Political communication in legislation function in arranging wetland local regulation

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Abstract. Political communication is the beginning of the emergence of political products. One of the political products that are important for the survival of the community in the regions is local regulations. The process of making wetland local regulations requires a political process involving fractions in the Regional House of Representatives as the owners of legislative authority and function related to local regulations. These fractions there are political wants and interests. Due to the interests, the function of political communication by the fractions in the Regional House of Representatives is very important in determining the course of the formulation of local regulations. The purpose of this study is to analyze the stages of political communication of the fractions in the formulation of wetland local regulations in the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province. The research method uses a qualitative approach with document study, observation, and in-depth interviews related to political communication in the Legislative Function related to the formulation of wetlands local regulations in the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province. Using Miles and Huberman's data analysis techniques, the results of the study show that political communication related to the wetland local regulation between Regional House of Representatives members takes place as an effort to master the civic skills of the community in South Kalimantan Province through the stages of preparation, implementation and evaluation. The preparation of wetland local regulations in the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province is carried out by building intense and sustainable political communication with all factions represented by each House of Representatives member in the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province.

1. Introduction

An autonomous region is a region that is given the authority to regulate and manage its household affairs. Decentralization in this context means that the central government gives full political authority to the regions to regulate their household affairs through Local Regulations [1].

Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, Regional House of Representatives is a representative entity of the regional people as a legislative entity and has a position as an element of the administration of the regional government. It has functions: legislative, budgetary, and supervisory
functions as well as granting broad powers and rights. In line with this, the legislative entity (Regional House of Representatives) in making and making decisions.

Local Regulations are political products that are important for the sustainability of people's lives in the regions because the regulation related to the social life of the community begins with a political process and mechanism in its formulation at the Regional House of Representatives. To support and protection of wetlands in a sustainable manner, local Government it is necessary to establish policies at the regional level as a form of responsibility in accelerating the realization of the welfare community, which is called the wetland regulations [2]. Wetlands are areas of swamps, peatlands, and waters, where water is stagnant or flowing. Wetlands have a very important role essential for human life [3]. Wetland regulations in general consist of a method to authorize impacts to resources and assess proposed authorizations, and a method of assuring compliance [4]. The process of drafting wetland local regulation requires a long political process because it will be discussed at the commission level involving the fractions that sit in the Regional House of Representatives. The involvement of the fractions in the Regional House of Representatives seats is an extension of the political parties, which are political desires and interests not only carry the aspirations and interests of the people and constituents but also consider the interests and political advantages of the wetland local regulations to be formulated. This difference in political interests causes political parties to formulate strategies through the fractions that are placed in commissions in the Regional House of Representatives. The differences in interests by these political parties, then the function of political communication by the fractions in the Regional House of Representatives is very important and decisive. So it must establish political communication among the fractions in the Regional House of Representatives.

The establishment of intense political communication between fractions will facilitate the formulation of the wetland local regulation so that the stipulation will not experience a deadlock. This is because at the time of the formulation of the draft wetland local regulations there have been lobbies between fractions in the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province. Lobbies and political communication that occurs between fractions make it easier for the drafting and formulation of the wetland local regulations to be established. So that the direction and objectives of the local regulation will also become clearer in the articulation and aggregation of the interests of all communities. In modern and complex society, many different kinds of opinions and aspirations have developed, so it is important to carry out aggregation and articulation [5]. Aggregation and articulation are some of the political communications from political parties through the fractions in the Regional House of Representatives.

The process of political communication is a continuous process, involving the exchange of information between individuals and their groups at all levels of society. Political communication determines a dynamic element and becomes part of political socialization, political participation, and political recruitment [6].

Political socialization is an important part of a political system because political socialization, an individual can study politics either consciously or unconsciously by an individual. According to [7] that in general, political socialization can be defined as a process through which individuals learn about politics.

Czudnowski [8] defines political recruitment as a process in which individuals are involved in active political roles. Gabriel Almond [9] defines the political recruitment function as selecting people for political activities and government positions through appearances in communication media, becoming members of organizations, running for certain positions, education, and examinations.

Political participation is the participation of citizens in determining the direction of a country's political policy, either directly or indirectly. Political participation is an important aspect of democracy because the person who knows best about what is good for himself is the person himself. According to [10] political participation is the activity of a person or group of people to participate actively in political life, such as electing a state leader or efforts to influence government policy.
Political Interest is Political goals in the application of the law in society are the domination of political elites in achieving their goals or desires. If a decision that only depends on the content of the political interests of a certain group, then the quality of regulation is doubtful. The integration of interests is an important thing in the process of making and implementing political decisions. The function of integrating interests is the activity of accommodating, analyzing, and combining various public policy alternatives [11].

Political communication is the process by which relevant political information is passed from one part of the political system to another, and between social systems and political systems. Political communication is related to political information or messages conveyed by political communicators. One of the goals of political communication is to build a good political image for the public. In general, the purpose of political communication is to convey political information, build a political image, form a public opinion (general opinion), and encourage political participation [12].

Krans and Davis as quoted by [12] explain political communication as a mass communication process and elements in it that may have an impact on political behavior. Political communication determines a dynamic element and becomes part of political socialization, political participation, and political recruitment [6].

In Figure 1, Work on the production process focuses on how messages are generated by political actors like parties and interest groups then transmitted via both direct channels like political advertisements and indirect channels including media. Many studies have focused on the increased professionalization of political marketing campaigns in the postwar era, including the rise of the class of political consultants, pollsters, advertising executives, and their coterie, and the consequence of this process for strategic communications by political parties and interest groups.

![Figure 1. Systems model of the political communication process.](image-url)

Political parties function to discuss and disseminate government plans and policies. This results in a two-way flow of information and dialogue from top to bottom and bottom to top. Therefore, it is political parties that ensure a role as a reason between those who govern and those who are governed. The role of parties as bridges is very important because on the one hand government policies need to be explained to all groups of society and on the other hand, the government must be responsive to the demands of society. According to Sigmund Neumann [5] about concerning political communication, political parties are a great intermediary that connects social forces and ideologies with official government institutions and links them to political action within the wider political society.

Based on Government Regulation No. 12 of 2018 concerning the procedures for the Provincial regional people's representative Council (abbreviated as Provincial Regional House of
Representatives) is a regional people's representative institution that has a position as an element of administering the provincial government Provincial Regional House of Representatives consists of members of political parties participating in general elections who are elected through general elections. The Provincial Regional House of Representatives has legislative, budgeting, and supervisory functions which are carried out within the framework of people's representation in the province.

The fraction is a forum for assembling members of the Provincial Regional House of Representatives to optimize the implementation of the functions, powers, and duties of the Provincial Regional House of Representatives, as well as the rights and obligations of Provincial Regional House of Representatives members.

In any formation of wetland local regulations, openness is needed, namely providing opportunities for the public, both from academics, practitioners, and other relevant elements of society to participate, both in the planning, preparation, or discussion of the draft local regulation.

Public participation in the discussion stage at the Regional House of Representatives can be carried out by the Regional House of Representatives rules of procedure. Access to participation allows the public to convey their aspirations or contribute their thoughts to a policy that will be taken by the regional government. If the input is delivered orally, then the person concerned can convey it himself, except in the case that the input is verbally delivered by a community group, it must be represented by the group leader.

2. Methods

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research model that aims to get a complete description or picture of something according to the human perspective being studied. The subjects of this research were informants who can provide information about the preparation of local regulations related to wetlands in the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province. Furthermore, the object of this research was policies or local regulations related to wetlands by examining from the perspective of political communication of fractions.

This study uses informants who will be interviewed in-depth. The informants in this study were as follows: Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province and the Local Regulation Formation Entity, Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province.

Data collection techniques were through desk studies, participant observation, structured interviews, and documentation. Qualitative data analysis was carried out if the empirical data obtained is qualitative in the form of a collection of words or sentences and not a series of numbers. The analysis activity consists of three activities that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, triangulation, and concluding or verification. During data collection, there was a reduction stage, namely making a summary, coding, exploring themes, creating clusters, creating partitions, and writing memos. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that uses something else in comparing the results of interviews with the object of research [13]. The third analysis activity was to draw conclusions and verification. “Final” conclusions will emerge depending on the size of the field record collections, their coding, storage, and retrieval methods used, as well as the ability of the researcher.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Local regulation formation entity regional house of representatives South Kalimantan Province

The Local Regulation Formation Entity is a permanent Regional House of Representative’s apparatus established in the plenary session of the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province. The Local Regulation Formation Entity is tasked with compiling a draft regional legislation program that lists the sequence and priority of draft Local Regulations along with the reasons for each fiscal year both within the Regional House of Representatives and local governments.
3.2. The fraction of regional House of representatives South Kalimantan Province
The fraction is a forum for assembling the Regional House of Representatives members to optimize the implementation of the functions, duties, and powers as well as the rights and obligations of the Regional House of Representatives.

A fraction is a complement to the Regional House of Representatives council, in the form of a grouping of Regional House of Representatives members based on the political parties that have obtained seats according to the provisions, at least 4 (four) Regional House of Representatives members for each fraction. Political parties that do not have enough to form one fraction can join political parties to form one fraction.

3.3. The role of fraction in formulating wetland local regulations in the regional house of representatives of South Kalimantan Province
In the stipulation of South Kalimantan Province regulation about wetland, Number 2 of 2014 concerning Protection of Sustainable Food Crops Agricultural Land and Local Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning the Green Revolution Movement cannot be separated from political communication. Members of the House of Representatives as political communicators, propose draft wetland local regulations, add or subtract pointers at the time of the draft wetland regulation as the formulation of Local Regulations, because political communicators, in this case, members of the Regional People's Representative Council, have the right to initiative. Establishing local regulations is not as simple as one thinks. Local regulations has a long process, from submitting ideas to enacting local regulations. So that the process of political communication at the time of design, formulation until the stipulation stage often colored so that the local regulation was born.

This lobby was carried out, considering that the decision on the draft of wetland local regulations had to be decided jointly by all fractions in the Regional House of Representatives, before it was finalized in a plenary session. Krans and Davis as quoted by [12] explain political communication as a mass communication process and elements in it that may have an impact on political behavior.

From the results of the interviews, as fractions of the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province, they are very supportive of wetland local regulations. Meanwhile, the results of an interview with the head of the Local Regulation Formation Entity, stated that political communication was carried out through meetings, whether it was the initiative of members of the council, commission members, or fractions, which was then conveyed to Local Regulation Formation Entity. Each member of the Regional House of Representatives has a program from each fraction to realize the aspirations of the community for the welfare of the people of South Kalimantan.

3.4. Stages of fraction political communication in formulating wetland local regulations in the regional house of representatives of South Kalimantan Province
Political communication is an interactive process concerning the transmission of information among politicians, the news media, and the public. The process operates downward from governing institutions toward citizens, horizontally in linkages among political actors, and also upward from public opinion toward authorities [14].

The political communication stage in formulating wetland local regulations in the Regional House of Representatives members takes place as an effort to master the civic skills of the community in South Kalimantan Province through stages of preparation, implementation, and evaluation. The preparatory stage is carried out by planning communication through finding and determining problems; setting goals and then strategies consisting of: determining the communicator; targeting and analyzing the needs of the audience; composing messages; selecting media and communication channels. Meanwhile, the implementation stage is by conducting political communication following the agreed targets and plans. The implementation is carried out both in groups and individually as community leaders. Furthermore, the evaluation stage involves conducting coordination meetings for each program that has been implemented with good political communication by generating reflections and suggestions for similar future programs.
Political communication has undergone a strong transformation into its three points: (a) changing the communication channel and its characteristics far different from classical means, (b) related to the content of the message and the political discourse and, perhaps, the most important aspect (c) the public's ability to actively participate in government acts or protest actions challenging government acts [15].

4. Conclusions
Based on the results of the research described, it can be concluded that political communication was carried out by members of the Regional House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province as an effort to master the civic skills of the people in South Kalimantan Province. The political communication stage in formulating wetland local regulations of Regional House of Representatives members takes place as an effort to master the civic skills of the community in South Kalimantan Province through stages of preparation, implementation, and evaluation.

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