

## "SEASONAL" PROPAGANDA COMMUNICATION ON THE POLITICAL STAGE

<sup>1</sup>Chontina Siahaan, <sup>2</sup>Donal Adrian

<sup>1</sup>Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Christian University of Indonesia, Jakarta

<sup>2</sup>Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Tadulako University, Palu

<sup>1</sup>*chontinasiahaan58@gmail.com*, <sup>2</sup>*donal.adrian2014@gmail.com*

### Abstract

Facing the general election in 2024 in all provinces in Indonesia, quite a lot of propaganda communication has been found by legislative candidates to attract the attention of the public to be able to elect them as potential leaders for the next 5 years. This research uses qualitative methods with data collection techniques consisting of observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. 10 informants were registered as legislative candidates. Data analysis uses data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification. The research results show that ahead of the 2024 General Election, executive and legislative candidates are taking various methods to get the attention and voting rights of the people based on their electoral districts and Indonesia in general. It was found that the seasonal propaganda carried out by the candidates started from explaining the superiority of themselves and their party, making political promises, providing educational assistance and basic needs assistance, but with the sentence that if I were then this assistance would continue to be implemented. Furthermore, visiting people in need such as those who are sick, holding sports competitions, arts, and so on. What is also worrying is bringing down the good name of the opposing party and using issues of ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group issues which are conveyed in direct communication and the media.

Keywords: Political Communication, Propaganda, Legislative

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is a democratic country consisting of 38 provinces from Sabang to Merauke. Various cultures, religions, habits, thought patterns, and so on unite society within the framework of national and state life, namely Indonesia. This diversity is strong evidence that Indonesia has its characteristics which are certainly different from other countries in the world. This difference is a symbol of a privilege that is owned and is part of uniting the nation. Even though it is present with diversity, the community is united by the same language, namely Indonesian, and the most important thing now is to be united on the same day in holding simultaneous general elections in all provinces in Indonesia to elect trustworthy leaders as a bridge to connect the aspirations of the people, namely prospective members of the legislature.

Entering the 2024 political year, candidates for legislative members will gradually demonstrate their maneuvers as part of political communication in which there is political propaganda to persuade the people. Political communication must be implemented well as an important part of the democratic process (Hia & Chontina, 2021).

Political communication is a means for political elites to convey their political messages which can be related to propaganda so that they can be accepted by the general public (Zulhilmi, 2021). Political communication aims to obtain the expected response from the target community (Nurannafi FSM, 2018). This response began with political messages from legislative candidates to get the attention of the people in their respective electoral districts. In conveying political messages, "persuasion strategies" are used as a technique for conveying messages through campaigns, propaganda, and raising public opinion. According to Dan Nimmo, quoted by Susanto (2013), persuasion strategy is a tool used by organized groups to reach individuals who are psychologically manipulated to be persuaded to grant voting rights during elections.

The public receives messages that aim to change thought patterns and behavior by providing the final decision to be able to elect legislative candidates to sit on the council's bench. The messages conveyed by the legislative candidates are part of propaganda which is not only conveyed directly but also through digital media which is considered more effective because its characteristics are more independent, meaning that it can be controlled by just one person as the account owner (Nofiard, 2022). Furthermore, direct propaganda messages by political elites to the public are also very important to carry out, because this can provide direct satisfaction for the public to meet and discuss things that are considered important in social change in a positive direction. Digital and direct meetings held by political elites certainly play out ethics which aim to maintain self-image by behaving politely so that good human life can be achieved (Aminulloh & Dody, 2013), although sometimes this ethical behavior is manipulated a lot.

Manipulation of behavior by political elites is closely related to propaganda because it sometimes shows something wrong, such as making grandiose promises that are not kept. Munthe stated that propaganda is persuasive by using the method of appeal, seduction, invitation, and 'lure' which aims to get people to happily or voluntarily do something according to a specified pattern (Barata and Melvin, 2019). Political propaganda carried out in connection with the lure is part of seasonal communication, the political elite in Indonesia suddenly pays more attention to society. Messages in verbal and non-verbal forms were conveyed to the maximum. Speeches are designed to convey the vision and mission as well as promises that will be realized when

you become a leader. Furthermore, there is the act of giving something for the benefit of society, starting from necessities, uniforms, money for repairs to public facilities, sports competitions, and so on. The assistance provided is part of a message that has a specific goal, namely to vote for them when the 2024 general election is held.

Seasonal communications in the world of politics often occur as general elections approach, as is done by legislative candidates throughout Indonesia. Sentences to seduce, give attention, and provide assistance such as necessities are ways to persuade people to choose them. However, what is sometimes sad is that when you are elected, your attitude of forgetfulness and apathy towards people's complaints is no longer a secret, because it often happens to those in the political elite.

Basically, the assistance provided by political elites in the form of goods or moral support is part of propaganda that is manipulated to persuade the public. This communication only takes place at certain moments, so it is called seasonal communication. Propaganda launched through the media does have a very powerful impact.

Propaganda can quickly form society into camps, arguments, and can even lead to chaos if it is aimed at negative goals through news. However, in addition, for positive purposes propaganda can also be used to direct the public to do good things. The power of propaganda is like a sharp blade that has two positive and negative sides that can be used by its holder for good and bad. Propaganda carried out by actors or political elites approaching the General Election is certainly very powerful, the actors are releasing their maneuvers to be able to persuade the public (Bahctiar, 2016). Propaganda can be done by direct communication and through the use of media. Propaganda is a deliberate and systematic effort by utilizing communication media to influence the public to react in accordance with the propagandist's wishes. This is what is often seen in media coverage of the general election of the people's representative council and presidential candidates that occur in Indonesia. Seasonal communication continues to be applied to propagandize the target audience.

According to Gabriel Almond in Sutanto (2014), there are five communication structures in carrying out the function of political communication. First, personal contacts, namely personal contacts in informal conditions and face to face. Second, traditional structures, which emphasize traditional structures that have a fairly prominent role in communication. Third, the government structure, which makes it possible for political leaders to directly communicate regulations or policies to lower officials. Fourth, the in-put structure is a channel of information that is widely used to transmit interests or demands both specific and general. Fifth, the mass media, which includes newspapers, television, radio, magazines and is a communication structure. However, it should be added that currently social media is a full force to be able to propagandize society.

Social media is one of the fastest growing technologies. The political atmosphere develops in seconds, no longer days. Even so, political communication is interesting to study, especially propaganda. It should be understood that propaganda is an integral part of communication studies. Paul Lazarfeld in 1950 conducted research on voting which found how media effects were influenced by interpersonal communication. This finding was later called the Two Step flow hypothesis (Littlejohn, 2009). In its development, studies on the power of the media then emerged, which grew massively.

## 2. Literature Review

### Political Communication

Politics is who gets what, when, and how; the distribution of values by those in authority; power and power-holders; influence; actions directed at maintaining and or extending other actions. From all these diverse views, there is general agreement that politics encompasses what people do; politics is activity (Koopman, 2019). Generally, it can be said that politics is the various activities within a political system (or state) that involve the process of determining its goals. Decision-making about what the goals of the political system should be involves the selection of alternatives and the prioritization of those alternatives. Politics is talk, or the activity of politics is talk. When people observe conflicts, they derive the meaning of disputes through communication. When people resolve their disputes, those resolutions are things that are observed, interpreted and exchanged through communication (Nimmo & Rakhmat, 2000).

According to Cangara (2016), political communication is interpreted as a process of transfer of symbols or symbols of communication that contains political messages from a person or group to other people to open insight and influence the attitudes and behavior of the audience who became a political target. Meanwhile, Maswadi Rauf said that he was speaking about political communication means the object of study is political science. This matters because the messages conveyed are related to politics such as state political power, government, and the activities of internal communicators in his capacity as an actor in political activities. In this context, communication and politics is seen from two aspects, namely as scientific activity and political activity. As a scientific activity, political communication is one of the political activities in the political system. As a political activity, it is related to the process of delivery of messages with political characteristics by political actors to other parties such as the general public, their constituents, and so on (Pureklolon, 2016).

Communication and Politics are a combination of two words that certainly have different meanings. Communication is the transfer of information to elicit a response; the coordination of meaning between a person and an audience; the sharing of information, ideas or attitudes; the sharing of elements of behavior, or modes of life, through sets of rules; the adjustment of thoughts, the creation of shared symbol sets in the minds of participants. In short, an understanding, an internally experienced, purely personal event that is shared with others or the transfer of information from one person or group to another, primarily using symbols. Communication is a process of social interaction that people use to compile meaning which is their image of the world (based on which they act) and to exchange that image using symbols (Effendy in Zulhilmi, 2021).

In relation to the life of the nation and state, according to Bambang Setiawan (1990: 407) argues, "political communication is the process of conveying opinions, attitudes and behavior of people, institutions or political forces in order to influence political decision making, while what is meant by politics is none other than the life of the state". Flexibly, "political communication is communication that refers to political activities" (Nimmo, 2007: 8). Thus, all political activities, which are carried out by the government, or state power and supporting institutions as well as those carried out by the people in general, are a form of political communication. The messages conveyed aim to be able to change the mindset and behavior of the community related to how to

decide things that have political nuances to be able to gain power for political actors through the General Election, (Susanto, 2013).

In Stephenson's view (Susanto, 2013), elections are, "realizing a government of the people, by the people and for the people". Determined peacefully, encouraging people to exercise their right to vote, open access to voting rights, equality of votes so that no vote counts more than another. Election results are determined through previous rules, with as little fraud and deception as possible in voting and vote counting. Connected to the paradigm of political communication as an effort to convey political messages, elections have significance with the issue of people's right to know the programs of candidates in legislative elections. The most obvious manifestation of this testimony is the implementation of campaigns, political socialization and various activities exploring political messages to the people through organizational channels, conventional mass media and alternative media that have the power to reach a wider audience. In the implementation of general elections, the most prominent aspect is the issue of campaigning as an activity of election participants to convince voters by offering the vision, mission and program of legislative candidates at the central and regional levels from political parties and presidential candidates. The urgency of campaigns in elections is also evident from the provisions contained in Law No.8/2012. There are 68 articles that regulate the complexity of the implementation of the campaign in the election of legislative members, which regulates the content of the campaign, the place of implementation, the time limit for the implementation of the campaign and a number of other rules that seek to minimize violations in political communication that have a high potential for conflict.

General elections are a manifestation of the sovereignty of the people, which is the absolute will of the Indonesian nation after establishing itself as a democratic country. The value of democracy in elections, among others, is that each stage of the election administration is in accordance with legal certainty. In order to create a degree of competition that is healthy, participatory, and has a higher degree of representation, and has a clear accountability mechanism, the holding of general elections must be carried out in a higher quality from time to time. The implementation of the efforts made in improving quality is to establish and implement the general election supervision function, (Musfiaily, 2015).

### Propaganda

In various literatures, it is explained that propaganda comes from the modern Latin 'propagare' which means to develop or spread. The meaning of propaganda is then interpreted contextually as a series of messages that aim to influence the opinions and behavior of a community or group of people (Bachtiar, 2016). The term or terminology Propaganda may often be heard from conversations, or we see and read from various sources of reading material such as books, newspapers or other documents. Reading or hearing the term propaganda often makes people immediately interpret it as a negative activity or action. The word "propaganda" immediately prints an image in people's minds as a bad action (Munthe, 2010).

Lasswell said that propaganda is a way of influencing people's actions by manipulating presentations. In this context, representations can be in the form of oral, written, music, and images so that publicity and advertising are included in the area of propaganda (Heryanto, 2018).

Propaganda is one of the important elements that determine the success of

political communication by political actors. This is because propaganda contains persuasive messages that have been designed in such a way, tend to ignore facts but prioritize hoaxes or various information that is not appropriate and disseminated to influence public opinions (Rahmat and Yohanes, 2023). Furthermore, James E. Combs and Dan Nimmo (1994) explain that propaganda is as follows;

- a. A deliberate and systematic attempt to achieve an even further response is the desired goal of propagandists.
- b. An attempt to influence opinion and behavior. A typical propaganda situation is A through one method or another relating to B so as to tend to influence B's behavior.
- c. All efforts that persuade anyone to believe or to some form of action.
- d. An attempt to influence personalities and control individual behavior toward an end goal that is considered unscientific or of dubious value in society at a given time.

Basically, propaganda as part of communication activities should be a "symbolic interaction" by using meaningful communication symbols, namely: language (spoken and or written), images, signs, gestures, and have been formulated / encoded in such a way as to stimulate the soul of the communicant to receive the message and then give a reaction that ultimately fosters the effect or result as planned or determined by the communicator. In relation to symbolic interaction, the activities are psychological or psychological (Munthe, 2010). Propaganda is basically persuasion. The persuasion method uses appeals, seduction, invitations, "lure" with the aim that communicants happily, voluntarily do something according to the pattern determined by the communicator. Persuasion is a psychological or psychological symptom, it concerns a movement of the soul to do something willingly and of its own free will. However, the nature of persuasion here is only as part of the technique to influence people to do something, in the context of its orientation is for the benefit of the communicator.

If examined based on its nature, there are three types of propaganda, namely (Bachtiar, et al, 2016);

- a. White propaganda is propaganda that is honest, true, sportsmanlike in conveying the content of the message, and its source is clear. White propaganda usually comes from a recognized source, and is characterized by more gentle methods of persuasion, such as public relations standards and techniques and one-sided presentation of an argument.
- b. Black propaganda is a type of propaganda that is cunning, false, dishonest and accuses other sources of such activities. Black Propaganda is characterized by its presentation of false information to elicit a desired response, and is often used in secret military or psychological operation shelters and by large organizational networks such as governments or terrorist networks. Black Propaganda uses a wide variety of media as its instruments ranging from newspapers, official or unofficial leaflets, radio broadcasts to movies.
- c. Grey propaganda Is propaganda where the source is unclear about its purpose or vague, leading to doubt. Grey propaganda may come from a source advertising itself as neutral or friendly, and presents a lot of misleading information in a more covert/harmful way than white propaganda. The wording of this gray propaganda is sometimes illogical or irrational. Its purpose is to be a persuasive effort to cause an emotional effect on its target audience.

### 3. Research Methods Paradigm

Mulyana (2001) states that a paradigm is a way of looking at understanding the complexity of the real world. Paradigms are firmly embedded in the socialization of their adherents and practitioners. Paradigms show them what is important, valid, and reasonable. Paradigms are also normative, showing practitioners what to do without the need for lengthy existential or epistemological considerations. The paradigm in this research is constructivism.

#### Types of research

The type of research used is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. The qualitative research method according to Sugiyono (2017) is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive, and the results. Qualitative research emphasizes meaning rather than generalizations. The approach taken is phenomenology.

#### Informant Determination Technique

The determination of informants carried out by researchers refers to the opinion expressed by Bogdan and Taylor (Ilyas, 2017) stating that informants were selected purposively, namely:

- a. You must consider research subjects who are willing to accept the presence of researchers better than others.
- b. Their ability and willingness to express past and present experiences.
- c. Anyone who is considered interesting, for example, has a special experience.
- d. It would be wise to avoid selecting subjects who have professional or other special relationships, and who already have special assumptions or presumptions that could color their interpretation of what is expressed.

#### Data Collection Technique

Data collection uses observation and in-depth interviews. Observations are carried out not only to record an incident or incidents but also to everything or as many things as possible that are thought to be related (Nasution, 1992). Meanwhile, interviews are open and flexible and are conducted in an informal and friendly atmosphere (Nasution, 1992). The questions given are not rigid and not too structured so that interviews can be repeated with the same source if necessary. In this way, it is hoped that the source can provide honest and open answers.

#### Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1992), data analysis is divided into three, namely reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification of data.

### 4. Results and Discussions

The elections which are held every 5 years aim to make Indonesia live more democratically because every citizen from the age of 17 onwards has the opportunity

to vote in electing presidential and vicepresidential candidates as well as legislative member candidates. Voting rights are part of human rights that cannot be contested by anyone, even parents and children. However, to get the most votes, each candidate uses various methods to attract public attention to them. This method is to use propaganda communication which is sometimes a little strange because the messages are only delivered when the election is approaching or what is called seasonality.

Propaganda is now a normal, routine part of politics and can be accepted as political communication which has the aim of influencing society and is carried out not only limited to messages made during political celebrations and executive and legislative election campaigns. Propaganda aims to persuade society (Barata and Melvin, 2019). The aim is that voting rights can be given to candidates who are considered the best in leading Indonesia's region and state, even though this persuasive message is conveyed only in the run-up to the election. The seasonal messages conveyed explain the superiority of oneself and the political party they support promises and various other things that are part of the manipulation.

Seasonal propaganda communications carried out by each candidate in the executive and legislative branches, apart from explaining the superiority of oneself and the party, can sometimes also bring down other opponents both in direct communication and through mass media and social media which cannot be separated from political dynamics (Musfialdy, 2015), thus causing the political temperature to heat up ahead of the 2024 Election. This can be seen from the existence of our political elites who are increasingly active in showing their existence in the public space by using sweet words that are structured in such a way as to persuade the target audience (Hannan, 2022). In terms of nominating, the efforts of each candidate and political party are of course to fight it out to get the most voting rights. This fight could be related to the political narrative ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election which is considered to still lead to negative narratives such as issues of ethnicity, religion, race, inter-group, identity politics, hoaxes, and black propaganda which causes polarization and division (Rahmat and Yohanes, 2023). This is also related to the black campaign, which hurt the political education of the Indonesian people. It is more worrying that the issues of ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group are linked and the spread of political promises "If I am, then I will..." In connection with the issues of ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group we know the Indonesian state has pluralism, we don't just have one religion, culture, and ethnicity. However, this diversity should be maintained and not used as capital to simply increase popularity (Arifin, 2019).

The battle in the world of politics ahead of the 2024 election is not something that can be emulated well, because many of the candidates and parties are considered only busy looking for coalitions and figures but forget about substantive issues, namely regarding the current condition of the nation and its social and economic problems. This also shows that the quality of our nation is not as good as it should be, culture, politics, and other essential matters. This also shows that the quality of our democracy is still stagnant because it is still seen as a struggle for power on the political stage, rather than being interpreted and practiced as an effort or process towards a better, civilized, and prosperous national order of life (Rahmat and Yohanes, 2023).

The struggle for power carried out by the political elite shows how important it is to be able to sit in the House of Representatives and the seats of the President and Vice President. To be able to win people's attention and voting rights, political propaganda communication which is carried out only before the election or called



seasonal communication is characterized by many messages making promises, showing the superiority of oneself or the party which is manipulated in such a way, bringing down the opposing party, giving attention in a way of visiting people who have experienced disasters, illnesses and so on. The next seasonal message is to provide educational assistance, but add it with the sentence that if selected, the educational assistance will be extended further, apart from that, the distribution of kitchen necessities such as rice, sugar, oil, eggs, and so on is also carried out to attract the public's attention. However, if this is analyzed, it is the same as an attempt to buy people's votes. Even though it's healthy

## **5. Conclusions and Recommendations**

Ahead of the 2024 General Election, candidates for executive and legislative members are taking various ways to get the attention and voting rights of the people based on their electoral districts and Indonesia in general. It was found that the seasonal propaganda carried out by the candidates started from explaining the superiority of themselves and their party, making political promises, providing educational assistance and basic needs assistance, but with the sentence that if I were then this assistance would continue to be implemented. Furthermore, visiting people in need such as those who are sick, holding sports competitions, arts, and so on. What is also worrying is bringing down the good name of the opposing party and using issues of ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group issues which are conveyed in direct communication and the media.

## Bibliography

### Books

- Cangara, H. (2016). *Komunikasi Politik (Konsep, Teori dan Strategi)*. Depok: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Heryanto, G. G. (2018). *Media Komunikasi Politik Relasi Kuasa Media di Panggung Politik*. Jakarta: Diva Press.
- Littljohn, Stephen K. and Foss, Karen. 2009. *Theories of Human Communication Ninth Edition*. Jakarta. Salemba Humanika.
- Miles, Matthew B, dan Huberman, A. Michael. 1992. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. (Terjemahan: Tjetjep Rohendi dengan judul: *Analisis Data Kualitatif*), UI-Press: Jakarta
- Mulyana, Dedy. (2001). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Paradigma Baru Ilmu Komunikasi Dan Ilmu Sosial*. Bandung: Rosdakarya.
- Nasution, S. *Metode Penelitian Naturalistik Kualitatif*. Bandung, Tarsito, 1992.
- Nimmo, D. (2007). *Political communication and public opinion in America, atau komunikasi politik: komunikator, pesan dan media*, Cetakan kedua, terjemahan Tjun Surjaman, Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya
- Nimmo, D., & Rakhmat, J. (2000). *Komunikasi politik: khalayak dan efek*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Pureklolon, T. T. (2016). *Komunikasi Politik Mempertahankan Integritas Akademisi, Politikus dan Negarawan*. Jakarta: Kompas Gramedia.
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta

### Journals and Articles

- Aminulloh Akhirul dan Dody Setyawan. 2013. Pengaruh Komunikasi Politik Aparatur Pemerintah Terhadap Pelayanan Publik. *Jurnal Reformasi*, 3 (2).
- Bachtiar, dkk. 2016. Peran Media Massa Dalam Propaganda. *Jurnal Komunikologi*, 13 (2).
- Barata Mariam Fatima dan Melvin Bonardo Simanjuntak. 2019. Strategi Publisitas & Propaganda Politik (Studi pada Kandidat Presiden & Wakil Presiden, Jokowi-KH. Ma'ruf Amin). *JURNAL STUDI KOMUNIKASI DAN MEDIA*. 23 (2)
- Hannan Abd. 2022. Propaganda Politik Pascakebenaran (Post-Truth) Menjelang Pemilu 2024 dan Ancamannya Terhadap Demokrasi di Indonesia Kontemporer. *POLITEA: Jurnal Kajian Politik Islam*. 6 (1)
- Hia Emilina Fransiska dan Chontina Siahaan. 2023. Komunikasi Politik Di Era Digital. *Jurnal Ilmiah Humantech*. 1 (1).
- Ilyas, 2017. Konstruksi Identitas Etnik Untuk Memperoleh Akses Ekonomi dan tuntutan Corporate Social responsibility (Studi Kasus pada Komunitas Etnik lokal di Sekitar Tambang Migas Tiaka, Kabupaten Morowali Utara, Sulawesi Tengah). Universitas Padjadjaran.
- Koopman, C. (2019). Information before information theory: The politics of data beyond the perspective of communication. *New Media & Society*, 21(6), 1326-1343.
- Munthe Moeryanto Ginting. 2010. Propaganda Dan Ilmu Komunikasi. *UNM*, 11 (2).
- Musfialdy. 2015. Peran Media Massa Saat Pemilihan Umum Mengawasi Atau Diawasi. *Jurnal Risalah*, 26 (2)

- Nofiard, Farid. 2022. Komunikasi Politik Digital di Indonesia. *Al-Hiwar: Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknik Dakwah*. 10 (2)
- Nuraflah Cut Alma Dan Delfi Iman Madani Siregar. 2021. Peranan Komunikasi Politik Dalam Peningkatan Kinerja Anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Komisi E. *Jurnal Network Mediavol*: 4 (2)
- Nurannafi Fsm. 2018. Komunikasi Politik Anggota Legislatif Perempuan. *Jurnal Komunikasi Hasil Pemikiran Dan Penelitian*. 4 (2)
- Pamungkas Aisyah Dara dan Ridwan Arifin. 2019. Demokrasi dan Kampanye Hitam Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia (Analisis Atas *Black Campaign* dan *Negative Campaign*). *Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum*. 17 (1)
- Rahmat Felisianus Novandri dan Yohanes Baptista Pendamai Marut. 2023. Mendukung di Permukaan: Kritik Narasi Politik Jelang Pilihan Presiden 2023. *Jurnal Nomosleca*, 9 (1)
- Supriadi, Yadi. 2017. Komunikasi Politik DPRD dalam Meningkatkan Peran Legislatif di Kota Bandung. *MediaTor*. 10 (1)
- Susanto, Eko Harry. 2013. Dinamika Komunikasi Politik Dalam Pemilihan Umum. *Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi*, 1 (2)
- Sutanto, M. Himawan. 2014. Political Propaganda a Candidate of Presidential of Indonesia Republic 2014 -2019 (The Analysis of the Campaign Content of Presidential Election in 2014 KOMPAS Daily Edition June 4 to July 5, 2014). *JURNAL HUMANITY*, 9 (2).
- Sutharjana I Made dan Ketut Kasub Indrajaya. 2022. Komunikasi Politik Anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD) Dari Partai Pdi Perjuangan Yang Beragama Hindu Di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang. *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama*. 12 (2)
- Utomo, Dkk. 2013. Strategi Komunikasi Dalam Menyerap Aspirasi Masyarakat Adat Oleh Anggota DPRD Kabupaten Teluk Bintuni Provinsi Papua Barat. *Jurnal Komunikasi Kareba*. 2 (4)
- Zulhilmi. 2021. Pola Komunikasi Politik Eksekutif dan Legislatif dalam Proses Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Rakyat. *ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF PUBLIC POLICY*. 07 (01)