namely Aceh, the Special Capital Region (DKI) Jakarta, and the Provinces of Papua and West Papua. The specificity of Aceh has been regulated based on Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh (LN 2006 No 62, TLN 4633) which is essentially a manifestation of the 1945 Constitution. The state recognizes and respects regional government units that are special or special in nature regulated by law. Based on the Aceh Government Law (UUPA), as a Special Region, currently it has 26 Special Authorities. Thus, autonomy to the fullest is basically not just a right, but more than that, it is a constitutional obligation to be used as much as possible for the welfare of Aceh. Therefore, Aceh has 2 (two) designations, namely special regions and special regions, so that the name Aceh can be mentioned as a special area of the province of the Special Region of Aceh.

The Law on Governing Aceh is inseparable from the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement which was signed on August 15, 2005, in Helsinki and is a form of dignified reconciliation toward sustainable social, economic, and political development in Aceh. The basic things that become the contents of this Law on Governing Aceh include:

- a. The Aceh Government is a provincial regional government in the NKRI system based on the 1945 Constitution which carries out government affairs carried out by the Aceh Regional Government and the

- Aceh Regional People's Representative Council under their respective functions and authorities.
- b. The order of autonomy as widely applied in Aceh based on the Law on the Government of Aceh is a subsystem in the national government system.
  - c. The arrangements in the Aceh and Regency/City Qanuns which are widely mandated in the Aceh Government Law are a concrete manifestation of the implementation of constitutional obligations in the implementation of the government.
  - d. The regulation of central and regional financial balance is reflected through the granting of authority to utilize existing funding sources.
  - e. Formal implementation of the enforcement of Islamic law with the principle of Islamic personality towards everyone in Aceh without distinguishing nationality, position, and status within the territory under Aceh's regional boundaries.

The name (*nomenclature*) used according to Article 1 point 2 of Law 11/2006 is Aceh; without the word "province" or the phrase "special region", Aceh is a special region (and also a special region) because Aceh is the only region in Indonesia that is special and is given special autonomy; "Aceh is a provincial area which is a legal community unit that is special and is given special authority to regulate and manage its government affairs and the interests of the local community under the laws and regulations in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The year 1945, led by a governor." Article 1 number 2 of Law 11/2006.

### Patterns of Political Communication Between Government Agencies on the Trust of the Acehese People in Development

Provisions regarding regional government in Indonesia are regulated in Law Number 22 of 1999. One of the principles of implementing regional government in Indonesia is decentralization, in which regions are given the authority to regulate regional development, except for several affairs (foreign diplomacy, defense, and security, monetary, judicial, religious, and other affairs) which are still held by the central government. In running the regional government, the Regional Head (Aceh Governor) and the Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA) play a very important and decisive role. The Governor of Aceh and the DPRA have the authority to determine the arrangements for Aceh's development, through the stipulation of Regional Regulations (Qanun) and regional strategic policies. Therefore, it is certain that a good relationship between the executive (Governor) and the DPRA will determine Aceh's development performance.

The Governor of Aceh in running an autonomous government is reflected in the regional budget policy; where government, development, and social policies as outlined in the APBA, Regional Regulations (Qanun) must first obtain approval from the DPRA. Therefore, any policy that will be implemented by the Governor of Aceh to realize his vision, mission, and work program during the campaign must obtain DPRA approval as regulated in Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government as amended by Government Regulation in place of Law Number 3 In 2005 that the Regional Government is the Head of the Region and the DPRD and must be partners in running the government.

The relationship between the Governor of Aceh as the head of the Aceh Government (Executive) and the DPRA (Legislative) is manifested in political communication. In this study, an investigation has been carried out on the pattern of political communication between government institutions, namely the Executive (Aceh Governor) and the Aceh DPR in developing Aceh. In particular, the research focuses on four things, namely: (1) the attitudes and behavior of the executive and legislature, (2) the development of interaction between the executive and the legislature, and (3) changes in the structure (patterns of interaction) between the executive and the legislature, and (4) a description of the relationship barriers (Musrafiyan et al., 2021; Ross, 2005; A. G. Zainal & Sarwoprasodjo, 2018).

In carrying out political communication steps towards Aceh government policies, which are reflected through the preparation, discussion, and approval of the Aceh Qanun Draft, RAPBA, and Agreement Agreements with inter-regional or other parties. The Governor of Aceh formed a Team with the procedures or mechanisms as regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 16 of 2006 concerning Procedures for Preparation of Regional Legal Products and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 17 of 2006 concerning Regional Gazettes and Regional News, while the mechanism or procedure for discussion and approval in the DPRA regulated by the Aceh DPR's Rules of Procedure (Reid, 2004).

The formulation of Regional Legal Products (Qanun) which are regulatory is carried out based on the Prolegda. Regional legal products that are regulatory include regional regulations, regional head regulations (regents/mayors), joint regional head regulations, and stipulating regional legal products, namely Governor's decisions and Governor's instructions. In the preparation of the draft regulations, a team is formed between regional apparatus units or officials appointed by the Governor and the Bureau of Legal Affairs as secretaries to discuss the principles of the object being regulated, the scope and direction of the regulation which is then consulted with -

the Regional Secretary to obtain direction and reported to the Governor of Aceh. To obtain approval for the Aceh Qanun draft, which is then proposed by the Governor with an introductory note to the DPRA for discussion. Concerning a draft regional regulation or Aceh budget and expenditure draft after being received by the DPRA leadership from the Governor, the DPRA leadership submits it to the DPRA Deliberation Committee to obtain a timetable for discussion. the draft qanun.

## Patterns of Inter-Institutional Political Communication

### 1. Personal Communication Pattern

In running the wheels of government, the governor of Aceh as the executive institution builds political communication with the legislative body to be something very important. One of the efforts to build political communication is through work programs/activities in the context of increasing human resources, making regulations, and other development programs, there is a working visit program (*Kunjungan Kerja*) for governors and deputy governors represented by the relevant offices/institutions which will always involve members of the community. DPRA as a form of a touch of interpersonal political communication, the members involved, especially the elements of the commission concerned and elements of the leadership of the Council. Therefore, almost every process of discussing the RAPBA proposed by the Governor as the executive has carried out preliminary communication by the executive initiated by the relevant Service/Agency, both joint working visits, consultations with the Commission, as well as personnel from several other DPRA members. For example, the Governor as the regional head-always invites representatives of DPRA members to various inauguration activities and joint work visits. This is in line with the results of interviews conducted by researchers with Mr. Agussalim, ST., M.Si as the Head of the Division. General Governor of Aceh as follows:

*"Every time there is a joint working visit between the executives, they always invite representatives of members of the DPRA council commission, both in site surveys and other activities, so that the function of the council is also seen in various activities, such as supervising, and accepting community aspirations."*

### 2. Patterns of Informal Communication

In addition to formal coordination meetings as regulated in the DPRA regulations and other regulations, the Governor also conducts political communication patterns through informal forms, including holding small discussions, and coffee mornings together with the leadership or other DPRA members to discuss important issues in development. Aceh. This is in line with the results of the researcher's interview with the Chair of the Fraction in the

DPRA from the Democratic Faction regarding informal communication which was built as follows:

*"We members of the DPRA often receive invitations for morning coffee, evening coffee, and informal meetings. During the meeting, many discussed important issues in developing Aceh, hearing informal opinions from members of the council, both the results of the recess, as well as the results of their analysis. I have been invited several times to participate in coffee mornings on holidays."*

### 3. Family Communication Pattern

In addition to informal forms of political communication, the Governor also carries out patterns of political communication through the form of kinship, among others: conducting gatherings with leaders, commission heads, or other party faction leaders to discuss important issues in Aceh's development. This is in line with the results of the researcher's interview with the Chair of Commission I in the DPRA regarding family communication which was built as follows:

*"The Governor or his spokesman often conducts political gatherings at home, attends invitations to family events, such as marriages, marriages of children from members of the council. In addition, family relations are built with a friendly and caring approach."*

### 4. Party/Organization Communication Pattern

The executive agency (Governor) also runs a pattern of political communication through party communication, considering that the Governor of Aceh for the 2017-2022 period was elected from the Democratic Party, who is also the Chair of the Aceh DPD. So the pattern of communication that he built is the pattern of communication and party approach. To realize his vision and mission, he establishes communication with many parties, including other parties. Moreover, the democratic party also has the third most seats in the Aceh DPR, so every proposal and discussion in the Aceh DPR get support, especially from its party, the Democrats. This is in line with the results of the researcher's interview with members of the Democratic Party Faction in the DPRA regarding party/organizational communication which was built as follows:

*"The Governor also takes program approaches through the Democratic party, because he is also the Chairman of the Aceh Democratic DPD, of course, he gets a lot of support from council members from the democratic party"*.

## Discussion

The meaning of the board institution must be seen not only as an institution that is a structurally law-making body but also in the function of building constituents (through members). In addition, it is also a driving force for the development of a democratized political system in Indonesia, especially in the Aceh Government through the-

role of people's political education by the council, members, and factions. Therefore, various discourses and things that have happened to the council recently need to be analyzed very carefully, because they will discredit the council institution (DPRA Institution) in the eyes of the people. And, it will complicate the position of a political education by the council, and will eventually "paralyze" Indonesian democracy. Under the constitution, the political functions of the council include legislation, budgeting, and oversight (Musrafiyan et al., 2021; Nur et al., 2018). The political communication function of the council's institution stands out as law-making or legislation, therefore it is often referred to as a legislator.

The resulting Aceh government laws must be authoritative and binding for two reasons, namely: first, as a forum where bills are proposed and discussed and debated in a very thorough and open manner; and second, the position of representing the people or constituents, which means that the people make the law themselves through their representatives in the institution. The main key in the legislative-executive relationship generally consists of three types of relationships, namely: first, institutions become policymakers; second, institutions influence policy in a way that they are reactive to government initiatives; and third, the institution is dominated by the executive or only as a stamp for the Aceh government even though it has experienced ups and downs from generation to generation towards people's democracy (Rasida et al., 2016; A. G. Zainal & Sarwoprasodjo, 2018). However, the ideal format of the legislative-executive relationship can be developed (formulated and improved) towards a harmonious relationship in the political communication of the Acehese people.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the patterns of political communication between government institutions, namely executive and legislative institutions that are built are personal communication patterns, informal communication patterns, family communication patterns, party or organizational communication patterns, and all types of communication patterns are carried out between parties. In carrying out interest lobbies and policies in developing Aceh. This type of communication pattern, based on the results of research, has been carried out by both parties in running government institutions in Aceh, namely the Aceh Government (Governor) and Aceh Legislature (DPR Aceh).

## Recommendations

The recommendations are as follows: 1). The Aceh government should prioritize various policies for the

development and prosperity of the Acehese people, 2). The legislative body should also prioritize the interests of the Acehese people's prosperity in carrying out policies, or deciding a policy, as well as in issuing an Aceh qanun regulation, 3). All relevant stakeholders, both the offices under the Aceh Government SKPA and the private sector in the Aceh region, to continue to maintain Aceh peace and establish patterns of good political communication among institutions for the progress of Aceh in the future.

## Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM), Universitas Malikussaleh which has supported this research with funding from the Skema Penelitian Lektor PNBPN 2021. Reference Code: 21.02.FISIP.19.

## Author's Contributions

All team members contributed equally in the writing of this article. They carry out collaborative activities according to the tasks and functions that have been mutually agreed upon, from research planning to writing articles for journals.

## Conflict of Interest

All authors in this manuscript have no conflict of interest. All team members work professionally according to their expertise.

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