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Conflict of Political Communication on Power between Governor Irwandi Yusuf and the Aceh Province Legislature in the Post 2017 Indonesia Local Election

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Abstract:

Post 2017 post-conflict local election in Aceh, the province is full of political communication conflicts. vertical conflicts in horizontal conflicts cannot be stopped anymore, after the peace agreement that was mutually agreed in 2005, the shift in conflict changed the direction to become a conflict with the former Free Aceh Movement. This study aimed to analyze political communication between governor and local parliament. This research is a qualitative research with communication and conflict approaches. The data in this study is in the form of political communication. The research data is sourced from several informants, namely informants in the field who have been determined purposively, the conditions that occur in the field, documents and related literature. The technique of collecting data is done by interviewing, observing, and documenting techniques. The research instrument used was a list of questions and a list of observations. While the data analysis technique is done by using descriptive techniques that are carried out with studies of conflict analysis and political communication. The results of the study can be concluded that political communication built between the executive-legislature tends to be coercive communication and indirect communication which is characterized by a sense of seniority and coercion. Because Irwandi Yusuf feels senior in age and experience in politics and power in Aceh.

Keywords: Political communication, power conflict, 2017 election

1. Introduction

Communication conflict is not a new study while viewed from the perspective of a democratic country. Post-reformation in Indonesia, communication conflicts between institutions have increased in the country, such as conflicts between the Indonesian Police and the Corruption Eradication Commission, and conflicts between other state institutions. Communication conflicts in the central government also spread to the regions. Because the accumulation of democracy is excessive, people communicate already beyond the limits of reasonableness. It is no stranger to see the communication conflict arrive at physical matters. It is no doubt, if the conflict between the executive and the legislature has become a model in the province. It does mean that to be democratic in a region if there are no disputes between the two institutions. Many of the legislative and executive members firmly assume them selves more good then others. Different province has difference reason of the conflict. Aceh province has peculiar reason of the conflict in comparing to other provinces, where the province has many features than other provinces, such as special autonomy and special province. In terms of politics, Aceh was also characterized by political privileges, namely the existence of local political parties, Tribal Board (Wali Nanggroe). But Aceh is a province that has just recovered from the conflict between separatist movements and the central government, so the communication conflicts that occur between the executive and the legislature have a different character compared to the communication conflicts that exist in other provinces.

In the post-conflict local election in 2017, there are a number of things that lead to communication conflicts, this starts from the non-involvement of the Aceh House of Representatives in the formulation of Governor Regulation Number 9 of 2018 regarding regional budget and expenditure revenues (APBA), in which the legislative member sued the governor as well the Minister of Home Affairs because they have ratified the Aceh Expenditure Revenue Budget without involving the legislative. The arguments of the members of the Aceh People's Legislative Assembly, because in the draft of the governor regulation of the Aceh Expenditures Budget that the Aceh Government has submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs only on behalf of the governor himself. "In the document only the governor is responsible, without the presence of the legislative's agreement (Serambi Indonesia Jumat, 9 Maret 2018). Thus, the communication conflict that the authors described above until now has not been resolved.

2. Theoretical Framework

According to Onong (2013: 32) humans do a communication process because they have a specific goal. Usually the goal to be achieved is the presence of feedback or responses from the opponent's communication. This is as expressed by Gerhard Maletzke that a communication has a goal to be achieved by a communicator. To achieve the communication objectives, a communication strategy is needed which is planning and management to achieve a goal of communication activities, which in achieving these objectives must be accompanied by operational tactics. Maswadi (1993: 32-33) argues that communication as a political activity is the delivery of messages characterized by politics by political actors to other parties. This activity is empirical, because it is carried out in a real way in social life. Whereas as a scientific activity, political communication is one of the political activities in the political system. Further Asef (2010: 30) adds political communication is communication that is directed at achieving an influence in such a way that the problems discussed by this type of communication activity can bind all citizens through a jointly determined sanction. More important thing Margaret (1994: 115) says conflict is a form of feeling that is wrong which engulfs the relationship between one part and another, one person with another, one group with another group. Conflict can have a positively functional impact insofar as it strengthens the group and is negatively functional insofar as it moves against the structure. Similarly Bunyamin (2005: 47) defines Etymologically, conflict (conflict) comes from the Latin *configere* which means to beat each other. Conflict is also interpreted as an act of one party which results in blocking, inhibiting, or disturbing other parties where this can occur between groups of people or in interpersonal relationships. This is in line with the opinion of Morton Deutsch, a pioneer of conflict resolution education which states that in conflict, social interaction between individuals or groups is more influenced by differences than by equality. Never the less, Kosasih stresses on political that political science sees power as the core of politics gave birth to a number of theories about how to obtain and implement power. Actually, each individual cannot escape from power, because it affects someone or a group of people who can display behavior as desired by someone or party that influences. (<http://umum-pengertian.blogspot.com/2016/01/pengertian-ilmu-politik-secara-umum.html>. Diakses tanggal 9 Januari 2019).

3. Result and Discussion

Irwandi's political communication is more inclined to coercive communication, informal communication and indirect communication. In addition, the governor's communication is listed in the form of the policy that he issued. Seniority seems to be more dominant in political communication between the executive-legislature in Aceh. Senior can be understood more mature in experience and ability and older in age for two people (father and child) who are the same name (family name). Therefore, when seniority is prioritized and dominates communication patterns, therefore coercive communication cannot be avoided. There is a tendency for Irwandi Yusuf to impose all regional policies on the representatives of the Aceh so that the attitudes, behavior of members of Parliament to obey everything the governor wants. Disharmony that with was described by Onong (1992: 83-84) that coercive communication is the process of delivering messages (thoughts and feelings) by a person or group of people to other people or groups to change attitudes, opinions, behaviors, with force that contains force. So far, seniority is the reason for the disharmony of political communication between the executive and the legislature. Seniority here goes from the struggle for the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) rebellion, Irwandi is one of the figures who played a lot of his role while Aceh was in conflict and Irwandi Yusuf was a former senior of the Free Aceh Movement. Observing its historical existence in the Aceh conflict between GAM and the Indonesian government (RI), as well as the sacrifice that had felt in and out of prison at the time of the conflict, required leadership to be heard by all legislators. Even though the majority of parliamentary seats in the province are filled by the Aceh (PA) party.

In other words, forty percent of the seats of the Aceh House of Representatives were made anonymity by the Aceh party, but the majority of these seats were not taken into consideration by the executive to come in at the invitation of the Aceh House of Representatives. The governor considers that all members of the Aceh House of Representatives, both those from the Aceh party, other local parties in the province and national parties that have seats in the legislature are nothing but junior of the governor. In addition, the majority of legislative members from the Aceh party who won seats in the legislature were not from ex-combatants or former GAM, but ordinary Acehnese who joined the Aceh party. The political background and experience of the insurrection struggle that is not owned by some Acehnese parliamentarians from the Aceh party. Thus, seniority facilitates Irwandi Yusuf's permanence in acting oligarchy at every policy. The governor treated all members of the Aceh People's Representative Council as his children. Some might deny that seniority was not a result of political communication conflict between the two institutions. There were a number of people besides Irwandi who were senior age in the Aceh House of Representatives, such as Sulaiman Abda from the Golkar party. The authors observe that although there are other figures who have seniority in the Aceh parliament, in fact, they are not representatives of the Aceh party legislative members. Therefore, the authors still argue that seniority can be a factor that impedes executive-legislative communication. From the attitude of Irwandi Yusuf, it can be observed that the presence of those who are also old in the board of institutions does not change their political communication in order to be more compromised. Based on this analysis, the authors illustrate that Irwandi does not put into account those who are old in age as an influential one in the legislature.

Outside the political context, in the daily life Irwandi knew the members of the council personally. Not only are council members from the Aceh party and other local parties even know all legislative members who come from national parties in the province. Besides knowing the members, the governor was also friendly with them. Friendship is established not only when serving as an executive, but friendship has been created with fellow board members in everyday life. Then it can be said that the process of communication has been created since the beginning. However, this

mutual recognition of relations is not treated as an approach in the context of the governor's leadership to be more familiar with parliament. Because there are other considerations raised by the governor, namely logical judicial considerations, Irwandi emphasizes the principles of administration and law in running the government. The Governor is also aware that the post-conflict local election in 2017 is the final year for him to run for the leadership of Aceh, after his first period as governor in 2006 ago. The second period of his leadership, the governor's concentration was more on strengthening administrative governance, law enforcement and the development of Aceh. Because there is no more political interest and power that he must achieve in the future. Neither political interests in order to get support from the Acehnese community nor as support from elements of the Aceh government officers as well as from members of the Aceh People's Representative Council. Unlike with the case of legislators, who are still very intensely gaining political support from the public. The Aceh legislators are still trying to win the people's sympathy in achieving power to win in reaching the seat of power in the future. In order to get community support, it only done by always criticizing every executive policy which is felt to be inappropriate by the Aceh council, especially policies that are not open and tendentious policies to the personal interests of the governor. The above argument is illustrated by the authors' observation, where ahead of the 2019 election, many Acehnese legislators participated by nominating themselves (incumbents) to be being elected and obtaining seats of power, whether at the level of the Aceh Representative Council or the House of Representatives Republic of Indonesia and Regional Representative Council. More interestingly, most of the Acehnese party's incumbents have transformed into national parties to reach the seat of the Republic of Indonesia Parliament in the central government. In an effort to reach this power, one of the key strategies to win is by showing its existence to be known to the public through its criticism on the governor's policy.

Another political communication that was formed during Irwandi's regime as governor was informal communication. The dominance of informal communication in his government, led to the lack of harmony in political communication between the executive and the legislature. Personally, Irwandi prefers to build communication through informal channels to any party. Informal communication meant communication which is not dependent on organizational structure. This informal communication which has made by the governor, it difficult for members of the Aceh Parliament to establish communication. In fact, the members of the council put forward the pattern of formal communication through meetings as should be done by other government agencies. The authors observed that the governor often carried out visit into the rural areas of Aceh, so much time was spent in the field rather than inside the governor's office. Initially the people were very enthusiastic about the informal communication pattern. The positive informal communication makes it easier for people to directly meet their leader in the regions and be accompanied by being able to interact directly with the governor. But in a different perspective, the formal communication between government agencies is neglected. Where the formal communication under Irwandi towards government agencies in the province is often delegated to the state civil servant (ASN) in the governor's office. The more dominant informal communication that made by Irwandi, led all members of the Aceh House of Representatives upset and boycotted all the governor's policies.

4. Conclusion

Irwandi's political communication is based on coercive communication, informal communication and indirect communication. Coercive communication is caused by a sense of seniority. In the Aceh House of Representatives, not only Irwandi was older, his background from the former Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and at the same time was one of the GAM leaders which had won the first Aceh post-conflict local election in 2006, where he won as governor of Aceh from 2006 to the 2012. This experience has increasingly made him more confident, thus ignoring all legislative members in the Aceh parliament. Irwandi, who was politically grew up on the Aceh party but did not make him closer to the party. Although, the Aceh House of Representatives is controlled by a majority legislator from the Aceh party, until the chairman of the council is also led by the Aceh party, it does not make him more openly. The period of his governor's regime in 2017, political communication is built on seniority and arrogance. The pattern of informal communication and indirect communication is more developed. He often delegates state civil servants in the governor's office to represent him to communicate with legislators. The attitude of executive refusal to attend to the legislative invitation was considered as a core of communication conflict between the executive and legislature.

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