

ACEH GOVERNMENT POLITICAL COMMUNICATION IN THE PROCESS OF DETERMINING OFFICER (Pj) GOVERNOR, REGENT AND MAYOR 2022 (Reflecting on the history of post-Tsunami Aceh Political Communication)

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ABSTRACT. Reflecting on the history of Aceh's political communication in ensuring peace stability and sustainable development, 2022, as the beginning of the political year, the 2024 General Election stage is also a new milestone in the dynamics of Aceh's political communication. Considering that the legal, legal and democratic leadership elections will only be held in 2024. Maintaining the stability of the regional government in the midst of the complexity of the problems, including in preparation for the implementation of the grand celebration of democracy is both a challenge and an opportunity. One of them is filling the acting head of the region by involving the process of regional and national political communication. Moreover, the tenure of almost three years. In July 2022, Aceh has 10 regional heads whose terms of service have ended. The transition of government in addition to filling vacancies, of course, is to maintain the stability of the running of the government which ensures the sustainability of regional and national development until a definitive regional head is elected. This research is important and interesting to understand the political communication process of the Aceh government in determining the official (Pj) based on the history of Aceh's political communication. This study focuses on reflecting on the history of post-peace Aceh political communication into lessons learned in the application of political communication in the process of determining officials (Pj). This research is a literature review, observations and interviews of characters. The research data was examined qualitatively descriptively. The results of the study are that understanding the history of the dynamics of Aceh's political communication can foster effective contemporary political communication for the Aceh government and stakeholders in the process of determining the acting (Pj) Governor, including Regents and Mayors. Political communication is applied directly or indirectly. Directly, the Aceh government conducts executive and legislative political communication both at the central and regional levels, recommends candidates to the Ministry of Home Affairs, and carries out political communication efforts with the President. Meanwhile, indirectly by involving all elements, among others; Universities, Ulama, Non-Governmental Organizations and mass media. An incumbent (Pj) who is expected in general, who has integrity, credibility, capacity, capability, understands Aceh's local wisdom.

KEYWORDS: Political Communication, Aceh Government, Acting (Pj), General Election

1. INTRODUCTION

For Aceh and other regions throughout Indonesia, the role and function of political communication in the process of determining the acting Governor, including the Regent and Mayor in 2022, is considered important in selecting and obtaining candidates who have integrity, credibility, capacity, capability and understand local wisdom. In contemporary political communication, every fundamental momentum in Indonesia, the political communication process is always present. With the hope that it can increase the political participation of a balanced and harmonious society. Considering communication as a political process that plays a role in connecting parts of the political system itself. In the realm of communication

science, which assumes communication is like a deep blood stream that flows political messages. Of course, political messages are balanced and harmonize.

Historical experience, for a period of more than 35 years since 1976, Aceh has always been an area that is prone to and stricken with conflicts, including political conflicts. As a result of the conflict, Aceh is a region that is less able to develop itself, both in terms of political communication, development, community participation, welfare, economy, socio-culture and education. The people of Aceh have become isolated, communication channels are blocked, always in fear and worry.

It must be admitted, in the process of political communication, it has become a habit that political, social, and economic tensions in former conflict areas such as Aceh are in line with the emergence of rivalries between various political, social and economic forces fighting in Aceh. Reflecting on the history of political communication in Aceh after the earthquake and tsunami disaster until Aceh was peaceful by giving birth to new leaders in Aceh, it became an important momentum in the political communication process to determine the acting (Pj) Governor, including the Regent and Mayor in 2022.

As an effective political communicator; Regional governments, both executive and legislative, play a role in giving color to the dynamics of regional and national political communication. Moreover, political communication can connect political thoughts that live in the Government, society and also the mass media.

Throughout 2022 the Aceh government's political communication practice in the process of determining officials (Pj) is seen as still requiring an understanding of the history of Aceh's political communication process starting after the peace, then the involvement of political communicators from other elements such as universities, Ulama, non-governmental organizations and the mass media. The process of political communication as a dynamic of communication and politics in the Aceh government is seen as still being trapped in the political game of oligarchy, monopoly and hegemony.

In fact, in the world of communication and politics, the message becomes a means of connecting thoughts, ideas, ideas, or intentions to be conveyed, requiring space between stakeholders, political communicators to be the main goal. In this perspective, communication plays a role in delivering political messages so that the goals and objectives are conveyed. The form of political messages can be in the form of decisions, policies, and regulations concerning the interests of the entire Acehnese community.

As usual, every time before the grand election in November 2024, a few problems begin to emerge, starting from the technical, political, economic aspects, to the substance of the election administration. One of the issues that must receive serious attention and require an urgent response is the provision regarding the acting regional head. An official to the region is simply someone who serves as regional head when the regional head's term of office has expired, but the regional head election has not yet been held.

In the 2024 Simultaneous Pilkada, there will be 272 Acting Regional Heads who will serve temporarily. Where 101 regional heads whose term of office expires in 2022 and 171 regional heads will end their terms of service in 2023. Acting regional head is a position assigned to one figure who is considered to meet the criteria to lead the region until the winner of the next regional election is determined.

The 101 regional head positions, consisting of seven governors and 94 regents and mayors, will expire in 2022. Of course, the urgency of filling in the positions of regional leaders is absolutely transparent with considerations of integrity, credibility, capacity, and capability, based on applicable regulations, in order to avoid various pressures of interest during the period leading up to the 2024 simultaneous elections. For Aceh, in July 2022, in total there were 10 regional heads whose terms of service ended.

ased on Law No. 10/2016 concerning Pilkada, acting regional heads are appointed from ASN who come from high leadership positions (JPT) middle for governor officials and JPT pratama fills the vacancy of regents/mayors. The main purpose of filling vacancies for regional heads is of course to maintain the

stability of the running of regional governments. The leadership of the acting regional heads is expected to be able to replace the duties and functions of regional heads in running the wheels of regional government. This includes creating political stability and security for regions that are prone to turmoil during the election period.

By referring to the rules and mechanisms for determining the Acting Regional Head in filling vacancies ahead of the election period, it is appropriate that the appointment of replacement leaders to fill these positions can be carried out with transparent political communication stages. This is important in order to maintain the dignity and purpose of the presence of regional leaders who should be able to work professionally and free from any political interests.

Referring to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections and Law Number 6 of 2020 concerning Regional Elections, the current ones are still very relevant to be used as the basis for carrying out the Presidential, Legislative and Regional Elections in the future, and these regulations are only used simultaneously for the first time, namely in 2024. The Pilkada Law confirms that the 2022 and 2023 elections will be postponed to 2024. The five-year term for the regional head has been completed or not.

The process of regional political communication in recommending candidates who have integrity, credibility, capacity, capability and understanding of local wisdom is urgent for Aceh and other regions in Indonesia. Based on the above background, the authors are interested in explaining and describing the results of research on how the Aceh government's political communication in the process of determining the acting (Pj) Governor including the Regent and Mayor of 2022, by reflecting on post-tsunami and peaceful political communication. Of course, the results of this study still have many weaknesses and shortcomings, especially with regard to political communication between the regional government and the central government in terms of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the President, so that further research is needed with a different perspective.

DISCUSSION

1. The Important Moment of Aceh's Political Communication

The results of the study show that in the dynamics of Aceh's political communication, historical experience notes that for a period of more than 35 years since 1976, Aceh has always been a conflict-prone and conflict-ridden area, including political conflicts. As a result of the conflict, Aceh is a region that is less able to develop itself, both in terms of political communication, development, community participation, welfare, economy, socio-culture and education. The people of Aceh have become isolated, communication channels are blocked, always in fear and worry. It must be admitted, in the process of political communication, it has become a habit that political, social, and economic tensions in former conflict areas such as Aceh are in line with the emergence of rivalries between various political, social and economic forces fighting in Aceh.

Aceh's political communication process was developed, while simultaneously building an important momentum for Aceh in increasing participation, community involvement and efforts to prosper the community. Momentum as the reality of Aceh which should be a reflection of history so that we always remember, understand, and re-analyze several important processes as fundamental momentum for Aceh in facing a better future.

The important momentum of Aceh's first political communication can be traced from; Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster, on December 26, 2004 with a magnitude of 8.9 on the Richter Scale, which was followed by a tsunami that hit almost all areas of Aceh and Nias, North Sumatra and 11 other countries. This momentum must be the basis for every movement of Aceh's political communication in development. The momentum opened the faucet for political communication between the warring parties to make peace. The process of dialogical political communication was reached, which was initiated by

GAM unilaterally declaring a ceasefire, on December 27, 2004, continued until January 29, 2005 between RI-GAM facilitated by the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) foundation. 23 February 2005, on 12-16 April 2005 as the third dialogue and continued on 26 - 31 May the fourth RI-GAM dialogue in Helsinki.

The second important moment of political communication was the birth of the Helsinki MoU on August 15, 2005, on July 12-17 the fifth RI-GAM dialogue in Helsinki continued on August 15, 2005 RI-GAM implemented the peace agreement in Helsinki. The peace process marked by the birth of the Helsinki MoU in 2005 has transformed Aceh from a battlefield into the most dynamic arena of political battles as well as a laboratory for democratizing political communication, which has spawned innovative breakthroughs in Acehnese and Indonesian politics.

The gun fight turned into an argument, the wilderness turned into an expanse of the negotiating table. Emotional communication becomes rational, opponent becomes friend, egoist becomes humanist. In this context, politics, negotiation, communication, diplomacy are politely bets that cannot be denied. Although this agreement raised pros and cons among the political elites in Jakarta and Aceh, from a courage point of view, it seems that the government has exceeded the limits of concern by consistently choosing the peaceful method as a recipe for ending the conflict.

The next political communication that is no less important is the third momentum, when peace blossomed in Aceh, that after this peace agreement there will be no more war, the earth of the Veranda of Mecca will be safe, the people are free to carry out various activities without threats and terror. The breath of strife and enmity that had taken root began to stop. He was replaced with a wind of change that is much more significant and more relieved. An important knot in the transformation of the conflict towards a more stable and sustainable peace process has been passed. An important moment in the transformation of political communication from conflict to a more stable and sustainable peace process has been passed. Henceforth, what is no less important is how to bind peace commitments for everyone, not just the warring parties, for the sake of knitting life, especially Aceh and Indonesia in general.

This agreement resulted in Law no. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. The existence of this legal product necessitates a democratic space for the people of Aceh. With a democratic space, Aceh has become a center for political learning, this is because Aceh is the first province in Indonesia to include independent candidates to be able to participate in the democratic party for the regional head election in 2006, Aceh also has local political parties to participate in the 2009 legislative elections.

The fourth momentum for political communication is filling peace with the election process and the presence of local political parties. That the light of peace shone even more when the elections which took place on December 11, 2006 were carried out in a democratic manner, has been able to provide new space for the circulation of power in Aceh. The Pilkada also gave birth to a variety of leaders, from groups that had been exiled from the power/outsider cycle to civil society who were considered outstanding in order to maintain the momentum to build Aceh. The birth of local political parties as the fruit of the political communication process, as a means of channeling the aspirations of the Acehnese people is expected to bring Aceh to a better, independent and modern direction. His presence is also part of the road map to the peace process in Aceh as stated in the Helsinki agreement. Some progress in the stages of peace and reconstruction did provide value that could shorten the transition net.

Furthermore, Aceh's political communication in the post-peace legislative and presidential elections is an arena for proving the strength of the regional parloks and a measure of how strong the parnas can still survive to win legislative seats. With Law No. 11 of 2006 the 2009 elections were different, the participation of local political party contestants brought a new nuance to the democratic system in Aceh and Indonesia. The presence of local political parties is an important pillar for Aceh's political transition process.

Various important moments in political communication in Aceh are based on the continuity of the aspirations of the Acehnese people to live in peace, prosperity and dignity. Whoever will become the

acting Governor, Regent and Mayor in 2022, the people of Aceh still have high hopes. Indeed, we are in a democracy in the midst of poverty with limited human resources, sometimes what is debated is not a realistic vision and mission, but failures are shown. So what is important for Aceh is that whoever is appointed by the official must be able to maintain Aceh peace, Aceh's sustainable development on a large scale. Leaders who are capable of being a mediator, qualified. The people of Aceh, need a sense of security, peace, development proceeds, the economy increases, without violations of human rights, social, cultural, political, economic, legal and public spaces are important to fight for.

2. Subtitle Aceh Contemporary Political Communication

Contemporary political communication in Aceh in the process of appointing an official (Pj), especially the Governor. The results of observations, documentation data and interviews with several figures. Shows that in addition to formal political communication carried out by the local government, there is also concern for almost all elements of society in determining the criteria for candidates for office in Aceh. For example, the Malikussaleh University College through the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences also conducted several discussions and focused studies in mid-January and March 2022. By involving all stakeholders such as academics, government, community leaders, ulama figures, media circles, NGOs/Ormas, student activists, representatives of the DPR RI, DPRA, DPRK, Political Parties, Election Organizers (KIP), Panwas to entrepreneurs or companies.

Apart from Malikussaleh University, several public and private universities, NGOs, mass organizations and student activists in Aceh were also conducted by involving relatively the same stakeholders. The goal is also almost the same, namely caring for the Aceh region, with the hope that the right official (Pj) will be present for Aceh.

The political communication process carried out can be useful for connecting the political thoughts that live in Acehnese society, whether intra-group thoughts, institutions, associations, or sectors of community political life with the government's political life sector. Of course, in the political communication model, the party that acts as a communicator is the government. Where the communication carried out is directed at achieving an influence in such a way, so that the problems discussed by this type of communication activity can bind all Acehnese people.

Including, the Aceh Ulama Consultative Council (MPU) also issued Taushiyah Number 3 of 2022 concerning Candidates for the Acting Governor of Aceh, and regents/mayors. One of its contents, the ulama wanted the Acting Governor of Aceh to be the best son of Aceh. The taushiyah, which contains seven points, is the result of a large deliberation of scholars throughout Aceh. MPU Aceh requests the President of the Republic of Indonesia to place the Acting Governor and Acting Regent/Mayor in Aceh who meet the criteria as agreed and written in the taushiyah. The seven points of the content of the taushiyah are as follows. First, the acting governor of Aceh must be loyal to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Second, be Muslim and fear Allah SWT. Third, not involved in corruption. Fifth, MPU wants the Acting Governor of Aceh to be the best son of Aceh. Sixth, Have high integrity. Seventh, can protect all components of Acehnese society. The scholars want the acting governor of Aceh to be someone who understands Aceh.

Aceh's ongoing political communication is relevant to the opinions of experts such as Michael Rush and Phillip Althoff, that according to him communication is a process whereby relevant political information is passed from one part of the political system to another and between social systems and political systems. . That political communication is a continuous process, and involves the exchange of information between individuals and groups at all levels of society.

The process is also in tune with the views of some experts that political communication is the transmission of politically relevant information from one part of the political system to another, and between the social system and the political system which is a dynamic element of a political system, so that the results achieved are can influence the discussion of a policy that is intended for the public

interest. In line with Dan Nimmo who mentions political communication as a political activity that really considers with all the consequences of goodness that regulates human behavior in contradictory circumstances. That the function of political communication has a very important meaning and significance in every political process in a political system, both by infra and super-political structures.

There are also those who mention the function of political communication as a function of the political structure to absorb various aspirations, views and ideas that develop in society and channel them as material in determining policy. In addition, the function of political communication is also a function of disseminating government plans or policies to the people. Thus, this function brings about a reciprocal flow of information from the people to the government and from the government to the people. That political communication is a basic function of the system with many consequences for maintaining or changing political culture and political structures.

If you look closely at the paradigm of political communication in Aceh, it is a thought that underlies a problem of political communication. There are three kinds of paradigms, which are often applied. There is a divergent way of thinking where political thoughts, attitudes, and actions are branched, which sometimes contradict one branch of thought with other branches of thought, meaning that political choices are inconsistent.

There is also a convergent view which is a frame of mind that is directed towards one point or it can also be said to be concentrated. Convergence can be used for the interests of certain groups to spread political ideas more freely than conventional mass media. It is known that for investors who are affiliated with political groups, convergence provides more open opportunities to transform political ideas. This convergence, especially the media, also means that it has the potential to become a new hegemonic medium for economic and political forces to achieve unilateral gains. This kind of power configuration can threaten the implementation of democratic life, because, essentially, the public voice tends to be controlled by the dominant power of the owners of capital as well as interest groups.

However, the paradigm that often appears in this context is action-reaction. It can be analogized as a cause-and-effect relationship, that an action can trigger a certain reaction, while the reaction appears as a reciprocal reaction. Usually, the action-reaction paradigm in the process begins with policy makers formulating, making, and determining actions, based on problems in the field. In formulating these actions, policy makers do not need to conduct an assessment of the problems that occur in the field. But when a problem arises, just take action. For example, demonstrations occurred not without reason, only then did the government begin to show its reaction, starting from introspecting itself, apologizing, even to the stage of trying to provide solutions in response to protests from demonstrations.

In relation to Aceh's contemporary political communication ahead of the 2024 general election, one of the important agendas in carrying out political change is holding elections. The most essential meaning of elections for a democratic political life is as an institution to carry out power struggles carried out with regulations, norms and ethics so that the circulation of political elites can be carried out in a peaceful and civilized manner.

Elections are a manifestation of popular sovereignty. The people become the decisive parties in the political process by casting their votes directly. Through direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair elections, the people can indirectly exchange government by peaceful means based on agreed regulations. People are an important element in changing leadership. The general election is one of the forums that aims to provide an opportunity for the public to determine who will represent them in the legislative body and who will lead them in the executive. General elections are also a place to recruit people who really can and are able to enter the circle of the political elite, both at the regional and national levels.

General elections are a mechanism for selecting leaders who will occupy certain strategic political positions in formal political institutions, namely, executive and legislative institutions, both at the regional and central levels. In this case, what is meant by leaders who will occupy political positions are

people who have power over future policy directions towards the country in the regions and at the center who have the influence of political positions which are elected through the tools or mechanisms of the people to elect leaders.

Elections are a competitive mechanism in choosing leaders through the contestation of getting people's votes so that the elected leaders can make political decisions in a country. Direct general elections by the people are a means of realizing people's sovereignty in order to produce a democratic state government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair elections can be realized if carried out by the general election organizers who have integrity, professionalism and accountability.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that general elections are held by a general election commission that is national, permanent and independent. The constitutional mandate is to meet the demands of the development of political life, community dynamics, and the development of democracy in line with the growth of the life of the nation and state.

The results of the discussion relate to the transition of regional governments ahead of the 2024 General Election, in addition to filling the vacant positions of regional heads, of course, to maintain the stability of the running of regional governments which ensures the sustainability of the implementation of national development, as stated in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the national development planning system.

The law stipulates that the national development planning system is a unified development planning procedure to produce long-term, medium-term and annual development plans carried out by elements of government administrators at the center and regions by involving the community.

Of course, this is a tough task in the transition process of Regional Head Leadership for the purpose of ensuring the sustainability of the implementation of national development with so many Acting Tasks or Officials. Including, the understanding of the vision and mission that is formulated based on the RPJP which contains the targets and priorities of national development for 20 years, to then be elaborated in the RPJM for 5 years and operationalized in the RKPD every year. Meanwhile, the current RPJP and RPJM will end in 2022. This raises the question, what policy basis and direction will guide Regional Head Officials in carrying out their duties.

Leadership The acting regional head is expected to be able to replace the duties and functions of the regional head in running the wheels of regional government. This includes creating political stability and security for regions that are prone to turmoil when they enter the election period. The acting regional head can simply be mentioned as someone who serves as regional head when the regional head's term of office has expired, but the regional head election has not yet been held.

Based on Law No. 10/2016 concerning Pilkada, acting regional heads are appointed from ASN who come from high leadership positions (JPT) middle for governor officials and JPT pratama fills the vacancy of regents/mayors. By referring to the rules and mechanism for determining the Acting Regional Head in filling vacancies ahead of the election period, it is proper that the appointment of replacement leaders to fill these positions can be carried out transparently. This is important in order to maintain the dignity and purpose of the presence of regional leaders who should be able to work professionally and free from any political interests.

Article 201 of Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning Pilkada reads: Paragraph (3) The Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, as well as Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the 2017 Election shall serve until 2022. Paragraph (5) Governor and Deputy Governor, Regents and Deputy Regents, as well as Mayors and Deputy Mayors resulting from the 2018 Elections will serve until 2023. Paragraph (8) National simultaneous voting in the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, as well as Mayors and Deputy Mayors throughout the territory of the Unitary State Republic of Indonesia will be held in November 2024.

In paragraph (9) to fill the vacant positions of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, as well as Mayor and Deputy Mayor whose term of office ends in 2022 as referred to in paragraph (3) and whose term of office ends in 2023 as referred to in paragraph (5), appointed acting governors, acting regents and mayors until the election of the governor and deputy governor, regent and deputy regent, as well as mayor and deputy mayor through national simultaneous elections in 2024.

Paragraph (10) To fill the vacant position of the Governor, an acting Governor is appointed from the middle high leadership position up to the inauguration of the Governor in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Paragraph (11) To fill the vacancy in the office of Regent/Mayor, an acting Regent/Mayor is appointed from high-ranking pratama leadership positions up to the inauguration of the Regent and Mayor in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Of course the Minister of Home Affairs in appointing the Plt. regional heads can place those who have proven credibility, capacity, and capability. As usual, the appointment of Plt. Governor, in the process the Ministry of Home Affairs will submit it to the President. Then the President decides. While the Acting Regent/Mayor is usually appointed from the primary leadership officials in the province. In the process, the Ministry of Home Affairs accepts the governor's proposal, then traces the traces of this candidate again so that there is no potential for conflict. In this case, the Ministry of Home Affairs, apart from being really selective and transparent when it comes to submitting the names of candidates for the Acting Governor to the President, must first conduct a feasibility test through the Selection Committee.

As is known, the main purpose of filling the vacant position of regional heads is of course to maintain the stability of the running of regional governments to ensure the sustainability of the implementation of national development. The leadership of the acting regional head is expected to be able to replace the duties and functions of the regional head in running the wheels of regional government. This includes creating political stability and security for regions that are prone to turmoil during the election period.

The acting regional head is a position assigned to a person who is considered to meet the criteria to lead the region until the winner of the next regional election is determined. The acting regional head can simply be mentioned as someone who serves as regional head when the regional head's term of office has expired, but the regional head election has not yet been held.

3. CONCLUSION

The dynamics of Aceh's political communication, historical experience is very important, noting that for a period of more than 35 years since 1976, Aceh has always been a conflict-prone and conflict-ridden area including political conflicts. As a result of the conflict, Aceh is a region that is less able to develop itself, both in terms of political communication, development, community participation, welfare, economy, socio-culture and education. The people of Aceh have become isolated, communication channels are blocked, always in fear and worry. It must be admitted, in the process of political communication, it has become a habit that political, social, and economic tensions in former conflict areas such as Aceh are in line with the emergence of rivalries between various political, social and economic forces fighting in Aceh.

Various important moments in political communication in Aceh are based on the continuity of the aspirations of the Acehnese people to live in peace, prosperity and dignity. Whoever will become the acting Governor, Regent and Mayor in 2022, the people of Aceh still have high hopes. Indeed, we are in a democracy in the midst of poverty with limited human resources, sometimes what is debated is not a realistic vision and mission, but failures are shown. So what is important for Aceh is that whoever is appointed by the official must be able to maintain Aceh peace, Aceh's sustainable development on a large scale. Leaders who are able to become mediators, qualified. The people of Aceh, need a sense of security, peace, development goes on, the economy increases, without violations of human rights, social, cultural, political, economic, legal and public spaces are important to fight for.

It also shows the function of political communication as a function of the political structure that can absorb various aspirations, views and ideas that develop in Acehese society and channel them as material in determining policy. In addition, the function of political communication is also a function of disseminating the plans or policies of the Aceh government to the people. This function provides a reciprocal flow of information from the people to the government and from the government to the people.

The political communication process carried out can be useful for connecting the political thoughts that live in Acehese society, whether intra-group thoughts, institutions, associations, or sectors of community political life with the government's political life sector. Of course, in the political communication model, the party that acts as a communicator is the government. Where the communication carried out is directed at achieving an influence in such a way, so that the

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Paradigm Political communication that often appears in Aceh is action-reaction. It can be analogized as a cause-and-effect relationship, that an action can trigger a certain reaction, while the reaction appears as a reciprocal reaction. Usually, the action-reaction paradigm in the process begins with policy makers formulating, making, and determining actions, based on problems in the field. In formulating these actions, policy makers do not need to conduct an assessment of the problems that occur in the field. But when a problem arises, just take action.

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